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OBSERVATIONS

ON

FEVERS

WHICH ARISE FROM

MARSH MIASMATA,

AND FROM OTHER CAUSES,

IN EUROPE, AFRICA, THE WEST INDIES, AND NEWFOUNDLAND;

WIH OCCASIONAL REMARKS

ON

THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES

INCIDENT TO

SEAMEN.

By ROBERT ROBERTSON, M.D. F.R.S. F.A.S.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; AND PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

Deus! conamini faveto.

——Adhibenda igitur consideratio, et loci, et tempestatis anni, et ætatis et morborum in quibus hæc fieri debent. HIPPOCRATES.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

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1807.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY ADDINGTON,

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

SATISFIED that it would be as unpleasant to you as repugnant to my own disposition, I will not offend you with adulation; and, conscious of my inability to do justice to the subject, I consign the grateful task of describing your virtues and estimable qualities to biographers.

For prefixing your name to a work calculated to promote the health of British

British seamen, I shall make no apology; but, relying on your goodness to forgive the liberty I have taken in so doing, I beg you will accept this testimony of real gratitude for the condescension and great kindness with which, on various occasions, you have honoured me.

I am, with every consideration,

SIR,

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT, AND

MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

R. ROBERTSON.

Royal Hospital, Greenwich,
March 21, 1804

TO

Admiral Sir THOMAS PASLEY, Bart.

Rear-Adm^ls Sir ERASMUS GOWER, Kt.

AND

Sir JOHN-THO^s DUCKWORTH, K.B.

GENTLEMEN,

MANY of the important facts recorded in this Volume will bring to your recollection the days of youthful ardour, and of ambition to obtain that rank which, by excelling in your profession, you now hold with so much honour to yourselves and advantage to your country; or to which you may yet hope to rise in the service.

They will, no doubt, remind you, that for the benefit of the sick, and for the pre-

prevention of disease, you were often called upon to render me all the assistance in your power on various trying occasions; while they renew in my mind the many reciprocal acts of kindness and friendship which happily have ever since passed between us, and which I have an honest pride in thus avowing to the world.

That you may long enjoy health, with every possible happiness, is the ardent wish of,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR SINCERE FRIEND AND
HUMBLE SERVANT,

R. ROBERTSON.

Royal Hospital, Greenwich,
March 21, 1804.

PREFACE.

THE favourable reception given to the author's different works, which were published in detached parts, as the subjects occurred to him in the course of his practice, while employed in the naval service, has induced him to revise and republish the whole, in this new edition, with various amendments and improvements. As care has been taken to free it from many of those inaccuracies which had crept into the first editions of his works, in consequence of being prevented by his professional duties from superintending the correction of the press, he submits it with the greater confidence to the public, and trusts that it will be found of more general utility, and be more

more acceptable to medical readers, especially as his present situation has enabled him to add observations on the diseases to which seamen are liable in their retirement and old age.

In this edition, however, the reader must not expect either splendid theories, or specious quotations, to support the author's opinions. Animated by a desire to contribute towards the good of mankind, he has merely stated facts, without making any attempt to obtain the applause or the approbation of professional readers; being convinced that truth, even when clothed in the simplest language, will triumph in the end over the most seducing systems, which rest on no other foundation than the opinion of celebrated men.

If I have taken the liberty to differ from eminent authors, the only apology I shall offer is, that my opinions are founded on

on experimental facts, which have always been my only guide; as daily observation has shown me the fallacy and futility of theory when applied indiscriminately to practice. I hope, therefore, I shall not be accused of presumption when I assert, that practical inductions, drawn from these facts, give me reason to believe, that febrile infection depends on universal causes as invariable as human nature, and consequently that the cure must be conducted on immutable principles, which the most ingenious sophistry cannot affect.

An abstract of my observations made on the coast of Africa in 1769, appeared for the first time in 1771, in Dr. Lind's book on the Diseases of Hot Climates. My observations made on the same coast, in 1769, 1772, 1773, and 1774, under the title of A Physical and Meteorological Journal, were put into the printer's hands in 1775; but being then abroad, in America, they were

were not published till 1777. The first edition of my Observations on Jail, Hospital, and Ship Fever, from 1775 to 1781 inclusive, was published in 1781, and republished with large additions in 1790. In 1781, I published also a Political View of the indigent Establishment of the Navy Surgeons, without my name; but copies of it were transmitted to the naval members of administration. In 1790, my Essay on Febrile Infection was published; and in 1795, my pamphlet on Fermented Bark.

The reader who attentively considers the facts recorded in these observations, collected in various parts of Europe, Africa, and America, during an extensive practice for upwards of forty years, will be convinced that they are not the hasty production of a transient voyager, or cursory remarks made for the purpose of gratifying curiosity or filling up a leisure

leisure hour; he will be satisfied that I have not rashly started in my closet new opinions, in opposition to the great medical oracles of ancient and modern times; he will consider them, as what they really are, the result of many years diligent investigation of nature and of diseases in different climates, and be induced to receive, in a candid manner, the obvious inductions arising from them. In a word, I am inclined to trust, that he will not think me either daring or presumptuous, for speaking with some degree of confidence and boldness, on a subject to which I have devoted the greater part of an active and laborious life.

Should he, however, still remain a sceptic in regard to my opinions, I flatter myself that the time he may employ in examining them will not be altogether lost, as the facts on which they are

 founded

founded form a valuable body of materials which are highly worthy of notice, and which must be of great utility to other practitioners who may be in similar situations.

In endeavouring to establish my opinions, deduced from these facts, I have met with that opposition which is generally experienced by every innovator in science. Dr. Jenner has had his opponents as well as Sydenham: I had no reason, therefore, to expect that an exception to a general occurrence would take place, in favour of my feeble efforts to promote the benefit of mankind. It, however, affords me no small degree of consolation, that men of professional eminence continue to applaud them, and that some who strongly opposed them, are now become their warmest advocates.

One motive for commencing my observations

servations was, that by collecting facts I might be enabled to give a specimen of a plan for obtaining an historical register, and complete knowledge of fevers and other diseases incident to sea-faring people, as well as to those who reside on shore: for I conceived that such a plan might be extended with great advantage beyond the limits of navies and armies, to civil society in general, and might thereby tend to prevent the great, and too frequent mortality occasioned by epidemic diseases, particularly by febrile infection. I was also led to believe that the judicious and diligent practitioner would thus be enabled, by collecting facts, to distinguish himself from the obstinate and servile theoretic imitator; and that students who had acquired the rudiments of their profession, instead of wasting time on visionary theories, would

be induced to adopt that mode of treating diseases, which experience had proved to be most successful.

It is so obvious, that great advantages would arise to the public from such a plan, that it is needless to waste either arguments or time in proving it. A complete register or history of diseases, from their first attack to their termination, arranging the symptoms as they succeed each other, with a faithful relation of the treatment, whether successful or unsuccessful, would furnish young practitioners with accurate directions, as useful, in a medical point of view, as charts are in a naval, how to avoid errors and mistakes of the most dangerous nature. It is, therefore, much to be wished that a plan of this kind were generally adopted, and particularly by naval and other practitioners, who, in consequence of their situation, enjoy oppor-

opportunities of collecting important observations; of displaying their talent for accurate discernment, and of showing humane attention to the sick. No adventitious circumstance or difficulty should discourage them from attempting it: when the object is to promote the public benefit, self-approbation is a sufficient reward; and it is to be remembered, that perseverance in a good cause seldom fails to surmount all difficulties.

As it is a received maxim in the science of medicine, that he who is desirous of practising with safety and certainty, ought to consider with great attention the air, soil, water, climate, and situation of the country, as well as the age, sex, and constitution of his patients, with their former and present mode of life, it occurred to me that it was no less necessary to pay attention to simi-

lar circumstances in my naval practice; and for this reason, in the prosecution of my plan, I imitated Hippocrates, and Huxham's *Observationes de Aere et Morbis epidemicis.*

But of whatever importance to practice the facts contained in this treatise may be, some readers may perhaps consider them as too trivial and minute; others, who despise diaries and cases, will no doubt think them useless in practice; but such readers ought to reflect, that it is from facts of this kind alone that true medical knowledge can be acquired; and that no circumstance, however trifling, which can tend to rectify error or to banish prejudice, is unworthy the notice of those who, enemies to quackery, systematic ignorance and false theories, which so often mislead, are desirous to establish their practice on the true basis of reason and truth. Unless every opportunity

nity be embraced of making diurnal observations, and of noting down the cases which occur, with the mode of treatment, and the eventual result, what benefit can posterity derive from the most successful practice, or from the knowledge of the greatest medical luminaries? By what other means can histories of diseases be obtained? Without diurnal observations and cases we might, as most of our forefathers did, continue to follow implicity the *ipsi dixerunt* or *oral traditions* of a few predecessors, conforming with servile obsequiousness to their maxims, however repugnant to the principles of physiology and pathology; and thus grovel on disgracefully to the end of our days, without having the courage to think for ourselves, or to benefit posterity by zealously disseminating and boldly asserting the truth.

In collecting the facts which compose the following work, I paid a careful attention to the different diseases as they occurred, noting down accurately the various symptoms which the patients complained of, and those which I observed myself, without ever trusting any thing to my memory. At the same time, I kept a faithful journal of the mode of treatment. Unless this part of the plan be rigidly adhered to, the successful can never be distinguished from the unsuccessful practice*. But when the

* Any person of common sense, must know how to appreciate the labours of those who candidly submit to the public *unsuccessful* as well as successful cases, and to distinguish them from the labours of fuch practitioners as tell us, in a summary way, that "their mode of treatment was very successful as they lost very few patients," leaving the reader to guess the number of their patients, the treatment of their unsuccessful cases, and the proportion of deaths, &c.; that is, leaving out what is most important.

methods

methods of treatment are fairly submitted to the reader's inspection, he is then enabled to decide which is the most eligible.

The author, who writes on a subject the general utility of which is allowed, naturally flatters himself with the idea of obtaining the public approbation. As the subject of my present labours comes under this description, I am induced to hope that the rectitude of my intention will make up for any defects which may be found in the work; and that it will meet with a favourable reception from those who prefer truth in the humblest attire, to the most specious theories which rest on no foundation; though presented in that captivating dress, which too often imposes on the credulous and misleads the inexperienced. Though unambitious of fame, I am not insensible to the stimulus of public

public commendation. To the generous mind it is desirable; it fans the flame of aspiring genius, and cheers the toil of laborious investigation: of the many, however, who strive for it, few there are who obtain the prize; and though this lot may be mine, I can console myself with the reflection, that I have laboured in the best of all causes—to promote truth; and to promote the health and happiness of my fellow creatures.

This First Volume contains Observations on the prevailing Diseases on board several Ships in different places, from 1759 until 1769; and continued from that period almost until the end of 1774, for fifteen years, with medical and meteorological observations on board the Weasel, Æolus, and Rainbow; of which the medical part applies to fever arising from marsh miasmata, or marsh vapor;

vapor; to the successful method of treating it; and to the means of preventing it on the coast of Africa: which being the most important part, the record of facts is minutely related.

The meteorological part shows how far the health of seamen is apparently affected by climate; season; cold; heat; cold and moisture; heat and moisture; and by confined air occasionally in these situations.

The SECOND VOLUME contains Medical Observations, from 1775 until the end of 1790; and more particularly on fever arising in jails; hospitals; ships; and in other situations, from human effluvia.

The THIRD VOLUME contains an Essay on Febrile Infection; deduced from the data contained in the first and second Volumes.

The

The FOURTH VOLUME contains Observations and brief Remarks on the Diseases incident to Seamen from their youth, while employed in active service, to old age, during their retirement in Greenwich Hospital.

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EXPLANATION OF THE JOURNAL.

THE 1ſt column, beginning at the left hand, denotes the time.—2d, Hours.—3d, The height of the thermometer. The firſt thirty-three days of the Rainbow's firſt voyage, the thermometer hung in my own cabin in the cockpit, and afterwards in Captain Collingwood's after-cabin; in a medium between the atmoſpheric air, and that on the lower gun deck, in which the ſhip's company ſlept; neither expoſed to the atmoſphere nor ſun. It is noted commonly at 8 a. m., at noon, and at 8 p.m., and alſo at 4 p. m., when there was any remarkable alteration of its height. When there was a fire in the ſteerage, an *f* follows the degree of heat; and an *s* follows its height when it was expoſed to the ſun's rays.—4th, and 5th, The latitude and longitude are marked by degrees and minutes. Sometimes names of places are inſerted in the former column: The latter generally expreſſes the longitude made from Greenwich; but ſometimes only the difference made laſt twenty-four hours: they are always diſtinguiſhed however.—6th, The age of the moon is marked daily.—7th, The winds are denoted by the common initials; v. for variable; l. b. for land breezes; and f. b. for ſea breezes: and the quantity by ſtars; one * calm, or very light breezes; ** freſh breezes; *** ſqualls and freſh gales; **** denote very hard gales.—8th, Rain is denoted by points: very light ſhowers by .; ſhowers by ..; heavy ſhowers by ...; very heavy rain by ....; dews by a mark in the ſame column.—9th, The appearance of the atmoſphere is denoted by c. for clear; cl. for cloudy; h. for hazy; t. for thunder; and l. for lightning; a. m. ſignifies before noon; p. m. ſignifies afternoon: and m. ſignifies noon.—The ſtate of the ſick liſt, with other remarks, are inſerted on the page facing the Journal.

INTRO-

METEOROLOGICO-MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE IN

EUROPE, AFRICA, THE WEST INDIES,

AND

NEWFOUNDLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1759 TO THE END OF 1774.

INTRODUCTION.

EXPERIENCE being all the demonſtration which the Practice of Phyſic can ever furniſh, a previous knowledge of thoſe branches immediately connected with the Science of Medicine is neceſſary to prepare us for improving the opportunities we may have to acquire it. Experimental truth, which is indeed obvious, is in the Medical Science what demonſtration is in the Mathematics. If in the latter ſome propoſitions are more tedious and difficult in ſolution than others; in the former the hiſtory and ſucceſsful manner of treating certain diſeaſes are more difficult to be underſtood, explained, and

 eſtabliſhed,

eſtabliſhed, than others, and ſome are ſo abſtruſe that they are even ſtill unknown to us. To inſiſt therefore on the importance of accurate obſervations is needleſs; for it is to theſe we owe all the practical knowledge we have in Medicine. By theſe are we enabled to trace the ſlow and irregular progreſs of Medical Science, from its rude beginning to its preſent improved, though ſtill very imperfect, ſtate. No other mode to acquire and aſcertain experimental truth in Therapeutics, than by collecting, and collating with fidelity, obſervations on diſeaſes, and the eventual ſucceſs of different treatments, having yet been diſcovered, it certainly behooves every practitioner to contribute his beſt aſſiſtance to enlarge the ſtock. It may be preſumed, as an inducement thereto, that the moſt experienced and faithful Obſerver will be eſteemed the moſt eligible Practitioner*.

In practice, however, the ſuperior knowledge of the experienced, candid Phyſician furniſhes no good reaſon for exultation over the young and inexperienced, becauſe, he is to recollect, that he was an inexperienced theoriſt at the commencement of his own practice. What faith and good works are in morals, theory and experience are to be conſidered in the practice of Phyſic. Whoever attempts

* This is beyond doubt and uncertainty; because every mode of medical treatment, founded on theory or hypothesis, being very inſufficient, has, like the theory itself, given place to a new one.

to

to ſplit or ſeparate theſe is no more a friend to the ſcience of Medicine, than he is to Religion, who attempts to divide faith from works, or works from faith, in the duty of a Chriſtian. If to fulfil the Chriſtian duty, it be eſſentially neceſſary to prove works by faith, and faith by works; it is equally neceſſary for the Phyſician to prove his practice by his theory, and his theory by his practice.

On the other hand, the young Phyſician who has juſt obtained his degree, admitting he has done it with great credit at the univerſity, ſhould not ſuppoſe himſelf the eminent Phyſician the moment he leaves college. Becauſe the fact is, whatever he may think, he has only, as yet, qualified himſelf for the ſchool of practice, wherein he is to learn or acquire the experience, which is to form his character, and eſtabliſh his future reputation. Of this truth he will ſoon be convinced, by finding himſelf compelled to call in the aſſiſtance of an experienced practitioner. He will be convinced that the hiſtory of a diſeaſe obtained by his own obſervation, at the patient's bed ſide, and from his mouth, preſents ideas of the diſeaſe very different from what his reading in his cloſet had done. For the dignity of the profeſſion, both experienced and inexperienced practitioners ſhould ſupport and reſpect each other.

That improvements and even diſcoveries in medical practice have been prevented by animoſities, jealouſies, illiberality, and want of candor among

profeſſional men, will not be denied. If theſe unworthy paſſions debaſe the profeſſion, in what contempt and diſhonour muſt malignity and revenge, with their concomitants, involve it! Whilſt ſuch illiberal paſſions, amounting almoſt to hoſtility, actuate the members, is it to be ſuppoſed that they can be equally reſpected as thoſe of the other learned profeſſions are? If animoſities, want of candor, and of liberality amongſt them, are too obviouſly a bar to the riſing dignity of the profeſſion, they are not leſs ſo to the improvement of the medical ſcience and the reputation of its profeſſors. Though the ſcience comprehends various branches, each of which, particularly in the metropolis, is ſufficient to afford employment to any reaſonable man, and to encourage him to aim at excellence, it is no uncommon thing to ſee an individual ſtriving to graſp within his practice all its branches; by which means it is hardly poſſible he ſhould excel in any, or promote the ſcience. In general, how ſincerely, therefore, is it to be wiſhed that all ſuch unworthy paſſions ſhould be baniſhed, and give place to candor, benignity, liberality, and public ſpirit amongſt us. How highly would ſuch a temper and diſpoſition tend to preſerve the dignity of the profeſſion, to improve the ſcience, and to promote the benefit of mankind?

But I ſhall proceed to mention ſome other obſtacles

cles to the improvement of medicine, and the dignity of the profeſſion.

The firſt I ſhall notice is the diſingenuouſneſs of medical authors, in endeavouring to ſuppreſs, inſtead of promulgating, the works of thoſe men, from whom they have received the beſt proofs of ſucceſsful practice, with much information on the ſubject. This ariſes either from an idea that they will leſſen their own, by making known the juſt merit of others, or from a vain deſire to be thought the original authors. This, no doubt, tends to retard the improvement and dignity of medical ſcience; whereas a manly, candid, and liberal acknowledgment would redound as highly to their own honour, as to the credit of the diſcoverer, and the benefit of the public.

The theories, hypotheſes, and dogmatic doctrines, which are impreſſed on the minds of medical ſtudents by their teachers*, inſtead of experimental facts, ſerve only to retard the improvement of ſcience. The bad conſequences of this improper method of inſtruction are many; for the pupils become wedded to particular opinions, however erroneous, and ſo infatuated with their teachers and the favourite authors they recommend, that they conſider them as infallible, and treat every perſon who avows a contrary opinion as a ſceptic or medical infidel.

* The late Dr. George Fordyce has made the ſame complaint.

Medical writers alſo, inſtead of coming forwards with a ſimple narrative or plain hiſtory of the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, as they occured, and giving a faithful account of the manner of treatment, and a juſt ſtatement of its ſucceſs, ſo as to enable the reader to judge for himſelf, are too apt to act in a very different manner. Sometimes they obtrude on him a laboured theoretic diſquiſition on diſeaſes, and ſophiſtically blend much borrowed theory with a little obſervation, on purpoſe to make it be believed, "that through extreme diligence, and by moſt acute diſcernment, they have fortunately diſcovered a *new fever*, and that by the moſt wonderful ingenuity they have fortunately hit on the only method in which it could have been ſucceſsfully treated." This method certainly retards improvement, as, inſtead of a new fever, ſome of theſe writers have impoſed on the inexperienced and credulous reader a ſymptomatic fever,—a fever ariſing merely from topical affection, peculiar to the ſituation in which they practiſed.

Some writers introduce oſtentatious and miſleading quotations from authors, whoſe erroneous theories and practice they vainly imagine will ſanction their own: as if the errors of others could ſtamp theirs with veracity. Whether the errors were accidentally fallen into at firſt, and, from pride, have been perſevered in, is beſt known to themſelves. At any rate they appear to retard the dignity and

improve-

improvement of the ſcience of medicine, by ſacrificing to vanity, inſtead of endeavouring to acquire merit by their own induſtry and obſervation.

Many practitioners and writers have a ſummary method of confounding and jumbling their favourite theories with the obſervations of others, purpoſely to be thought the authors of the obſervations.

To theſe obſtacles to medical improvement may be added the heat and animoſity with which medical controverſy is conducted.

The practice of thoſe ſciences, which, as already obſerved in regard to medicine, do not admit of mathematical demonſtration, furniſhes great latitude for debate. As it is therefore poſſible, that the diſputants may err on both ſides, there cannot be any ſolid ground for ſupercilious replications, or poſitive triumph. Much leſs reaſon is there for their maintaining againſt each other rancorous envy and malignity. The intelligent reader, diſguſted with ſuch animoſity, throws the work aſide; ſo that, however uſeful it might have been conſidered had it breathed the ſpirit of moderation combined with inſtruction, the intention as well as labour of the author is defeated *.

* This remark does not apply to fever, on the ſubject of which the univerſal prevalency, the great ſimilarity, and there being but one ſucceſsful principle for conducting the cure upon, as demonſtrated by faithful registers and arithmetical calculations, remove every doubt.

The implicit confidence placed in the writings of ſome of the ancient and modern authors has alſo obſtructed medical improvement. To ſuch an abſurd length have many been carried by their ſuperſtitious fondneſs for them, that they have imagined nothing more remained to be ſaid, or to be known on the ſubject, and that any further obſervations on diſeaſes would be ſuperfluous. Thoſe who have had ſpirit to think otherwiſe, and to ſwerve from the precepts of theſe medical idols, have been branded as profeſſional infidels; as if thoſe theoretic opinions and writings contained all that is needful to be known of the hiſtory and treatment of diſeaſes with as much certainty as the ſacred writings contain every thing needful to be known and practiſed for our ſalvation. Theſe indeed contain axioms ſelf-evident; prophecies, of which many have already been fulfilled, while the reſt are daily fulfilling; with the plaineſt divine and moral inſtructions that could poſſibly be given to make us happy. They contain never-failing comfort to the wiſe and the good under every affliction. But though the writings of Hippocrates, with thoſe of other medical idols, both ancient and modern, have long overſpread a great part of the world, how little of febrile infection, and of the poſſibility of treating it ſucceſsfully upon one invariable principle, has, until of late, been known? Even at preſent how confined is this knowledge? and how little of many other

other diſeaſes is yet known? Does not febrile infection*, at this day, render fleets uſeleſs, moulder armies away, depopulate garriſons, and decide the fate of nations? Would ſuch conſequences have happened had the diſeaſe been underſtood, and a ſucceſsful method of treating it been known by the ancients or moderns, who, inſtead of obſervations, experience and ſucceſsful practice, have held up to us for our guide incongruous theories and hypotheſes? Shall we ſtill, as if infatuated, continue to tread in their footſteps, though marked with devaſtation? Let us rather uſe their writings and practice, as mariners do beacons and lighthouſes, to warn the uninformed of ſhoals and rocks, upon which thouſands of our predeceſſors have ſplit.

Beſides theſe obſtacles to the improvement of Medicine, which, to our diſcredit, are entirely of our own creation, many occur in practice which it is not in our power to remove or to obviate. The paſſions, the prejudices, the weakneſs, and impatience

* History furnishes many irrefragable proofs that infectious diseases have in all countries, and at all periods, been ranked among the severest calamities incident to mankind; and that of this destructive class febrile infection has been invariably found the most tremendous and fatal foe to human existence. Some infectious diseases visit man but once in his life, some are periodical, and some are endemial only; while febrile infection, again and again attacks the whole race of mankind in all climates and seasons, without regard to age or sex; and with its secret malignancy sweeps away a far greater proportion of the millions that perish in the fleets and armies of contending nations, than do all the destructive implements of war.

of

of the ſick, of their relations, and of their friends, beſides our being at the mercy of ſeveral others, are altogether ſuch powerful obſtacles to medical improvement, that any liberal-minded perſon might imagine that profeſſional men would unite in the cloſeſt ties of candor and friendſhip, which would bear down every oppoſition to ſucceſsful practice, to the reputation and honour of the profeſſion.

Having mentioned numerous obſtacles to medical improvement, to which many others might be added, I cannot help noticing, in oppoſition to the opinion of ſome eminent profeſſional characters, what I think would be the moſt effectual method for its improvement; I mean the publication of a faithful medical Ephemeris or Diary. The argument brought againſt this method, "that caſes may be feigned," has with me but little weight, unleſs ſuch opponents can point out a more certain method of attaining ſo deſirable a purpoſe. Becauſe among profeſſional men there may be a few without probity and candor, it does not follow that a great number ſhould be ſuſpected of being ſo. Far, far from us be ſuch illiberality. The deſire of obtaining fame by falſe means will never, in the eſtimation of honeſt men, outweigh the only juſt and certain means to deſerve it—adhering ſtedfaſtly to the path of rectitude, and to truth.

Impreſſed with this opinion, for upwards of forty years I have been collecting the materials which compoſe this work: during that time I have enjoyed

enjoyed a very extenſive field for obſervation in three quarters of the world. At my firſt entering this field, however, I own I was almoſt deterred from executing my intention to collect obſervations; for, according to the ſyſtems of profeſſional writers, human life appeared too ſhort for compoſing a Noſology only; nay, thouſands of years, I found, had been inſufficient for that purpoſe. Beſides, obſerving Noſologiſts to differ widely among themſelves, I ſaw eminent practitioners adding *new fevers* annually to the already numerous collection: ſo that, inſtead of being inſtructed by thoſe writers, I was bewildered and perplexed in their mazes of theory and hypotheſis. Thus circumſtanced, I had no other alternative than to think and act for myſelf; to attend the ſick diligently, and to note down every medical caſe which might occur to me in every country, climate and ſeaſon: from the execution of which plan, for many years, I own the information I derived far exceeded my expectation. In the purſuit of it I was enabled to aſcertain, that febrile infection, whether proceeding from marſh miaſmata in Africa and the Weſt Indies, or from human effluvia in jails, hoſpitals, ſhips, camps, or in other confined ſituations, in Europe and America; comprehending all the nominal ſource of febrile infection, and all the varieties and noſological diſtinctions of fever—exanthematous or ſymptomatic fever, and what ariſes from

from topical affection only excepted*—whether appearing in ſpring, ſummer, autumn, or winter; whether the ſubject be young, or old; I was enabled, I ſay, to aſcertain that febrile infection is the ſame univerſal idiopathic diſeaſe. And I was the more directly led to this inference from having obſerved, that there is but one principle, upon which the cure is conducted ſucceſsfully throughout the univerſe†. This inference, being founded on faithful obſervation and experience, becomes, in fact, the faireſt and moſt obvious philoſophical induction, and is proof againſt the moſt ſpecious ſophiſtry.

I was alſo, thence, enabled to infer that febrile infection has been in all ages, and in all ſituations, one and the ſame idiopathic diſeaſe, differing only in virulence and mildneſs according to circumſtances; which inference is daily confirmed by its being ſucceſsfully cured ubique gentium, *every where*, upon one philoſophical principle of ſupporting and ſtimulating the vital energy.

Practitioners affirming that *this or that fever* is not infections, or that bark will not cure febrile infection, admitting their obſervations are correct, no more invalidates the doctrines of the

* My exceptions have been always those which Dr. G. Fordyce has lately published.

† The Brunonian ſyſtem is a proof of the juſtneſs of these inferences, which he founded on a much ſlighter incident than the experience from which mine originated.

univerſality

univerſality of febrile infection, and of its being cured every where on one general principle, than their ſaying that ſmall-pox is not infectious, or that hydrargyrus will not cure syphilis, invalidates the general belief, that the one is infectious, and that the other will cure ſyphilis, becauſe individuals have eſcaped the former, even after inoculation, and ſome individuals have not been cured by the latter not having been adminiſtered to them, in a manner adapted to the idioſyncraſy of their ſyſtem. The fact is, that conſtitutions, unleſs they are prediſpoſed to be infected*, will reſiſt any infection: and there are conſtitutions of which the idioſyncraſy is ſuch, that it is difficult to exhibit certain medicines in a form agreeable to them. But theſe are exceptions, which do not often occur, nor militate againſt general rules and laws. Beſides, when ſome practitioners fail in obtaining both thoſe ends, other practitioners ſucceed with the ſame means; which is another evidence in ſupport of my argument.

* Had Providence not mercifully ordained this law, every person who approached infection must have inevitably been infected. But by this merciful ordination of the Almighty, we see people daily attending the most infectious diseases with impunity. They, however, have no more merit in doing so, than they have in being taller than other men. Nor have strong men any more reason to boast of their nerves, than they have to boast of their complexions. These are gifts from God only, and are not acquired; nor to be imputed to them as a merit.

At

At different periods, as the opinions and theories of fever have been various, the indications of cure, and the method of treatment, have varied accordingly. But from its being generally underſtood, that fever is either the immediate cauſe or effect of inflammation, it was concluded that the cure was to be obtained only by evacuations and reducing the general ſtrength. The choice likewiſe of the moſt proper means to effect that purpoſe has been a ſource of much contention amongſt medical profeſſors, to the great perplexity of young practitioners. Conſequently, as their theories have been at all times incongruous, their practice has been eventually unſucceſsful. Thus circumſtanced, as to inſtruction from others *, I was compelled to adopt a method of treating febrile infection, deduced from my own theory of the diſeaſe, which obſervation and experience alone had furniſhed me with, and pointed out as before mentioned.

* The first edition of Dr. Lind's book, on Hot Climates, was published before I sailed in the Weasel; but I knew nothing of it until we returned to England. And I knew nothing of Dr. Miller's valuable works; nor of Dr. Clark's accurate Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen on long Voyages—the former, partly, printed in 1770, and the latter in 1773—until my return from America in the end of 1778.

The doctrine of fever being an *universal, idiopathic, infectious disease*, has also lately been published by the late Dr. George Fordyce, in his first Dissertation on Fever. This is a very important testimony in favour of the author's doctrine, which he published many years ago.

The

The difference between deſcriptions of diſeaſes compiled from books and theory, and thoſe deſcriptions compoſed from practical obſervation, is at leaſt as great as the difference between a tranſlation and an original. The learned compiler preſents his reader with the relation of diſeaſes as he implicitly received it, with his own commentaries: whereas the practical hiſtorian lays before his reader thoſe circumſtances or ſymptoms only which occurred to his obſervation, and which the reader is to expect to be demonſtrated in his own future practice.

The compiler, in my opinion, may fitly be compared to one repreſenting an imperfect, proſpective view of an edifice, of which perhaps he had never ſeen the original. But the practical author, who relates his own obſervations, brings the reader cloſe to the object, and takes him, as it were, through every part of the building, and impreſſes the images on his mind ſo ſtrongly, that he is never after at a loſs to recognize them when they occur in his own future practice.

In like manner, the author truſts that his plain hiſtory of diſeaſes, in the following pages, will be found more durable, and of far greater utility to mankind, than the moſt ſuperb compilations of theory, ornamented with quotations and all the elegance of diction.

PART

PART I.

A SYNOPSIS

OF MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM 1759 UNTIL 13TH OF JUNE 1769, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF EUROPE, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND THE WEST-INDIES.

CHAP. I.

Obſervations in 1759-60.

In the ſucceſsful event of the firſt fever caſe which I ever attended, I was particularly intereſted. It was a fever of the tertian type, and occurred* in the early part of my ſtudies. The patient fortunately recovered, though treated with antimony. This I remarked, becauſe I had then read and heard that fevers of the intermittent type were to be cured by bark; and this caſe being one of that type, I could not conceive why the bark was not adminiſtered; not knowing that, according to the theory of many profeſſional men at that time, intermittent fevers not only cure themſelves, but are to be

* Early in 1759.

conſidered particularly ſalutary to people paſt middle age. The phyſician, therefore, in whoſe management the caſe was, thought proper only to vomit and purge, and to adminiſter diaphoretic antimony as a ſudorific and febrifuge, leaving the reſt to the vis medicatrix naturæ; ſo that the patient had a tedious recovery*.

PATRICK GRAY, aged about 40, was affected, in June 1759, with a relapſe (after having recovered about three weeks) of intermittent fever; the relapſe was induced by hard labour, while he was yet weak. He now complained of palpitation of the heart, of naufea, coſtiveneſs, flatulencies in his bowels, laſſitude, and of immoderate ſweats towards A.M. He took an emetic, and the following mixture †, in the paroxyſm. He was not materially relieved; his appetite failed, and he complained of a ſour taſte in his mouth. His ſtomach was perceptibly ſwelled in the morning, but gradually became leſs ſo towards night, when his legs ſwelled. He uſed bitters, and took four deobſtruent pills, compoſed of rhu-

* The phyſician who managed this and the ſeven following caſes was one of thoſe practitioners whoſe dependence is on antimony and the vis medicatrix naturæ. But ſurely it never can be proper to keep patients beyond the middle age on ſuch debilitating medicines and low diet. The many who ſink under this treatment, and the great length of time which patients, ſo treated, require to gain their ſtrength, ſhow the great impropriety of it.

† Sp. lav. c. corn. c. ā ʒij. tinct. theb. caſtor. ā ʒi. M. Dosis gut. xxx—xl ex quovis vehiculo palpitatione urgente.

barb,

barb, aloes, myrrh, vitriol. tartar, and oil of mint, formed into a maſs with ſyrup of roſes, of which a drachm was divided into twelve pills.

I ſeldom had an opportunity to ſee him afterwards: but he ſoon died of dropſy.

The other caſes which came under my obſervation this year were, one with ophthalmia, one with icterus, one of hypochondriaſis after a wound, one of ſcrophula with ulcer, one of conſumption (phthiſis pulmonalis), and one of dyſentry.

The caſe of ophthalmia recovered by the frequent application of compreſſes dipped in lime-water only, which ſhowed the cauſe to have been debility.

The icteric patient was cured by an emetic, ſaponaceous pills, and lime-water.

The cure of the hypochondria was effected by an enema, a rhubarb draught, tinct. ſacra, and cardiacs.

The patient with ſcrophula was recovered by calomel, purges, and waſhing the ulcers with lime-water.

The conſumptive patient died. He took half a drachm of magneſia daily for ſome time; and licked frequently a little of ſpermaceti and candied ſugar rubbed together. Flowers of ſulphur at times, and pectoral pills morning and evening, were preſcribed; and alſo four ounces of the decoction of ſeneka with liquorice root, three or four times a day: in the latter ſtage of his illneſs he was twice let blood.

The dyſenteric caſe was rather bloody ſtools, occaſioned by an accident, than real dyſentery. It was induced by his carrying a very heavy load, which moſt probably ruptured a blood-veſſel. The ſymptoms, eight or ten days after the accident, were frequent bloody ſtools, accompanied with fever, inquietude, gripes, and teneſmus. Towards the fatal termination, he was afflicted with ſtrangury: and the ſtools were of a gelatinous conſiſtence and appearance. An electuary, compoſed of rhubarb, ſcordium, and opium, with lime-water, and two grains of pulv. ipecacuanhæ made up in a pill with tinct. op. were preſcribed.

In the ſummer, 1760, I was employed as ſurgeon of one of the ſhips belonging to Dundee, on the Greenland fiſhery: of this voyage, which laſted four months, I unluckily loſt my journal. But very few complaints occurred amongſt the people, all of them being well clothed, well victualled, and the voyage ſhort. One man, however,

R. Finlay, aged about 25, complained of an intermittent fever. He had had two fits before he applied to me. I ordered him a vomit, which alſo operated by ſtool, and the Peruvian bark to be taken freely during the intermiſſion, and he ſoon recovered perfectly. This was the firſt caſe of fever that I ever had under my care.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER II.

SECTION I.

Obſervations on board His Majeſty's Ship Prince of Orange.

In September 1760, I entered into His Majeſty's ſervice; and on the 24th Jan. 1761, was appointed one of the mates of the Prince of Orange, a fourth rate, with a complement of four hundred men, employed on channel ſervice at the reduction of Belleiſle. Part of the time I was on ſhore on Belleiſle with the ſick, in a tent. The moſt remarkable caſes which occurred in the Prince of Orange, 1761-2, while I was on board, were, one of putrid fever*, one of fever, two of pleuriſy, two of ſmall-pox, one of hepatitis, one of epilepſy, four of fracture, one of concuſſion with contuſion, two of contuſion, one of gun-ſhot wound, one of lacerated wound, one of diſlocation, one of ſuffocation, and two of ſcorbutic ulcers. But of chirurgical caſes and ſyphilis it is not my intention to take any notice, further than to mention them occaſionally as forming parts of the ſick liſt.

J. Bridgeman, aged about 38, a very ſtout man, complained, on the 14th March, of great difficulty

* I ſpeak here in compliance with the cuſtom of thoſe times.

of breathing, pain of his breaſt, and urgent thirſt. The pulſe was quick and full. He was let blood, and pectoral medicines were preſcribed. 23d. The fever, after having abated, returned with ſevere cough. Veneſection and pectorals were repeated, and a cumin plaiſter laid on his breaſt. 30th. He was not relieved. Eruptions were diſcovered on his ſkin, which he had ſtudiouſly concealed for ſome time, as *he acknowledged*; and alſo that he had been taking medicines privately for venereal complaints. The eruptions were rubbed with ſulphur ointment, and a doſe of purging ſalts were now and then ordered; beſides an electuary compoſed of garlic, oxymel of ſquills, and liquorice powder. 27th of April the eruptions were become flattened and more livid, and his right eye inflamed. 26th of May the baſes of the eruptions ſpread, but did not riſe above the ſkin. Veſic. inter ſcap. applicatum erat.; linct. adhuc utitur; et artus ejus ſp. vin. camph. illiti erant. He died the 5th June. The feveriſh ſymptoms and pain were much relieved by the firſt bleeding: but after the ſecond he became much worſe; and it was then the eruptions were firſt obſerved, though they probably had long before made their appearance. They were conſidered ſyphilitic* however.

John Williams, aged about 19, complained, in April 1761, of head-ach, great pain in the right

* This poor man's caſe was certainly miſtaken, and mismanaged.

hypo-

hypochondrium*, of coſtiveneſs, and gripings in his bowels. The pulſe was quick and full. V. S. et pulv. rad. rhabarb. ʒſs. tertia quaque die cepit; et etiam clyſma, ut viſum, erat injectum. He recovered in a few days: but the ſame complaints returned about June the 7th with more violence. V. S. et pulv. rad. rhab. ut antea cepit. 8th. No better. 9th. He complained of violent pains in his bowels. Iterum iterumque V. S. et pulv. rad. rhab. repetebantur. 17th. He complained of dyſuria and ſuppreſſion of urine; and there was an exacerbation towards night. 26th. He was ſent on ſhore at Belle-iſle. Coſtiveneſs, retching, pain of his breaſt, with cough, difficulty of breathing, pain in the right hypochondrium, ſuppreſſion of urine, and dyſuria, were urgent. Pil. deob. cum ex. cicutæ et diæta lactea utitur.

He was ſeized with an intermittent fever, which was carried off in a few days by the Peruvian bark, and he recovered.

David Robethon, aged about 28, had been feveriſh, with purging, for ſome days, of which he recovered. But from drinking hard, the purging returned the 8th April, accompanied with ſevere gripes, eſpecially when at ſtool, with thirſt and naufea. 9th. He was not relieved by vomiting. 10th. He ſlept little in the night, and A. M. was delirious; the dyſenteric ſymptoms continued, the pulſe

* The diſeaſe was undoubtedly an affection of the liver.

was quick and ſtrong, the tongue parched, and the thirſt urgent. 12th. Delirium and ſtupor. 17th. The other ſymptoms continued, and the pulſe ſunk. 19th. He ſeemed better. The pulſe was ſcarcely perceptible in the right arm, while it was tolerably full in the left. 22d. The ſtupor went off, as did the ſubſultus tendinum, which had been obſerved for ſome days. 24th. He was recovering; but was ſoon after ſeized with phthiſis pulmonalis, and died. During his illneſs he was let blood four times; rhubarb with lenitive electuary was repeatedly given, bliſters were applied to his neck and ankles, cataplaſms were applied to his feet, and he took caſtor, ſaffron, and weak cordial medicines and bitters twice a day.

Abraham House, aged about 37, complained, the 4th Auguſt 1761, of great laſſitude, ſtiffneſs of his joints; of œdematous ſwelling of one leg; of ſore, ſpongy, and putrid gums; his breath was very fetid; his countenance bloated, pale, and ſqualid; and ſmall ſpots, like flea-bites, appeared on his legs, which were rough like gooſe-ſkin. 27th and 31ſt. He complained of great pain in the breaſt, of difficulty of breathing, and cough, which were increaſed by motion, and the pulſe was quick and ſmall.

Eight ounces of blood were taken from him twice, and he took various medicines; but he owed his recovery to vegetables.

When we returned to Belleiſle from a long cruiſe in

in the Bay, upwards of an hundred of the ſhip's company were affected with ſcurvy; but freſh proviſions and vegetables were ſo liberally ſupplied to us, that only one man died of it. The ſymptoms, which I noticed at the time, I have arranged as they occurred in the following manner.

The ſick, at firſt, complained *of pains in their bones* *, of laſſitude; that their legs, on which appeared ſmall red ſpots like flea-bites, ſwelled towards night; and that their gums were ſore. Their faces appeared bloated, ſallow, and ſqualid, and their breath was offenſive.

This was conſidered the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe; after which

The laſſitude increaſed; the ſwelling of their legs continued all night, and was dropſical; the miliary ſpots ſpread; the glands in ſeveral places were indurated; their gums were ſpongy, enlarged, looſe, and bled on the leaſt touch; their breath was very fetid; their countenances became more ſallow and ſqualid; and they complained of cough, which occaſioned pain in their breaſt, that increaſed on the leaſt exertion, eſpecially towards night.

Theſe were conſidered ſymptoms of the ſecond ſtage.

In the third ſtage they loſt all power, as well as inclination, to move, and could ſcarcely bear to be moved in the moſt gentle manner without fainting;

* In describing cases I use the patients' own words frequently.

the

the dropſical ſwellings and indurated glands inflamed and broke out into foul ulcers, that diſcharged a thin bloody ichor profuſely. The miliary ſpots ſpread more and more, became livid, and bled profuſely on the leaſt ſcratch or excoriation. The gums were ſo putrid that their teeth dropped out, and their breath became ſtill more offenſive. The cough, with pain in the breaſt, was more conſtant and violent. They frequently had a ſmart fever, eſpecially towards night; their countenances were ghaſtly; and the patient who died voided copious, fetid, purging ſtools immediately before death.

The blood let in the firſt ſtage conſiſted of a preternatural quantity of looſe, black craſſamentum in little ſerum.

In the ſecond ſtage the craſſamentum was looſer, blacker, and leſs in quantity; while the ſerum, which was now of a bluiſh tinge, with ſcum on it, was proportionably increaſed.

The craſſamentum in the third ſtage was only black gore ſcarcely adhering together, in a variegated ſerum, with a greeniſh ſcum. When poured out of the baſon, what remained in the bottom reſembled the grounds of coffee.

The ulcers of the men who happened to be ſeized with ſcurvy produced a black, ſpongy, or funguous excreſcence daily *, and diſcharged profuſely a thin blackiſh fetid ichor; they bled pro-

* The ſick compared it to bullock's liver.

fuſely

fuſely on the leaſt touch. Topical applications produced no beneficial effect, until the general ſyſtem was repaired.

Thomas Yelton, aged about 30, whoſe lower jaw had been fractured, and a perfect callus formed before he was ſeized with the ſcurvy, had the callus again diſſolved by it.

John Gardiner, aged about 25, complained, the 10th October 1761, of violent pain in his right ſide, which was greatly increaſed by frequent cough. The pulſe was hard and full, and he was coſtive. V. S. cath. cepit, et ut viſum linct. pect. paux.; et etiam latus dolens lin. ſapon. illinebatur. The 3d day of his illneſs he found himſelf relieved in the morning; but an exacerbation came on in the evening. V. S. et pulv. ſal. nitr. pur. ℈ i. in potione ſua quaque hora ſumit. 4th. Great inquietude; rep. cath., et laudan. liq. gut. x. h. ſ. cepit. 5th. It was ſuppoſed his complaint proceeded from external injury.

14th. Had three violent exacerbations ſince the 5th, with coſtiveneſs. The paroxyſm was brought on to-day by wine, which his meſſmates gave him. V. S. ut viſum; et lact. ammon. nitr. clyſmat. veſic. aperient. utebatur. P. M. his urine was cloudy, and he was ſomewhat relieved. 15th. In ſix hours after the laſt blood-letting a violent exacerbation, with delirium, convulſions, parched tongue, and inſatiable thirſt, came on. V. S. et veſic. erant repetita. Two violent exercerbations of dyſpnœa; pain and cough to-day. V. S. iterum.

17th.

17th. The pulſe was ſmall and very quick. Rep. V. S. Delirium. 18th. Pulſe rather ſmaller, head-ach, pain in the breaſt, with inſatiable thirſt. P. M. the pulſe became ſmall and fluttering, and at five o'clock he was ſeized with ſyncope and expired.

On the 8th day of his illneſs an equable perſpiration broke out on him, but never afterwards.

In December the ſmall-pox made their appearance.

Benjamin Steven, aged about 12, complained of head-ach, pain of his back and *bones* (on the 10th of December). The pulſe was quick and full. Twelve ounces of blood were ordered to be taken from him, and an emetic to be given. The ſecond day of his illneſs he was comatoſe, delirious, and ſpeechleſs. An eruption appeared on his face and extremities. His pulſe was hard and full. Rep. V. S. ad ℥x. et cath. cepit; dein veſic. inter ſcap. app. Admitted nothing into his mouth. 3d. The pulſe was quick and ſmall; hiccough, and rattling of his throat came on, and he died at midnight. Unfortunately this boy lay down in the cockpit, where the air was very confined.

Thomas Salmon, aged about 39, complained, the 9th of January 1762, of ſevere head-ach, and violent pains in his back, loins, and bones. His pulſe was quick and ſomewhat full. V. S. 2d of his illneſs. He continued much the ſame, and took a vomit. 3d and 4th. No alteration. 5th and 6th.

Small-

Small-pox appeared all over him. 7th and 8th. The eruption of the confluent ſort continued. Very little fever. His drink was acidulated with vitriolic acid. 9th day. The face much ſwelled, one eye cloſed, the throat much inflamed, tongue blackiſh; the fever moderate, and ſalivation copious. 11th. The fever and thirſt greater; throat much ſtuffed; an exacerbation comes on regularly towards night, but the ſwelling and ptyaliſm continue. 12th. Pulſe quick and ſmall, faintneſs, great thirſt, incontinence of urine; puſtules flat on the tops, and ptyaliſm ſtopped. ℞. Croc. Brit. ʒſs. aq. mirab. ʒiſs. aq. com. ʒvi. ſyr. alb. fiat julepum. Doſ. coch. ij. ſecundis horis; et in doſ. noct. tinc. theb. gut. xvi. cepit. P. M. the pulſe was fuller for ſome time; but he was more reſtleſs, and comatoſe. Deglutition became more difficult, with rattling in his throat. He was ſpeechleſs at midday, and died about one A. M.

Several of the young gentlemen on board had the ſmall-pox at this time, and recovered. They all complained of being ſeized with head-ach, pain in their back and *bones*, and nauſea, with heat, thirſt, quick pulſe, and reſtleſſneſs. Before the eruption a ſlight degree of delirium came on, which went off with the fever, when the eruption was completed. V. S. Emetica; cathartica; ſal nitr. ex potione commune; julep. croci, ut ſupra præſcriptum; anod. h. ſ.; diæta tenuis; et poſt puſtularum

larum deſquamationem cathartica, præſcripta fuerunt.

Peter Collins, aged about 30, on the 15th of February 1762, being in liquor, when eating his ſupper, a bit of meat ſtuck in the pharynx, and ſuffocated him before aſſiſtance was called. The meat was puſhed down into the ſtomach; he was let blood, and other means were ineffectually tried to recover him *.

William Lindsay, aged 30, the cook's-mate, in cleaning the ſhip's coppers the 19th of March, fell ſuddenly backwards, muttering unintelligibly. The pulſe was much oppreſſed and irregular, and he was ſo violently convulſed, that a vein could not be opened; but as the convulſions continued increaſing in violence and duration, and as nothing could be got into the ſtomach, the ſurgeon thought proper he ſhould be let blood from a large orifice. During this operation, the whole ſyſtem was in ſuch violent agitation that the blood flowed per ſaltum, as if from an artery: near two pounds of blood were taken away †. The ſurgeon, from ſuch an inſtance having occurred to him before, ſuppoſing the patient had been affected with the vapour ariſing

* But the means now made use of for resuscitation were not known then.

† In bleeding him the tendon of the biceps was pricked, which occasioned violent inflammation and suppuration of the arm.

from

from verdigris about the coppers, ordered him ſome oily mixture as ſoon as he could ſwallow, which made him bring up a great deal of bilious matter. But the fits returned often, during which his eyes were open, and fixed; his face was diſtorted, and his pulſe was hardly perceptible from the violent contraction of the muſcles and loſs of blood. Between the fits the pulſe was weak, but increaſed in quickneſs and ſtrength on the approach of, and during, the paroxyſm. 2d. He was quiet in the night, though inſenſible. P. M. near another pound of blood was taken from him; a bliſter was applied between the ſhoulders, and a cathartic preſcribed. 3d. He was quite ſenſible, and ſaid he had been ſubject to fits.—Was not his attitude in cleaning the coppers, with his head hanging down for a length of time, being ſhort-necked, ſufficient to have brought on the paroxyſm of epilepſy to which he was ſubject?

John Foster, aged about 50, was ſeized, the 1ſt of July 1762, with pleuritic ſymptoms, but did not complain until the 4th of violent pain in his left ſide, accompanied with fever. V. S. and nitre was added to his drink. 5th. His pulſe was ſtrong. Ut heri; and for a change he was allowed the infuſion of tamarinds. 6th. He was no better. Bis V. S. et veſic. parti dolenti applicatum erat. 7th. The appearance of the blood was not altered. The pulſe ſtrong; ſkin hot and dry; tongue parched;

ed; the pain continued, and he was delirious for twelve hours yeſterday. Veſicatoria talis erant applicata. P. M. V. S. et veſic. capiti applic. 9th. The pulſe ſtrong, but leſs quick. Delirium. Was ſeized about eleven A. M. with rattling in his throat; a cordial mixture, with a few drops of tinct. theb. was preſcribed. He died about two o'clock P. M. The blood taken from him yeſterday had an extremely viſcid buff on it, a quarter of an inch thick. The ſerum was little in quantity.

The preceding caſes ſhow the medical practice in 1761-2, on board the Prince of Orange, which was very unſucceſsful in all caſes except ſcurvy; and the ſucceſs in it was owing to the freſh meat and vegetables, and to the ſick being ſent on ſhore. Both the patients in the ſmall-pox who died, lay on the orlop deck ſecluded from the freſh air, which is particularly requiſite in that diſeaſe. More will be ſaid on ſcurvy in the ſequel of the work.

SECTION II.

Obſervations on board the Terpſichore.

In 1763 I was on board the Terpſichore frigate, employed, partly at Liſbon, partly at Newfoundland, and partly on the coaſt of Ireland, until the

the end of February. The company of this ſhip were young men, highly diſciplined, and ſo well employed, in a ſhip kept extremely clean, that very few medical caſes occurred.

Mr. A. H. aged about 32, was ſeized with fever of the tertian type, and recovered by the liberal uſe of the bark, which I had an opportunity of adminiſtering as I liked, the ſurgeon being then indiſpoſed at Newfoundland*.

The following caſe, though not ſtrictly medical, is ſo remarkable, I think, as to deſerve notice. It is a caſe of concuſſion from a blow.

Mr. R. R. aged about 20, in Auguſt received a ſevere blow with a man's fiſt on the right eye, which inſtantly occaſioned excruciating pain, cold ſhivering, faintneſs, and violent retching. The pain, on attempting to open the eye for examination, was inſufferable, and remitted very little throughout the night. The ſtomach, for thirty-ſix hours, retained nothing, not even anodynes; and for ſeveral days after with great difficulty retained any thing. But, notwithſtanding the violence of thoſe ſymptoms, there never appeared the leaſt degree of topical inflammation or ecchymoſis. It was a conſiderable time before the ſymptoms of concuſſion went off, and before he recovered his hearing in the right ear, which was very much affected by the

* Here the bark was equally efficacious as at Greenland.

accident. The eye remained flatter, and its sight was much weaker than the sight of the other eye ever after. V. S. Fotus; cataplasmata; vesicatoria; volatilia medicamenta; opiata; et diæta tenuis fuerunt præscripta.

SECTION III.

Observations on board the Cornwall.

About the end of July 1764, I went on board the Cornwall guard-ship at Plymouth, to which ship I belonged near two years. As most of the medical cases, particularly those of fever, were sent on shore to the hospital, the opportunities of making observations were few and short.

James Parsons, aged about 18, complained, the 13th Nov. 1764, that soon after having received a blow on the right side he was taken ill, and became quite yellow. When he applied for relief, his countenance, particularly the white of the eyes, was icteric. The pulse was small and hard, his skin dry, his urine very high coloured; he had no appetite, and complained of great lassitude. Bleeding, purging, soap, nitre, with the infusion of lint-seed, were prescribed; and he soon recovered.

Wm.

Wm. Morgan, aged about 20, of a healthy conſtitution, complained, the 22d Nov. 1764, that he had been ſuddenly ſeized with hiccough, and ſenſation of ſomething rolling up his throat, which ſoon deprived him of his ſenſes, to uſe his own words. I found him in a cold clammy ſweat, with his face pale, his mouth open, his eyes diſtorted, and a very ſmall pulſe. In this ſpeechleſs and inſenſible ſtate he continued ſome time. When he began to recover he appeared to be much frightened, admitting nothing into his mouth, and ſhowing ſigns of fear when touched. His ſpeech was inarticulate and incoherent, like a drunken man's. The paroxyſm terminated with a copious ſtool. Was this caſe hypochondriaſis? Emet. et cathart. et aſſæfœtidæ gr. vi. mane et veſpere; et ſp. nitr. d. gut. xxx. expotione bis in die cepit. He ſoon recovered.

The medical practice of Plymouth Royal Hoſpital did not differ from the general practice of the times.

SECTION IV.

Obſervations on board the Adventure and Ferret.

About the end of July 1766, I was removed to the Adventure frigate employed on the

Jamaica ſtation. On board of this ſhip very few caſes deſerving notice occurred; and but few on board the Ferret, to which ſloop I was lent, in October 1766, to act as ſurgeon of her. This ſloop was at Penſacola. While I was on board the Adventure, the following caſe of fever happened.

Mr. R. R. aged about 23, complained, in Sep. of nauſea, of bitter taſte in his mouth, and of great thirſt; yet the tongue was very little diſcoloured. The pulſe was generally weak and irregular, the ſkin moderately hot, and he was feeble, anxious, and reſtleſs. Emet. cath. et hauſtus ſalinos cepit; but was not relieved. He alſo took ſeven grains of James's powder three different times. During the influence of each of the doſes he felt himſelf unuſually comfortable four or five minutes. He perceived no effect from a grain of tartar. emetic. He was relieved, however, by an injection and a ſlight hæmorrhage from the noſe; and recovered by the uſe of the Peruvian bark and nouriſhing diet.

Mr. Lawson, purſer on board the Ferret, aged about 29, was ſeized, 26th October, ſuddenly with acute pain in his left arm; difficulty of breathing from violent oppreſſion at the præcordia; and retching, ſucceeded by chilline ſs. It apparently gave him pain to ſpeak; he was in great perturbation, and his pulſe was languid. Knowing him to be a ſtout healthy man, V. S. et ſp. nitr. d. gut. xxx.

ex

ex theæ infuſo tepido ſtatim, et pro re nata ſumendas, præſcripſi. After this, the paroxyſm ſtill increaſed; he became more reſtleſs, the pain gradually aſcending to the throat and head, affecting the whole ſide; which was ſucceeded by delirium; from theſe ſymptoms, profound ſleep, and free perſpiration ſupervening, relieved him perfectly, and he recovered in a day or two.

The paroxyſm returned ſeveral times, always preceded by pain in the arm; but from the immediate uſe of the pediluvium, and taking a ſudorific draught, it was never afterwards ſo violent as at firſt*.

Oct. 22d, being out cruiſing off the Mobille, a violent gale of wind came on, which obliged us to cut away all our maſts except the foremaſt. The wet and fatigue which the men ſuffered on the occaſion, after having lived a long time on ſalt meat, without any vegetables or fruit, brought on the ſcurvy immediately amongſt them; of which a number were landed very ill, who were ſent to the governor's plantation ſoon after we returned into port, and that was almoſt immediately after the gale ceaſed. The governor allowed them what vegetables his garden afforded, and the captain gave the worſt patients his own wine. One of theſe died, as I was afterwards informed.

* He attributed this unusual complaint to a sudden check being given to profuse perspiration. Of what class and genus is this paroxysm, or disease?

At this time (after returning to Penſacola) the acting lieutenant of the Ferret complained to me of a tertian fever, under which he had laboured a long time; who was ſoon perfectly cured by the liberal uſe of the bark, which he had been taking ineffectually before that, ſparingly.

Mr. WATSON, ſurgeon of the Ferret*, aged about 26, of a thin habit of body, formerly much afflicted with aſthma, and lately haraſſed with an irregular tertian, from catching cold, was ſeized the 14th of November with dry belly-ach, urgent thirſt, and a ſmall quick pulſe. Enemate, anodyno et pediluvio utitur.

16th and 17th, was not relieved; nor had a ſtool. Calomel. gr. iv. cum opii, gr. i. in pilul. forma, et enemate ut viſum utebatur. 18th. He continued in extreme pain without having had a ſtool. Singultus, at times, which increaſed on bleeding him. The injection was repeated. 19th. He continued the ſame way; injections of the decoction of the palma chriſti (ſeed) were repeated; and he alſo took the ol. ricin. with manna in ſmall quantities repeatedly, by which means he had a ſmall ſtool. 20th. He had a copious ſtool A. M.; but the pain in his bowels with retching and ſingultus continued. P. M. profuſe bloody ſtools came on, without abatement of the other ſymptoms. He took three grains of rhubarb, pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.

* He directed his own treatment.

op.

op. gr. ſs. every two hours, and the decoct. alb. at pleaſure.

21ſt. He reſted pretty well until one A. M. when the purging, retching, and ſingultus returned more violently with a cold clammy ſweat over him; the tongue was black; ptyaliſm ſupervened, *no doubt* from the calomel he took the 17th; and the pulſe was ſmall, frequent, and irregular.

22d. His extremities were cold; he was delirious; the pulſe was quite languid, and what he vomited was black. The ſaline draughts, in a ſtate of efferveſcence, were adminiſtered with opiates; and the ſcrobiculus cordis embrocated with laud. liq. et lin. ſapon. He likewiſe took a decoction of ſheep's fuet boiled in milk. 23d he died, the 8th day of his illneſs.

Soon after this I returned to the Adventure.

Wm. Edwards, aged about 40, complained, the evening of the 17th of April 1768, on board the Adventure, of violent retching and purging, with ſevere pain of his bowels. The pulſe was quick and ſmall, and he had a cold ſweat over him, with conſiderable thirſt. Emet. etiamque pulv. ipecac. gr. v. bis, et anod. h. ſ. cepit.

19th. The vomiting, purging, and pain were abated. He ſaid, he ſwallowed ſome fiſh bones before he was taken ill.

20th. Had no ſtool yeſterday or to-day; but complained of great pain and tenſion about the

umbilical region; he was anxious and restless, and the pulse was quick and small. His thirst was moderate, and the tongue almost of its natural appearance. Solut. sal. cath. amar. coch. ij. omni hora, donec alvus fuerit soluta, et anodyn. h. s. cepit; P. M. V. S. The pain now was confined to the left hypochondrium. As the blood flowed down the arm, it appeared of differently coloured streams; black; a white, or lighter colour; and a florid red which was thinnest, and the black the thickest.

He continued getting worse until four P. M. of the 23d, when the pain ceased entirely; the tension and tumefaction subsided, and he became quite easy *. On the morning of the 27th, tremors, subsultus tendinum and convulsive twitches seized him before he died. Medicinis variis usus est, ut visum.

SECTION V.

Observations on board the Preston and Diligence.

About the middle of July 1768, I was removed to the Preston, the admiral's ship at Jamaica, where I continued about four months; at the expi-

* Mortification took place no doubt.

ration

ration of which I was appointed ſurgeon of the Diligence ſloop.

During that time, the crew of the barge, employed to attend the admiral at his penn, were infected with marſh effluvia at Greenwich, where the boat always lay to wait for him. Greenwich is a moſt unhealthy ſituation; ſo unhealthy, that it was found requiſite to quit it after government had been at a very great expenſe in building there a naval hoſpital. A fine ſituation was then ſelected for building one at Port Royal.

The firſt of thoſe men that was taken ill unfortunately fell to my care, and was walking about the day before he died. This event, being very unexpected, made a deep impreſſion on my mind. I truly thought him in no danger, ſo little was I then acquainted with the rapid progreſs of fever ariſing from marſh effluvia in a hot climate. But two* more of them died under the ſurgeon's own care, in the ſame unexpected manner, notwithſtanding he had been on the Jamaica ſtation before, and had attended fever patients frequently, who had been infected at Greenwich. Beſides, I told him the method in which I had treated the poor man who died under my care. I did not give him any bark †, becauſe, according to the univerſal mode of treating fe-

* This I was told. For the fever made its appearance about the time of my leaving the Preston.

† I was not then confirmed in my opinion, that I ought to have treated fever at Jamaica as I afterwards did there, ſucceſsfully, on board the Rainbow; and on the coaſt of Africa.

ver

ver in thoſe days, ſufficient evacuations had not been made; no violent exacerbation, or intermiſſion, had happened. Beſides, it was according to the ſame prevailing idea too early in the fever; and the patient, who had been only ailing a few days, did not appear to be in any danger. The method of treatment therefore conſiſted of an emetic, an aperient, ſaline mixture, and ſmall doſes of antimonials.

On the 17th Nov. 1768, I was appointed ſurgeon of the Diligence ſloop, which was ordered for England, and ſailed in February 1769; but we did not get home before the beginning of April; ſoon after which the ſloop was paid off.

The men belonging to the ſloop, before we ſailed, and all the paſſage home, notwithſtanding it was a very bad one, blowing ſo hard that proviſions could not be dreſſed for them for nine ſucceeding days*, were healthy.

The medical practice in the Naval Hoſpital at Port-Royal, which I had an opportunity to ſee, did not differ materially from the general practice of this country†.

* We were nearly caſt away upon Scilly.

† Although the preceding caſes fell under the obſervation of the author, in the early part of his life, yet, as many of them were managed (by much older practitioners than himſelf) according to the practice of the times, it was thought proper to relate them as the firſt link of the chain of the work, that the reader might ſee what progreſs has ſince been made in medical practice. The learned and experienced reader will therefore, it is hoped, without ſevere criticiſm, view the author's deſign with liberality.

PART

PART II.

METEOROLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP WEASEL, THE COMPLEMENT BEING 90 MEN, &c. EMPLOYED ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

CHAPTER I.

Meteorological Observations, from the 13th June until the 8th September 1769.

N. B. The Reader, in the statement of the Sick List, may supply either *patients* or *cases,* as he chooses; and he may also read *strained* for strain, and *contused* for contusion, as he pleases.

Time.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 13 Die Martis			f NNW t WSW *	.	a. m. c.
14	49° 20″ r.	From the Lizard 00° 43″ W	f SWbS t NNW . **	.	a. m. cl. p. m. c.
15	47° 37″ r.	02° 08″ W	f NWbN t W *	.	a. m. c. p. m. cl.
16	45° 19″	03° 41″ W	f W t NW **		cl.
17	43° 45″ r.	04° 20″ W	f NWbN t WbN*		cl.
18	41° 30″	11° 24″ W fr. Greenwich.	f NWbW t NE**		cl.
19	39° 45″	12° 02″ W	NE*		cl.
20	37° 50″	12° 48″ W	f NE t NNE **		a. m. c. p. m. cl.
21	35° 47″	13° 34″ W	f NNE t N		c.
22	34° 08″	fr. Greenwich 14° 14″ W	NNE N		m. cl.
23	33° 03″	15° 27″ W	NNE N*		c.
24	31° 49″ Madeira.		f NbE t NE *		a. m. c. p. m. cl.
25	29° 50″		NbE N*		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, with Remarks from 13th June until 8th September, 1769.

13. Sailed a. m. from Plymouth Sound with three in the list; one fever, one intermittent, and one cold.

14. One fever from cold added to the list; four ill.

15. One contusion added to the list; five ill.

16. The cold of the 13th is well; four ill.

17. One wound added to the list; five ill.

18. One head-ach added to the list; six ill.

19. Yesterday's head-ach is well; five ill.

20. The fever of the 14th, and the contusion of the 15th, are well; three ill.

21. No alteration in this day's list.

22. Three ill.

23. No alteration in the list.

24. The intermittent of the 13th is well; two ill.

25. One sore throat, and one with eruptions, added to the list; four ill.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 26	28° 30″ St. Cruze Teneriff.		V*		cl.
27			V*		c.
28			f NE t NW*		c.
29			V**		m. cl.
30			f NW t NE *		c.
Julii 1 Die Saturni			V & —		c.
2			NENNW *		cl.
3			V *		c.
4			V *		c.
5			NE SE *		c.
6			V *		c.
7			V *		h. & cl.
8			V *		a. m. cl. p. m. c.
9			V		a. m. c. p. m. cl.
10			V *		c.
11			f ESE t NE *		m. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

26. The intermittent, returned well the 24th, relapsed; five ill.

27. No alteration of the list.

28. One sore throat added to the list; six ill. The weather very warm.

29. The one added the 25th, with eruptions, is well; five in the list.

30. One strain admitted: six ill; one bad fever, one intermittent, one wound, two sore throats, and one strain.

1. The sore throat of the 28th ult. is well, and the other sore throat is venereal; four patients.

2. The wound of the 17th, and the strain of the 30th ult. are well.

3. One strain, and one contusion, admitted; four ill.

4. Yesterday's contusion is well, and one tumor complained.

5. One feverish patient admitted; five ill.

6. No alteration in the list.

7. The strain of the 3d, the tumor of the 4th, and the fever of the 5th, are recovered; two ill.

8. The fever patient of the 13th ult. died, and one contusion admitted; two ill.

9. No alteration in the list, p. m. very sultry.

10. The list the same.

11. No alteration in the list. Sailed to-day, and turning to windward.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 12	28° 36″		f NNE t ENE **		cl.
13	Porto Orotavia, Teneriff.		V *		a. m. c. p.m. cl.
14			V *		cl.
15			V *		cl.
16			NE*		cl.
17	27° 49″		f NNE t EbS *		p. m. c
18	25° 01″		f EbN t EbS ***		a. m. c. p.m. cl.
19	21° 49″		ENE E ***		m. cl.
20	19° 08″	16° 57″	ENE WbN ***		c.
21	17° 31″	fr. Greenwich. 1° 18″	V ***		c.
22	16° 13″ Barbary Coast.		V *		c.
23	15° 54″		NbE and NbW *		c.
24			NbE and NbW **		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

12. Two patients.

13. One case of nausea admitted; three patients. Seven p. m. anchored in the road, which is quite open.

14. The contusion of the 8th, and yesterday's complaint, recovered; and one with nausea admitted: two sick.

15. One case of head-ach complained; three ill.

16. One contusion admitted; four ill.

17. One of nausea complained; five sick. Sailed from Teneriff.

18. Yesterday's complaint a fever, and one nausea admitted; six ill.

19. Yesterday's nausea is well; five sick.

20. The contusion of the 16th is well, and one with lumbago admitted; five ill.

21. The head-ach of the 15th, and yesterday's lumbago, recovered.

22. The nausea of the 14th recovered; and one strain admitted; three ill.

23. The nausea of the 17th recovered; two ill. Anchored p. m. and sent a boat up to the fort of Senegal.

24. Two sick. Lying in the road off the river Senegal.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 25	15° 33″		V *		a. m. c p. m. h. & cl.
26	15° 05″		V *		p. m. cl
27	Off Cape De Verde.		WNW *		h. & cl.
28	Off Gambia River.		NNW *		h. & cl.
29			NNW *		h. & cl.
30	Gambia River.		V **	.... ※	a. m. h. & cl.
31			V *	.... ※	a. m. & p. m. cl. & h.
Augusti Die Martis 1			V *	※	cl. & h.
2			— and V	※	cl. & h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

25. No alteration in the list. P. m. we sailed.

26. Two patients.

27. No alteration in the list.

28. One contusion and one tumor admitted; four ill.

29. No alteration in the list. Spoke h. m. sloop Hound, and got a man out of her to pilot us up the river; he had a very sickly complexion. P. m. standing in towards the river Gambia.

30. The Hound's man complained of fever; five patients. A. m. getting up the river; and anchored p. m.

31. Some men sent ashore to cut wood. The river is very shallow, and the land on each side of it is covered with thick woods and mangroves, and is very low; with a thick haze constantly over it, and the river. Our men have been exposed to the rains. Two with intermittents; the Hound's man is one: one strain, one contusion, and one tumor, in the sick list.

1. The contusion of the 28th is well. Four patients. Sailed up the river and run aground near Fort James; which occasioned the men's being very much fatigued in the heat of the sun. A very sultry day.

2. Two feverish complaints admitted. Six ill Got the ship off and anchored, after much trouble and labour to the men in the sun. The fort, and we were nearly opposite to it, is on a small island seven leagues up the river; which is about six miles broad there, and shallow. On the Barra side, where the watering place is, it is very swampy, and covered with trees and shrubs. The water was thickish with mud, but had no bad taste. The men were obliged to swim the casks off, as a boat could not get near the shore. A continual haze notwithstanding the sun shines.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m, or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 3			— and V	⁂	cl. & h.
4			V ✣	. . . ⁂	cl. t. & l.
5			SW —	. . . ⁂	cl.
			Wly —	⁂	cl.
7			V ✣	. . . ⁂	cl. t. & l.
8			V and —	⁂	cl. t. & l.
9	13° 40″		V *	. . ⁂	cl.
10	13° 41″	15° 49″ from Greenwich W.	V ✣	. . . ⁂	cl. t. & l.
11	13° 55″ r	16° 30″W	V *	. . ⁂	cl. & h.
12	14° 06″ r	17° 00″W	V *	. . ⁂	cl. & h.
13	12° 54″	17° 04″W	V **	. . . ⁂	cl. & h.
14	11° 30″	17° 34″W	f NWbW t NNE **	. . ⁂	cl. & h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

3. One of yesterday's fever patients is an intermittent. Six patients.

4. No alteration of the list. The two last added intermittents are very ill. The men are employed in watering the ship.

5. No alteration of the list. Disagreeable weather.

6. The tumor of the 28th ult. recovered. Five sick.

7. One of the feverish cases of the 2d is well. Most of the officers and gentlemen have been ashore—which from the rains was all a marsh—a shooting. Four sick.

8. Five with feverish, two with purging complaints, and one with eruptions, admitted; twelve ill. Sailing down the river, and rains anchoring now and then.

9. One with purging complained; thirteen ill. Sailing down the river.

10. No alteration in the list. Got out of the river. Very disagreeable weather.

11. One of the fluxes of the 8th, and one of the fevers, with the purging of the 9th, recovered. Four with slight fevers admitted; fourteen sick.

12. One of the bad intermittents of the 2d is well; p.m. one with slight fever complained; fourteen patients. The fevers appear slight, though of the remitting type.

13. Two of the fevers of the 11th recovered, and one purging complaint admitted; thirteen sick. Sultry disagreeable weather.

14. The old intermittent; the Hound's man; one of the slight fevers of the 8th; and the one with eruptions, recovered. Six with fever added to the list; thirteen patients.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 15	10° 47″ r	17° 45″W	SbW **	. . . ⁂	cl. & h.
16	10° 18″ r	17° 20″W	SW **	. ⁂	cl. & h.
17	09° 33″	16° 46″W	SW **	. . . . ⁂	cl. & h.
18	08° 38″ r	15° 55″W	V *	. . . . ⁂	cl.
19	08° 05″	14° 31″W	SW *	⁂	cl.
20	07° 26″	12° 04″W	SW *		c.
21	06° 30″	10° 37″W	SW *	. ⁂	cl. & h.
22	Off Cape Monsera-do.		SW *	⁂	cl.
23	05° 33″ r	09° 38″W	SW *		cl.
24	05° 13″	09° 29″W	SW *		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

15. One with fever admitted; sixteen ill. Very disagreeable weather.

16. Two fever patients of the 8th; one of the 11th; one of the 12th; and the purging case of the 13th, recovered; four with fevers admitted. Those added the 14th and since are bad intermittents. Fifteen patients.

17. One of yesterday's admitted fevers recovered; two with fevers, one with diarrhœa, and one head-ach case, complained; eighteen sick.

18. One of the fevers admitted the 8th; one of the 11th; and yesterday's head-ach patient, recovered; seven with fevers admitted; and one on the list before is become fever. Twenty-two in the list; most of them bad remittents.

19. The diarrhœa patient, and one of the fevers of the 17th, recovered. Two with fevers; one case of diarrhœa; and the fever of the 8th, recovered yesterday, relapsed. Twenty-four sick. A few of the fever cases have purging.

20. The slight fever of the 11th, returned well 16th, relapsed. Two with fevers, and two with diarrhœa, admitted; twenty-nine sick. Most of them fever cases; and very bad symptoms amongst them.

21. P. m. one of the fever cases admitted the 14th died. Very bad symptoms prevail amongst the fever patients. Twenty-eight in the list. Rather cold to-day.

22. Three with fevers; and one with hypochondriasis admitted; thirty-two ill.

23. No alteration of the list. Very bad symptoms still prevail amongst the fevers.

24. One of the fever cases admitted the 16th—a boy—died; and the case of hypochondriasis recovered. Four with fever admitted; thirty-four ill. One seized with fever by contagion, from feeling the boy's pulse when he expired.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Sept. 25	04° 07″	08° 36″W	SW *		cl.
26	04° 11″	07° 08″W	SW **		cl.
27	04° 34″	06° 20″W	SW *	⁂	h.
28	05° 06″	06° 08″W from London.	SWbW *	⁂	h.
29	05° 08″	05° 37″W	V *	⁂	h.
30	04° 57″	04° 51″W	V *	⁂	h.
31	04° 41″	04° 06″W	V *	⁂	h.
Die Veneris Sept. 1.	04° 55″	03° 14″W	V *	⁂	h.
2	05° 17″	03° 08″W	WSW —		a. m. c. p. m. h.
3	05° 22″		V & —		a. m. c. p m. h.
4	Winnebah road		V *		c.
5			SW		

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

25. One with fever complained; thirty-five ill, and mostly with very bad cases of fever.

26. One of the fever patients of the 17th died. There are very few of the ship's company who are not ailing more or less; though thirty-four only are in the list.

27. Two fever patients, one added the 18th, and the other the 20th, died; thirty-two in the list. The ship is frequently washed with vinegar, and was smoked to-day. Very dangerous symptoms amongst the sick.

28. Two fever cases, one added the 18th, and the other the 20th, died; their deaths happen unexpectedly: thirty in the list.

29. One fever patient of the 14th, one of the 16th, and two of the 24th, recovered; twenty-six ill.

30. One fever patient, admitted the 18th, died. Twenty-five sick.

31. One fever case, admitted the 24th, died; and one fever patient complained.

1. One fever patient, received the 18th, died; two fevers of the 20th, two of the 24th, one of the 22d, and one of the 28th ult. recovered. One fever case, complained of relapse; nineteen in it. Mostly fevers, and very bad symptoms prevail yet.

2. The yesterday's relapse case recovered, and two with fevers admitted; one is a relapse: twenty ill. Anchored several times to-day.

3. One of yesterday's admitted fevers is well; nineteen in the list. Turning up to Winnebah. Anchored several times to-day again.

4. No alteration in the list. Anchored off Winnebah.

5. Nineteen in the list. The worst of the fever patients are getting better. The rains have been over here some time, and the people ashore are healthy.

Time.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Sept. 6			SW & —		. h.
7			V *		cl. & h.
8			V *	. .	cl. & h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

6. Two fever cases of the 19th, and the case of diarrhœa, recovered; sixteen patients.

7. Sixteen in the list. Watering the ship here.

8. A case of diarrhœa admitted; seventeen sick. No more fever patients complained.

CHAPTER II.

Remarks on the preceding Obſervations.

SECTION I.

A Review of the Sick Liſt, from the 13th June until the Commencement of the Fever.

THE patients admitted from the 13th of June to the end of the month were, one with bad fever; one intermittent, who got well and relapſed; two with feveriſh complaints; two with ſore throats, one of them venereal; one with eruptions; one wound; one contuſion; and one ſtrain.

None of theſe caſes required any particular treatment, except the one with bad fever, which ſhall be deſcribed in the next month.

The ſhip's company continued very healthy all the month of July; few complaints having happened, and none of them was dangerous but the Hound's man, who was added towards the end of the month. The caſes were one bad intermittent; three ſlight fevers; two with nauſea; one with head-ach; one lumbago; four contuſions; two ſtrains; and two with abſceſs.

The ſlight fevers; caſes of nauſea; and head-ach, were removed by gentle evacuations, ſaline draughts

draughts with antimonials, elix. vitriol, and proper regimen *. The other complaints, except the Hound's man, required no particular method of treatment; but the bad fever of laſt month died the 8th of July, an account of which I am now to inſert.

JOHN LEE, marine, aged about 30 years, was taking bark for an intermittent, of which he was recovering, when he was ſeized the 18th of June, after getting cold, with general tremors, convulſions, loſs of ſpeech, and cold extremities. His pulſe was quite languid and irregular. Volatiles were uſed, and large bliſters applied to his back and ankles. Second day, the convulſions were abated, but the tremors continued; and he was coſtive. A clyſter was adminiſtered, and a large ſpoonful of a cordial julep preſcribed every hour. 3d, His pulſe was firmer, and he ſpake ſenſibly; but his tongue was very foul. The bliſters were renewed; his medicines continued; and he was allowed wine. 4th, His tongue was browniſh. Fifteen grains of bark were added to every doſe of the julep. 5th, 6th, and 7th, His tongue was much cleaner, but the coma continued. His medicines and wine were repeated, and the bliſters renewed. 8th and 9th, He was much better, and continued the bark and julep every two hours with

* The diet allowed the Sick is mentioned, Part II. ch. i. ſect. 5.

his

his wine. 10th, From drinking beer the preceding afternoon an acceſſion of fever came on; attended with quick ſmall pulſe, dry hot ſkin, parched tongue, and flushed countenance. The right ſide was in ſome meaſure paralytic, and he had convulſive twitches at times. The medicines, wine, and bliſters, were repeated. 11th, The fever and convulſions remitted; but the coma continued. I repeated his medicines and wine. 12th, He was cool, but extremely weak. 13th, He was hot, and no way better. 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, He was conſiderably better, and continued his medicines with wine. 19th, p. m. He became much worſe, but ſtill took his medicines. 20th and 21ſt, He became weaker; the tremors returned; his tongue was black; his pulſe was quick, and very ſmall. On the 22d, the tremors were conſtant, and his pulſe was very irregular. Muſk, julep, and his wine, were preſcribed, and freſh bliſters applied. 23d, 24th, and 25th, Deglutition became difficult, and his pulſe vermicular, with ſubſultus tendinum, and continual tremors. His medicines and bliſters were continued, until he died at midnight of the 25th.

From the 1ſt of Auguſt to the 14th, one with bad intermittent, eleven with ſlight fevers, four with diarrhœa, and one with eruptions, complained.

The ſlight fevers were of the remitting kind, but very mild; and were all carried off by gentle emetics,

emetics, purges, ſaline draughts with antimonials, elixir of vitriol, and proper diet. One of them, who had acute pain in his ſide, had a little blood taken away; and he recovered very well. Some of theſe were again ſeized with fever, and died.

The caſes of diarrhœa were likewiſe cured by moderate evacuations and diet.

SECTION II.

Two Caſes of Intermittents, and ſome Remarks.

I THINK it proper to relate here the two bad intermittent caſes; which I term ſo, becauſe there was a ceſſation of the fever and ſymptoms between the paroxyſms.

DAVID CLENCY, ſeaman, aged about 38 years, pretty ſtout, of a very ſickly complexion, complained the 31ſt of July, the day after he came from the Hound, that he was ſeized with chilline ſs, which was ſucceeded by violent head-ach, ſickneſs at ſtomach, with retching, and ſevere pains in all his bones, particularly in his loins, with great thirſt. His pulſe was quick, but not ſtrong; his ſkin very hot and dry, and his tongue was dry and white. I preſcribed the tartar emetic in ſmall quantities every half hour until it puked him; and in two hours

hours afterwards I ordered him a ſaline draught with thirty drops of the eſſen. antimon. and acidulated ſage tea for his drink. 2d, The paroxyſm ended in profuſe perſpiration towards morning; after which he continued perfectly cool and eaſy until 6 p. m. the time of the fit's commencing, when another leſs violent paroxyſm than the former returned, and continued a ſhort time. A doſe of the ſal. cath. amar. was preſcribed, and the ſaline draught as before, during the fit, with drink acidulated with lime-juice. 3d, He had a ſhort paroxyſm in the night; was free of fever, a. m.; but complained of weakneſs in his loins; and want of appetite. At 7 p. m. a paroxyſm commenced with rigors, which laſted an hour, and ended in perſpiration as uſual. During the fit, he complained of great pain and ſtricture over his eyes. The medicine preſcribed the preceding night was repeated every three hours; with tinct. theb. for his head-ach, which it relieved. 4th, He was very cool and eaſy; but at the uſual time p. m. a mild paroxyſm commenced, which did not continue long. His medicines and drink were repeated. 5th, He complained of weakneſs and a little head-ach; but never had another paroxyſm. Half a drachm of the bark was preſcribed firſt every two hours; and afterwards a drachm every two hours until he recovered on the 15th of his illneſs.

SERJEANT

Serjeant Gillespy, aged about 27, who had had a ſlight fever the preceding month, was ſeized the 1ſt of Auguſt with chilline ſs and rigors, which were ſucceeded by the ſame complaints as occurred in Clency's caſe, only more violent, with acute pain in his right ſide; which were ſucceeded by a perfect intermiſſion. He complained the 2d, when both the emetic and purge were preſcribed; and the ſaline mixture with eſſ. antimon. at night. At 7 p. m. the paroxyſm returned. 3d, The paroxyſm went off in the night, and he was quite cool and eaſy a. m. I ordered him half a drachm of the bark every two hours during the intermiſſion. 4th, He had a very ſhort, and mild paroxyſm in the night. His bark was repeated every hour. He had no return of his fever; but continued his bark until the 12th; when he returned to duty.

Such was the ſtate of the ſick liſt from the time the Weaſel ſailed until the 14th of Auguſt, when the fatal remittent made its appearance. A boy of 13 years of age was the firſt ſeized with it on the 12th, but unfortunately did not complain before the 14th. The ſymptoms at firſt ſeemed to differ very little from thoſe of the preceding caſes; but I was much alarmed, when I found that, inſtead of perfect intermiſſions, neither the fever nor other ſymptoms intermitted; that in the remiſſion they had continual pain in their loins, which was greatly increaſed during the paroxyſm; that they had a burning

burning heat in the palms of their hands and ſoles of their feet, with great thirſt; and that they were exceedingly dejected during the imperfect remiſſion. I was the more uneaſy, becauſe the ſick liſt was hourly increaſing with ſimilar caſes; and I called it a remitting fever, becauſe there never was an entire ceſſation of the ſymptoms, from its commencement until its termination.

The following obſervations were copied from the minutes which I frequently made in the day, when viſiting the ſick, and immediately after reduced, nearly, into the ſame order as they now appear in Dr. Lind's book * on hot climates: on reviewing my minutes, I have nothing of conſequence to add to that account of the fever.

Some patients had the fever in a mild, and others in a malignant form, comparatively ſpeaking. I ſhall therefore firſt relate the ſymptoms which appeared amongſt them who had it in the mildeſt form; ſecondly, the ſymptoms which occurred amongſt thoſe who had it in its malignant form; thirdly, make ſome remarks upon the ſymptoms and the days which proved critical; fourthly, inſert the manner of treatment; fifthly, add a few caſes; and laſtly, conclude with ſome remarks concerning the cauſe of the fever having prevailed on board.

* See the Note, p. 58 of the ſecond edit. printed in 1771.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Remitting Fever.

SECTION I.

The Fever deſcribed in its mildeſt Form.

1ſt day, THE patients complained of head-ach, ſickneſs at their ſtomachs, thirſt, great uneaſineſs, with ſevere pains, eſpecially in their backs and loins. Their pulſes were ſmall and quick; and though ſome of their ſkins were hotter and drier than in health, moſt of them were chilly and hot alternately.

Their complaints were eaſier in the morning; but towards night there was an exacerbation, which was obſerved throughout the fever.

2d, They were more lively, their complaints being relieved; but their pulſes were ſoft and weaker than in a natural ſtate; and they had no appetite.

3d, The ſymptoms became more violent, with giddineſs; inſatiable thirſt; foul tongues, which trembled when they put them out; they had no ſenſation of taſte; and their ſpeech was weak and faultering. At night they had a moiſture on their ſkins.

4th, They

4th, They were much weaker; and towards night they were very hot and reſtleſs. Numbers ſweated profuſely, but were not refreſhed.

5th, A few had been delirious in the night, and were much diſturbed in their ſleep with frightful dreams and notions. Their weakneſs increaſed. Hitherto they were not confined to bed in the day-time.

6th, They were more reſtleſs from anxiety and delirium. Their tongues were browniſh, dry, and chapped.

7th, Towards night, they complained much more. The delirium, watching, univerſal uneaſineſs, and thirſt, being all increaſed.

8th, They paſſed the night ill, from uneaſineſs and watching, and complained much more of their backs, loins, and giddineſs. P. m. their pulſes were very irregular, and generally weaker than in health, the three preceding days; and their tongues were become blackiſh and chapped.

9th, The remiſſion was more diſtinct in the day than hitherto; but an exacerbation of the fever and ſymptoms ſtill returned at night.

After this day there was a perfect remiſſion of the fever in the day-time, though they became feveriſh towards night until the 17th; and in one caſe the fever continued to return until the 21ſt.

The criſis of the fever was a gentle purging, with an equable and moderate perſpiration.

SECTION II.

Deſcription of the Fever in its malignant Form.

1ſt day, Besides thoſe ſymptoms which they had in common with the other patients, in a more violent degree, they were ſeized with ſome of the following: deſpondency, great laſſitude, proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits, anxiety, giddineſs, violent retchings, ſevere gripings and purgings, coſtiveneſs, cough, violent pain and ſtricture over the eyes, pain in the ſide, quick hard pulſe, and the tongue dry and white.

2d, They who had been both vomited and purged, ſeemed to be rather better, but had no appetite.

3d, Some had a ſlight remiſſion until the evening approached; their countenances in the mean time were much fluſhed.

4th, Great inquietude, anxiety, frightful dreams, and idle notions, prevented them from ſleep. When a remiſſion happened, it did not laſt above three hours. They ſeemed then a little cooler, but their thirſt was not abated; there was burning heat in the palms of their hands, and ſoles of their feet, and their memories began to fail. The tongues of ſome were white and foul, though in general they were dry and chapped, and they complained of bad

bad taſte in their mouths. They who were coſtive at the beginning of their illneſs, continued ſo; but ſeveral were ſeized with bilious vomitings and purgings *.

5th, Several were delirious in the night, and others exceedingly reſtleſs and deſirous to get out of bed. Some of their tongues were black, and their teeth covered with ſordes; and the cough was much more urgent.

6th, A few had ſlight remiſſions, a. m. though they all paſſed a very reſtleſs night. The pains of their backs and loins, their giddineſs, with ſevere pain at the bottoms of the orbits, were exceedingly troubleſome. The coſtiveneſs was more obſtinate, and all the other complaints increaſed in violence.

7th, The delirium was more general. Some of their countenances were quite yellow, and others looked wild. A ſcalding of the urine (not from bliſters), rough, brown tongues, a ſmacking of the lips, were frequent for ſome days before, and the vomiting and looſe fetid ſtools were more general. Their pulſes were irregular.

8th, A few, after violent vomitings and purgings, which ſtained like an infuſion of ſaffron, broke out in purple blotches, reſembling the ſtinging of nettles, particularly about the face and neck, which ſoon diſappeared again: while they remained out on the ſkin, they thought themſelves better. In

* Cleghorn styled these cholera morbus.

one patient the parotid gland began to ſuppurate. The tongues of ſome were black, and their teeth cruſted over with black ſordes; but of others, they were browniſh, dry, and much chapped. The delirium, ſtupor, convulſive tremors, and catchings, twitchings of the tendons, hiccup, deep ſighs, pain and oppreſſion about the præcordia, ſwelling of the hypochondria, cold ſweats, an involuntary diſcharge of the urine and fæces, and a muttering or murmuring inarticulately, were frequent. Their pulſes were quite irregular.

9th, The bad ſymptoms continued. One who had the purple blotches, likewiſe had an hæmorrhage from the noſe and mouth at times, which tinged his linen yellow, as did his urine, which was bloody.

10th, A few had very ſlight remiſſions.

11th, The dangerous ſymptoms prevailed, with cold clammy ſweats, and extreme weakneſs. In one patient, a large ecchymoſis-like ſwelling appeared upon the right ſide of the neck and face, a little before his death, which, immediately after he died, became black.

12th, There were no favourable appearances. They continued to lie on their backs as they had done for ſome days.

13th, Their countenances became more generally yellow; and a purging, without gripes, came on. Theſe patients were much relieved, never being afterwards ſo hot and reſtleſs towards night; and

and one had an equable and gentle perſpiration broke out over him. An eruption appeared about ſome of their mouths. But the dangerous ſymptoms continued in other caſes, with frequent faintings in one patient.

14th, Gripes when at ſtool now attended their purging; and though they were very weak, their fever and other complaints were much leſs. The dangerous ſymptoms prevailed ſtill amongſt ſome, with ſubſultus tendinum; dozing with the eyes half, and the mouth wide open, and a cadaverous ſmell about them. Their ſkins were very diſagreeable to touch, and, from feeling the pulſe, an uneaſy ſenſation was impreſſed on the fingers, which continued for ſome time after.

15th, The bad ſymptoms continued, the parotis was opened, and the fluxed patients with the yellow countenances were better; one of whom had the piles.

16th, Though extremely weak, they were all better except one man, who had a ghoſtly countenance, and all the dangerous ſymptoms.

17th, The bad caſe was not better, but all the reſt were.

18th, The dangerous caſe fell into a ſound ſleep, and an equable perſpiration broke out over him, which fortunately proved a favourable criſis, and the reſt continued to recover.

SECTION III.

Remarks on the Symptoms of the Fever in both its Forms.

* THEY who were coſtive, when they firſt complained, and continued ſo, all died. The bilious vomitings and ſtools, which ſtained like an infuſion of ſaffron, were mortal. A hæmorrhage at the noſe and mouth, and bloody urine, all of which tinged yellow, were mortal. The purple blotches which roſe above the ſkin like the ſtinging of nettles were mortal. An intenſe coma was mortal. An ecchymoſis-like ſwelling upon the face and neck immediately preceded death. One, who was taken ill at firſt with pain in the ſide, died. A brown rough tongue and mouth, with ſmacking of the lips, as if taſting ſomething, was mortal. A wildneſs of the countenance was mortal; one perſon who had this ſymptom was very coſtive too, and never ſeemed to be in imminent danger, nor was ever confined to his bed, though he died on the eighth day. A deſpondency, and dread of dying, were mortal. A general coldneſs with clammy ſweats, and muttering or murmuring inarticulately, immediately preceded death. A ſyncope or deliquium was mortal.

* With reſpect to the following ſymptoms, it is to be underſtood that ſeveral of them, perhaps, often occurred in one patient.

A cough

A cough proved fatal in two caſes out of three; and the third was the remarkable caſe which was dangerous until the eighteenth day. An involuntary diſcharge of urine and fæces was mortal, except in two caſes, one of which was the parotis, that proved very tedious; and the other was the fortunate criſis on the eighteenth day: that patient had taken a good deal of bark in the courſe of his fever.

A ſtricture, and pain either over the eyes or at the bottoms of the orbits, were dangerous. Drinking greedily, and in large draughts, were dangerous ſymptoms. A hiccup was frequently an attendant of the mortal ſymptoms, and always dangerous. A dozing with the eyes half, and the mouth wide open, were very dangerous. A deep ſighing was very dangerous. And in like manner were the pain and oppreſſion about the præcordia, and ſwelling of the hypochondria. Eruptions about the mouth were not favourable.

Upon feeling the pulſe throughout the whole fever, a diſagreeable ſenſation remained for ſome time after on the fingers, eſpecially if the ſkin was moiſt, unleſs the perſpiration was critical, and then no ſuch ſenſation was perceived.

Respecting the days which were moſt critical in both forms of the fever, I muſt obſerve, that a perfect remiſſion was obtained in one caſe upon the

the 3d. A diſtinct remiſſion of thirty hours was obtained on the morning of the 5th, in another caſe; but in this the fever again returned with more violence, and continued twelve hours.

Four men died on the 8th, one of whom was dumb, and the parotis began to ſuppurate.

On the 9th, the critical purging began amongſt them who had the fever in its mildeſt form.

On the 10th, one died; and three on the 11th.

The yellow ſuffuſion and purging, which proved a favourable criſis to many, appeared on the 13th; and in one caſe an equable perſpiration broke out, which was ſucceeded the next day by a gentle diarrhœa, that proved ſalutary.

One died on the 14th, and the parotis in another patient was ready for opening on the 15th.

On the 16th day one died, and another was ſeized with the piles.

An unexpected criſis happened from a ſound ſleep, and a free perſpiration, on the 18th.

On the 21ſt day, there was a favourable criſis of the tedious though mild fever by perſpiration.

Moſt of the ten men who died had never been in a hot climate before. Two were engineers, and two were draughtſmen.

Such were the melancholy attendants of that dreadful fever. Indeed, from my not having a ſufficient quantity of bark, this fever had, in a manner, its natural ſcope. Yet we find, in Dr. Cleghorn's

horn's very accurate account of the fever in Minorca, a few other malignant ſymptoms *.

Apoplexy, though only conſidered a ſymptom by him, is univerſally conſidered one of the moſt violent and fatal diſeaſes to which the human frame is naturally ſubject.

Cholera morbus—though the vomitings and purgings in the fever on board of the Weaſel were violent at times, they did not amount to my idea of cholera morbus.

Cardialgia—the pain and oppreſſion about the præcordia, or in the ſtomach, in the Weaſel's fever, did not occaſion a ſwooning away †.

Vomiting of matter, like the grounds of coffee, I did not obſerve.

A palpitation of the heart was not complained of by any of my patients.

A pulſation of the abdominal viſcera I never obſerved.

The abſceſs in the hip never occurred to me in the Weaſel.

In theſe few circumſtances only did the fever at Minorca, and that on the coaſt of Guinea, ſeem to differ, as I found upon examining that accurate writer after I returned to England; for I was ſo unfortunate as not to have his book with me.

* The land exhalations affected his patients; which was not the caſe on board of the Weaſel, after we left Gambia river.

† So Blanchard defines that diſeaſe.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

The Method in which the Fever was treated.

I ALWAYS began with a vomit, and gave it as ſoon as the patient complained, unleſs he was then in a ſtate of perſpiration. In that caſe I encouraged the perſpiration, either with acidulated drink, or ſal. nitr. in it. Soon after the perſpiration was over, I adminiſtered the vomit, which was tartar emetic, except when the patient was purged, then I gave the pulv. ipecacuan. The manner in which I adminiſtered the tartar emetic, was by diſſolving three grains in half a pint of ſimple water, of which two ſpoonfuls were taken every half hour until it began to operate, which was commonly after giving it the third or fourth time; by that means it not only vomited him well, but likewiſe, often, operated once, twice, or more by ſtool, and frequently by perſpiration. Moſt commonly it was worked off with warm water.

If it was in the evening they complained, and took the puke, I gave them, about an hour and a half after its operation, a ſaline draught, with more or leſs of the eſſence of antimony, to keep up the perſpiration, if there was any, or otherwiſe to promote a perſpiration; and allowed them plenty of

of ſage tea or barley water, either acidulated, or with nitre *.

The ſaline mixture was made with lime juice, or with elixir of vitriol. I often uſed the ſpiritus Mindereri likewiſe. Thoſe mixtures were always diluted with ſimple water, ſweetened with a little ſugar, to which a due proportion of either Huxham's eſſence of antimony, or emetic tartar, was added.

But if the patient complained in the morning, and took his vomit then, whether he had one or two ſtools therewith, I generally gave, about two hours after its operation was over, an ounce of ſal. cath. amar. diſſolved in half a pint of thin water gruel, or barley-water; one or other of which they drank to aſſiſt the purge; and if the ſkin was hot and dry towards night, I ordered ſaline mixtures as before mentioned.

As the ſtomach was always loaded, and the inteſtinal canal contained ſaburra in the beginning of the fever, as appeared from the operation of the emetic and purging medicines, I judged thoſe noxious contents ought to be evacuated as ſoon as poſſible, which that method effected in a gentle manner.

They who had diarrhœa accompanying the fever, were either ordered manna with the ſalts, or rhu-

* I was often obliged to use the mineral acids for want of the vegetable acids.

barb

barb alone to purge them; and they had no ſaline mixture preſcribed, nor acid in their drink.

If it was the ſecond day before the purge was taken, the patient had no other medicine until night, when the ſaline mixture was ordered with diluting drink; otherwiſe I uſually gave the ſaline mixture every four hours, and plenty of cooling drink, on purpoſe to procure a remiſſion. But in ſome caſes, notwithſtanding this refrigerating, relaxing, and aperient method, I was obliged to give ſmall quantities of ſalts every other day, without which they never had a ſtool, though ſuch patients drank commonly tamarind beverage. In others it was neceſſary at times to give draughts of an infuſion of camomile, to promote the diſcharge of bile upwards, as nature indicated. But when the vomiting was violent or frequent, I added ſome tinct. thebaic. to the ſaline mixture, and likewiſe for the head-ach, when it was very violent, both of which it relieved only while the effect of the doſe continued.

In this manner, the mixture with the antimonials and their drink was adminiſtered for ſeveral days, except in the caſes attended with the purging, in which I gave rhubarb and ipecacuan. with opiates in ſmall doſes, and demulcent drink.

Beſides thoſe, I adminiſtered at different times, when the pulſe began to ſink, when the head-ach was vehement, or other nervous ſymptoms appeared, the

the pulv. contrayerv.; infuſion of Tinct. ſerp. virg.; Aquæ ſpirituoſæ; Sp. vol. aromat.; Confect. cardiac.; et moſch.; and I ſometimes experienced the good effects of them, particularly when bliſters were applied. They raiſed the pulſe, relieved the head-ach, quieted the nervous ſpaſms conſiderably, and removed the ſtupor or coma* in a great meaſure. But bark was too often wanted to complete the cure. Camphor was ſerviceable in one caſe only.

They who had the fever in its mildeſt form, now and then eat a little ſago, thin rice gruel, or panada, with a little ſugar and cinnamon; but the reſt would not ſwallow any food, until a favourable criſis was obtained.

SECTION V.

Caſes of the remitting Fever.

CASE I.

C. P. aged about 32 years, very ſtout, of a healthy complexion, who had never been in a hot climate before, complained, the 14th Auguſt p. m. of ſickneſs at ſtomach, inclination to pu e, head-ach, thirſt, and that he was much out of order. His pulſe was very little quicker than natural,

* Query—Did Cleghorn conſider the profound coma, apoplexy?

though

though his ſkin was hot and dry; and his tongue was of its natural colour. I preſcribed the emetic tart. which operated very well; and at night gave him a ſaline draught, after the uſual manner, and barley water, with nitre, for drink.

2d, A. m. he found himſelf rather better; but about three p. m. he became very hot, thirſty, and uneaſy. A doſe of ſalts and manna were ordered for him; and as ſoon as it was worked off, the ſaline mixture was repeated every hour, and tamarind beverage allowed him for common drink.

3d, He ſpent a very bad night. His ſkin was very hot and dry, his countenance much fluſhed, the blood-veſſels of the tunica conjunctiva of the eyes were quite turgid; his tongue was dry and foul, and his pulſe quick and full. But he complained only of being hot, that he was much out of order, and that nothing which he took had any taſte. The ſaline mixture was well diluted, and repeated every two hours, with nitre in it, and tamarind beverage allowed for drink. He had one ſtool in the day.

4th, He was not ſo reſtleſs in the night, but made water ſeveral times, with ſcalding, and perſpired freely moſt part of the night. A. m. he was not ſo hot, and ſeemed more lively; but his tongue continued foul; and though he was very thirſty, no drink pleaſed him. P. m. he puked ſome phlegm ſeveral times, he became hot, and exceedingly

ingly reſtleſs, until he was relieved by profuſe perſpiration. A violent paroxyſm ſoon followed, with pain and heat in his right foot, giddineſs, anxiety, and great inquietude. His pulſe was ſtrong, but not quick; his ſkin was exceedingly hot, bedewed with clammy moiſture, which impreſſed a very diſagreeable ſenſation on the fingers after feeling the pulſe; the tongue was white, dry, and chapped in the middle, with a red margin, and trembled much when put out. At ten p. m. his pulſe was extremely quick, his ſkin dry, his urine very high coloured, with a cloud at the top; he was afraid to ſleep, becauſe of frightful dreams and notions, which made him ſtart out of ſhort ſlumbers; he was apprehenſive of dying, and wandered a little. He continued his mixture with nitre. At three p. m. eight grains of camphor were preſcribed every three hours, and his drink was frequently changed. He had two copious ſtools.

5th, He paſſed a reſtleſs night from inquietude, and at four a. m. his retching returned; after which he had a copious looſe ſtool, and perſpired freely. The fever and all the ſymptoms gradually decreaſed, and a perfect remiſſion began at noon, when his urine was ſtill high coloured, with the cloud ſubſided nearer to the bottom of the glaſs *. He continued his medicines, as pre-

* This paroxysm terminated the second period of the fever.

ſcribed the preceding day, until noon, when a drachm of the pulv. cort. Peruv. was ordered every hour; but after 9 p. m. he only took it every two hours for the night. It agreed very well with him, though only given in water, and procured him ſeveral copious ſtools.

6th, He continued cool and eaſy after a tolerable night's reſt, got up, and was ſhaved and ſhifted. He complained then of giddineſs, great weakneſs of his loins, and had no appetite *. At 6 p. m. the pain and heat returned in his foot and leg, with head-ach, and generalheat; and at 7, the fever, and all the former ſymptoms, with increaſed violence, returned. He took his bark regularly every two hours, until the paroxyſm commenced, when his ſtomach would no longer retain it. Chicken broth was allowed him, and one diſh of coffee, which he was deſirous of, on the intermediate hours. The camphor †, the ſaline mixture, and his drink, were repeated as on the 4th.

7th, He had an exceedingly bad night. A. m. his pulſe was ſofter; but the ſymptoms continued, though he was in a ſtate of perſpiration. He raved, felt his head quite light, and his tongue was black. At noon he fell into a very ſound ſleep, which continued till 7 p. m. with a moderate perſpiration. He found himſelf quite cool and

* I think his fatigue brought on the following paroxysm.

† This is the only case wherein the stomach would bear it.

eaſy

eaſy when he awoke, and never had another paroxyſm. His medicines were continued until he fell aſleep, and as ſoon as he awoke, a drachm of the bark was ordered every hour, which was repeated regularly throughout the night.

8th, The bark was continued afterwards, until he was perfectly recovered. He took * ten ounces in all.

Until the 10th day after his being taken ill, his head was remarkably affected from the leaſt drop of wine either with his bark, or diet, which was very light. A conſiderable time after he got well, he complained of great weakneſs in his eyes, and of the pain in his foot and leg.

CASE 2.

FIRST day of the patient's illneſs, M. R. aged about 27 years, who was very healthy, though of a thin habit, and delicate conſtitution, on the 25th Auguſt, at noon, in feeling the boy's pulſe, as before mentioned, received an inſtantaneous ſhock, as if he had been ſtrongly electrified; which was immediately followed by ſuch proſtration of ſpirits and

* Doctor Lind has omitted the three ounces which he used while he was in a convalescent state, and therefore says, he only took seven ounces. See the note, p. 64 of his book on hot climates.

ſtrength, that he could with much difficulty get upon deck, or, for ſome time, be kept from fainting. From the commencement of the fever on board, he had taken, every forenoon, a drachm of the pulv. cort. with a little of the tincture of bark, in water, which he now took as uſual; but though he repeated his draught, p. m. his ſpirits continued greatly depreſſed; he was quite pale towards night; his memory failed him very much; he was continually apprehenſive of being ſurpriſed; was plagued with ſilly notions; and was giddy at times; very little fatigued him, and he had no appetite. His pulſe was rather languid, and his ſkin hot and dry.

2d, His ſleep was much interrupted with frightful dreams; wandering pains; and weakneſs of his loins. A. m. he had no appetite; his ſkin was dry; and he had no particular complaint, though he found himſelf much indiſpoſed. However, he ſtill attended his duty, took his bark as on the 1ſt, and a glaſs of wine in the day as uſual. At night he became very hot and reſtleſs, and all his ſymptoms were aggravated.

3d, He was troubled with great inquietude and uneaſineſs in the night. A. m. in every reſpect, he found himſelf worſe; when he took ſome tart. emet. which brought much bile off his ſtomach; and, in two hours after, a doſe of ſalts and manna, that operated very well. P. m. his fever, now accom-

accompanied with thirſt, continued; and at bed-time he took a cordial anodyne draught, compoſed of ſaline mixture, ſpirit of cinnamon, with eſſ. ant. gut. xx. et tinct. theb. gut. x.; and drank freely of weak acidulated tea through the night.

4th, He had no ſleep, though he perſpired freely, and was eaſy in the night: a. m. his pulſe was pretty regular, his ſkin cool, a ſediment appeared in his urine, which was high coloured, and he was in better ſpirits. He took an ounce and a half of the cortex in ſix hours, and never had any return of his fever, notwithſtanding he daily continued attending the ſick. He did not leave off taking the cortex regularly for a conſiderable time.

SECTION VI.

Reſpecting the Cauſe of the Fever.

The time and manner, in which the preceding caſe occurred, plainly ſhow, that remitting fevers are contagious. But * I am not of opinion, that Dav. Clency, who came from the Hound ſloop, on board of the Weaſel, and fell ill the day after of a ſimple tertian, with diſtinct intermiſſions, as appears from his caſe, infected the ſhip's

* The author repeats here what he thought at the time.

company; notwithſtanding the ſerjeant was the very next day ſeized with a tertian fever, and all the protei-form appearances (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) in which that fever appears: and though that excellent practitioner, Dr. Lind, in converſing with him, ſaid he was of opinion that Clency had brought infection on board. Yet one would be led to imagine, from the ſimilarity of the two caſes, that the ſerjeant was infected from him. But at that rate he muſt have caught it in the firſt paroxyſm of Clency's fever; for Clency only had one paroxyſm before he was ſeized *. Beſides, the remitting fever did not make its appearance before the ſerjeant and Clency were quite well. I muſt likewiſe add, that if it was eſſentially one and the ſame fever, no two fevers ever differed more apparently than the tertian and remittent †.

What confirmed me more ſtrongly in that opinion was, that both of his Majeſty's ſloops, the Hound and Merlin, which were then at different places on the coaſt, the one at Senegal, and the other at Sierra Leon, had the ſame remitting fever as we had on board of the Weaſel; and buried each of them the ſame number of men, if I am rightly

* Which renders it improbable that Clency infected the ſerjeant, in my opinion.

† I am now of a very different opinion, and have no doubt but it was the ſame fever, only in a milder form, in the two caſes which appeared firſt.

informed,

informed, without having contracted it by infection. The rainy weather, and our own indiſcretion in going a ſhooting, in my opinion, were ſufficient to occaſion the fever. See the abſtract thereof, p. 50, 52, 54.

However, whether my opinion on this head be juſt, or otherwiſe, it is by no means advanced with a deſign to inculcate leſs care, or caution on board of healthy ſhips to avoid, by all poſſible means, having more intercourſe with ſickly ſhips than is abſolutely neceſſary; and much leſs to encourage officers to admit ſickly men on board in any climate, either from a ſhip, or the ſhore. A very ſickly man was received on board of a ſhip *, of which I was ſurgeon ſince that time, on a remarkably healthy ſtation, out of charity, contrary to my advice, of which the conſequence proved very fatal, and the fever, occaſioned thereby, continued in the ſhip for months after.

Before I conclude this part, it becomes neceſſary for me to aſſign a reaſon why I did not ſay any thing of, or even mention, the bark amongſt the remedies which I made uſe of in the general method of treatment of the fever. I knew it was the only medicine which could poſſibly have ſaved ſome, if not all the lives of thoſe who died, but as *I had it not* to preſcribe in ſufficient quantity to render it effectual, I could not ſay, without doing

* See page 90.

much violence to my own opinion, that it failed in any caſe, and therefore thought it moſt proper to paſs it. Beſides, was I to advance that it failed in curing of this fever, becauſe I did give it, though not liberally enough to render it effectual, it might be productive of much miſchief, if any younger practitioner than myſelf was thereby prevented from depending wholly, in a manner, upon the bark, to cure the remittent fever.

So far from offering ſuch an erroneous aſſertion, I thought it a duty incumbent on me to acquaint the commiſſioners for ſick and hurt, as ſoon as we arrived in England, that I was perfectly convinced moſt of the men, who died of the fever, had been loſt from my having too little bark; and that I had brought home ſeveral very bad caſes from the ſame cauſe, notwithſtanding I had carried out with me more than three times the quantity which was ſent on board from apothecaries' hall for foreign ſervice.

But in the malignant caſes of the fever, the ſtomach would ſeldom retain a ſingle doſe without the tinct. thebaic. being joined with the cortex.

However, I have ſince experienced, that with the addition of wine only, the ſtomach has been enabled to retain it when the remiſſion was very imperfect *.

I am of opinion that a reproach is frequently thrown out, not only againſt the bark, but againſt

* See Part V.

other

other valuable medicines, by practitioners giving them in quantities inadequate to the diſeaſe with which they have to cope; or in a manner not proportioned to the expectations which they form in adminiſtering them, which amount to the ſame in conſequence.

If gentlemen, therefore, inſtead of poſitive general aſſertions, that ſuch and ſuch remedies failed in certain diſeaſes, would candidly relate the particular caſes in which they were adminiſtered, and at the ſame time take care to mention what quantity of the medicine they exhibited in a doſe, how often it was repeated, the patient's manner of living, &c. they would do more towards promoting the real knowledge of medicine than by all the dogmatical aſſertions which they can poſſibly advance, and they would be much more regarded by every gentleman of candour and eminence of the profeſſion.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.*

Obſervations on board His Majeſty's Ship Æolus, the Complement being 180, *and augmented to* 200 *Men, employed at Newfoundland.*

EARLY in the year I was appointed to the Æolus, and neither ſickneſs nor any thing remarkable, reſpecting the health of the ſhip's company, occurred until the end of September, when

NICHOLAS FLOWERS, a fiſherman, aged about 30, though very ill was received on board contrary to my advice. His illneſs proceeded from great fatigue, irregular living, and poor diet. After he had been lying about for ſeveral nights in his clothes, upon cheſts, he complained to me, on the 27th of September, of extreme difficulty of breathing, violent palpitation of the heart, exceſſive weakneſs, great depreſſion of ſpirits, and inſatiable thirſt, though his tongue was nearly of its natural appearance; his countenance was morbid, and his pulſe quick and irregular, yet hard. He was twice, within ſix hours, let blood; and thirty drops of

* This chapter, as the reader will obſerve, interrupts the continuation of the Obſervations on the Coaſt of Africa; but the author judged it neceſſary to inſert it, that no chaſm might appear in the chain of the work.

antimonial

antimonial wine were preſcribed every four hours in barley water, which, with a little nitre, was his common drink. P. m. he vomited to-day.

28th, He thought himſelf much relieved, but his thirſt continued; he was troubled with inquietude, and his pulſe was ſmall and ſoft. The blood taken from him was ſizy, yet the craſſamentum was very looſe. The antimonial wine was continued, and a large bliſter applied to his breaſt.

29th, He breathed much freer and eaſier; but he was much weaker, and more depreſſed; cordials were therefore preſcribed.

30th, He was extremely weak. P. m. he was covered with cold ſweat, became quite reſtleſs, and his pulſe more languid. He continued his cordials, and, being coſtive, an enema was injected.

Oct. 1, The cold ſweat continued; his extremities were cold; the pulſe was tremulous, with ſubſultus tendinum, before he died *. The cordials were continued.

When the preceding patient came on board, there were only two men on the ſick liſt—and they complained of cough only, to which one of them was ſubject, and the other had been ailing about three weeks; but they were both in a convaleſcent ſtate—and when he died, no alteration in the ſick

* This was one of those cases of febrile infection of which I have hardly seen one recover. He was too late in applying; and was not treated as I should treat such a case, was it to come under my care now.

liſt

liſt had yet taken place. The day after his death, the patient, who had been long ſubject to cough and pain of his breaſt at times—which proceeded from living in a ſhallop, where he had been almoſt ſtifled with confined air, and ſmell of bulge water—after being in a convaleſcent ſtate, complained, the 2d of October, of ſevere pain and oppreſſion about the ſcrobiculus cordis, of dyſpnæa, urgent dry cough, head-ach, and thirſt. His pulſe was quick, ſmall, and hard, and his ſkin was dry and hot. Twelve ounces of blood were taken away, and twenty-five drops of antimonial wine in pectoral decoction, or common emulſion, were ordered every four hours.

3d, Though he had ſeveral ſtools yeſterday, and perſpired freely in the night, he was not relieved, and his tongue was rough and parched. The craſſamentum of the blood was looſe, without buff. P. m. an exacerbation came on, with an oppreſſed pulſe. He continued his antimonial wine, and was again let blood, to eight ounces in the afternoon, which relieved him.

4th, His pulſe was ſlow, weak, and irregular. P. m. an exacerbation of heat and uneaſineſs came on; he was coſtive, and the coat on the blood became thicker, but the craſſamentum was looſer. He continued his medicines.

5th, He paſſed a reſtleſs night from cough; though he perſpired. He continued coſtive. P. m. he felt ſevere pain in his breaſt when he coughed, though

though ſtools had been procured. A bliſter was applied to his breaſt.

6th 7th, and 8th, He was much relieved and expectorated, but the cough was ſtill urgent.

9th, 10th, and 11th, He continued to recover. Medicinis adhuc utitur.

12th, He complained of coſtiveneſs, and took an opening draught.

13th, He complained of pain in his breaſt, great difficulty of breathing, while the pulſe was ſmall and oppreſſed. He was let blood, and took his antimonial wine. He was now effectually relieved; but ſometimes he became hot p. m. and the cough, with expectoration, continued, when I ſent him to St. John's hoſpital, the 26th October, 1770.

I have been particular in relating the preceding caſe, becauſe it was the firſt which occurred after Flowers's death. The ſeaſon of the year was favourable to the riſe of pulmonic affection, no doubt; and though ſome of the twenty caſes which followed this man's, while I belonged to the ſhip, were attended with catarrhous ſymptoms; and though it did not ſtrike me at the time, I am fully ſatisfied that the diſeaſe was febrile infection. Upon no other principle can the debility which followed the very gentle evacuations made uſe of in the treatment of it be accounted for. I ſhall only relate the two caſes which terminated fatally.

SAMUEL

SAMUEL MILLAGE, marine, the 28th November 1770, at 11 a. m. was ſeized with ſhivering, ſucceeded by burning heat, which ended in a profuſe ſweat, that continued until 4 p. m. On the 29th, at 5 a. m. a paroxyſm of the fever returned, and when I firſt ſaw him, he complained of much pain about the præcordia, a frequent ſhort cough, head-ach, ſickneſs at ſtomach, and thirſt. His tongue was white; he was let blood very moderately, took a gentle vomit, and thirty drops of antimonial wine at bed-time.

30th, His head-ach left him; he took an opening draught, and repeated the antimonial wine at bed-time.

Dec. 1, He complained of faintneſs and of weakneſs, eſpecially about the præcordia, where he often laid his hand; and of urgent cough, which brought up phlegm only. He lay on his back; his tongue was white and rough in the middle, and his pulſe was rather full and quick. A bliſter was applied between his ſhoulders, et gut. xij. of vin. antimonial. were given him in drink every four hours. V. S. and only five ounces taken away. Tart. emet. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, was given him every two hours, and a bolus of five grains of camphor.

2d, He perſpired, and paſſed a reſtleſs night; his pulſe was rather full. Five ounces of blood were again taken from him, and the gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of tart. emet. given him every two hours. P. m. he was anxious

anxious and comatoſe; the pulſe was ſmall and irregular; the ſkin dry and hot; and the tongue was of its natural colour. The blood firſt taken from him was little in quantity, not ſizy; the craſſamentum in too great proportion to the ſerum, but of looſe texture. The craſſamentum of the laſt taken away was of looſer texture, and blacker.

3d, He was ſtill comatoſe, with his eyes half ſhut; no drink pleaſed him; he complained of pain in his back, and the pulſe was ſoft. I gave him nitr. gr. x. et vin. ant. gut. xv. in a ſpoonful of ſpirit of Mindereri, every two hours, and the camphor bolus every four hours.

4th, A. m. a remiſſion—turned on his ſide at times; and in the evening two copious green ſtools relieved his back. He continued his medicines.

5th, An exacerbation, with delirium, deprived him of reſt in the night. A. m. the ſkin was very hot and dry. At noon, he perſpired about his head and face. At 6 p. m. for an hour and a half, he had a profuſe perſpiration over him. At 9 p. m. he perſpired again about the face and head, while the ſkin in other parts was dry and extremely hot; the pulſe was ſmall and irregular. He continued his medicines, and bliſters were applied to his ankles.

6th, Sometimes he perſpired in the night; and at other times, though his ſkin felt hot and dry, a very hot and moiſt exhalation aroſe from his body. An exacerbation, with ſubſultus tendinum, and catchings,

catchings, came on. His eyes were ſhut, and his countenance was ghaſtly; he was ſpeechleſs; he ſcratched his head, and picked the bed-clothes. The reſpiration was convulſive, with an involuntary diſcharge of fæces. Bliſters were applied to his thighs; and beſides his other medicines, he took, every four hours, ten grains of cordial confection.

7th, 8th, and 9th, Very little alteration happened; a perſpiration broke out on him, and continued a very ſhort time. The bliſters were renewed, and ſinapiſms applied to his feet. The doſe of con. cardiac. was increaſed to gr. xv.; and on the 7th day he took, every ſix hours, ten grains of muſk. A draught of aq. pur. ℥i. aq. cinn. ſp. ℥ij. tinct. caſtor. gut. xx. con. cardiac. gr. x. ſyr. com. q. ſ. was given every hour on the 8th.

10th, He perſpired diſagreeably about the head; the convulſive ſymptoms and inquietude increaſed. I ordered him in one doſe, moſch. gr. xx. but about 2 p. m. he died.

William Hinchcomb, the 1ſt December, was chilly and hot alternately all day.

2d, When he firſt complained, I found him hot, thirſty, and his pulſe quick, with ſickneſs at ſtomach. He was let blood, took an emetic, et vin. ant. gut. xxx. at bed-time.

3d, He complained of debility, depreſſion of his ſpirits, and univerſal pain, eſpecially over the eyes.

eyes. A gentle purge, and vin. ant. again, at bed-time, were ordered.

4th, His depreſſion was leſs, but he was apprehenſive, giddy, hot, thirſty, and the tongue was brown in the middle, with an unuſually red margin. He took the antimonial every ſix hours, and nitre in his drink.

5th, The apprehenſion and depreſſion increaſed, with pain and oppreſſion about the præcordia; the countenance was flushed, the thirſt continued, yet no drink pleaſed him; the middle of the tongue was ſtill brown, but the edge was now white and rough. He took the ip. Minder. antimonial and nitr. every two hours, as Millage had done.

6th, He paſſed a very reſtleſs night, though he ſweated profuſely, and voided urine copiouſly, which became very turbid on ſtanding. A. m. he perſpired freely about the face and head, but he lay on his back. He took his medicines, and tart. emet. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, every two hours; and in the afternoon a bliſter was applied to his back, an enema adminiſtered, and the camphor bolus of five grains was ordered every four hours. In the evening, a ſlight remiſſion, after four ſtools from the injection, was ſucceeded by an exacerbation of heat and dry cough; the tongue was duſky and chapped in the middle.

7th, Slight remiſſion firſt part of the night, but ſoon became more uneaſy and hot. Towards

morning he ſweated; but the cough, thirſt, inquietude, and apprehenſion, diſtreſſed him. He continued his medicines, and bliſters were applied to his ankles.

8th, The cough haraſſed him; he vomited poraceous matter ſeveral times, and was no better. He took tart. emet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, every half hour, until the ſtomach was waſhed out, and afterwards his medicines, as before preſcribed.

9th, He paſſed a reſtleſs night; though he had little heat, his thirſt continued. No alteration was made in his medicines.

10th, He was no better; at 9 p. m. he began to rave; ſordes collected about his teeth; his lips grew black; a diarrhœa came on. The camphire bolus was given every four hours, and his mixture every two hours.

11th, Much the ſame. P. m. his countenance appeared bloated; his teeth and lips ſoon became foul after being cleaned, and the tongue was black and chapped. In the evening he was comatoſe. He took his medicines, and bliſters were applied to his thighs.

12th, The delirium remitted, but he continued comatoſe. Diarrhœa and languor haraſſed him. Beſides his former medicines, he took con. card. gr. x. every hour, and a ſpoonful of the following mixture every two hours: pulv. ſacchar. alb. contrayerv. ā ʒij. ſp. vol. arom. ʒiij. aq. pur. ʒviij. f. m.

13th,

13th, The diarrhœa abated; the urine was high coloured, and depoſited a flaky mucus, which was of a pink red on the upper part. The ſordes continued to collect about the tongue, teeth, and lips, as ſoon as they were cleaned. No alteration of the medicines.

14th, He paſſed a reſtleſs night; the appearance of the urine was changed. He became deaf, and his pulſe was irregular; he voided a hard lump in his ſtool; he continued his medicines.

15th, He was delirious, and retched in the night. A. m. languor, giddineſs, and cold ſweat on his face, haraſſed him. The urine was turbid; and p. m. ſubſultus tendinum. His medicines were continued, a clyſter was occaſionally adminiſtered, and ſinapiſms were applied to his feet.

16th, Delirium and inquietude haraſſed him in the night. The appearance of the urine was changeable. A hard, lumpy ſtool procured by a clyſter. He was peeviſh. He continued his medicines.

17th, He paſſed the night ill, and had a ſlight remiſſion. A. m. the urine is very changeable; and a hard lumpy ſtool again voided by a clyſter. No alteration of his medicines.

18th, He became deafer, and the reſpiration more laborious; all the thorax pulled violently upwards in every inſpiration. The countenance was ghaſtly: a blackiſh ſediment in his urine. Ut heri.

19th, The urine was high coloured, turbid, depoſiting a blackiſh light ſediment. P. m. catchings, convulſive motions of his eyelids; ſighed deeply at times; great delirium; a thready quivering pulſe; and the urine often varied its appearance. Beſides his other medicines, he took p. m. a ſpoonful of a cordial mixture every hour. Aq. cinn. ſp. ℥ij. tinct. caſtor. ʒij. aq. ſimp. ℥iv. ſyr. com. q. ſ.

20th, At ſix in the morning he recovered his ſenſes, and a drachm of the Peruvian bark was preſcribed every hour. A rattling was obſerved in his throat, at times, laſt night. At noon he had a hot ſweat about his head and face; the feet became cold. Seven p. m. the bark diſagreed with him; he raved, looked wild, his eyes were watery and glaſſy, and matter collected in the internal cauthi. About 10 p. m. he became comatoſe. I continued his medicines.

21ſt, Languor, and conſtant retching; his eyes were half ſhut, and ſunk in the orbits; his upper lip was convulſed, and his arms and hands were tremulous; the feet were cold; he raved, and talked of eating, but could not. He picked the bed-clothes, and every thing about him; and at 11 p. m. he became very reſtleſs. Every two hours he was ordered cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒſs. with a little wine every hour, or the caſtor julep.

22d, He paſſed a very reſtleſs night; would take nothing; groaned and raved greatly; his eyes were turned

turned up; his pulſe quivered rather than beat; his extremities became cold, and there ſeemed to be little heat in his body. At noon he picked the middle of the upper lip until it bled; gazed at his hands; his ſkin was tenſe and dry, and a feeble ſubſultus tendinum. He died at 5 p. m.. No alteration was made in his medicines *.

SECTION I.

Remarks on the Treatment.

Besides thoſe three caſes which I have related, eighteen men were ſeized with fever before I left the ſhip in January 1771; ſome of whom had it ſlightly, but ſeven were ſent to the hoſpital. Some of them were ſeized with catarrhous ſymptoms peculiar to the ſeaſon; but one only ſeemed to receive benefit from the antiphlogiſtic treatment; and his caſe was pleuriſy. In none of thoſe caſes was the bark adminiſtered, ſo early or ſo liberally as to promiſe ſucceſs. I had not ſeen enough of practice, as yet, to enable me to overcome the preju-

* In stating those cases, I have only inserted the most remarkable symptoms; though in my notes I have been very minute in marking them, often every two hours, when I visited them.

dices of education, of example, and univerſal cuſtom. Unfortunately I poſſeſſed the prevailing idea, that fevers in a cold climate were inflammatory; and that bark, as well as every other tonic, would be highly improper until towards the decline of the fever. This fully explains the reaſon why my practice then was far more antiphlogiſtic than tonic.

I was removed, early in January 1771, to the Arrogant, a 74, with a complement of 600 men. But as ſhe was very ſoon paid off, and all the patients were ſent to the hoſpital at Haſſar, I had no opportunity to make any obſervations.

PART

PART III.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AND STATE OF THE SICK LIST, ON BOARD OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP RAINBOW.

CHAPTER I.

Diary of the Weather, from the 30th of December 1771, *until the 26th of Auguſt* 1772.

Time. Days.	Hours.	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
1771 Dec 30 Die Lunæ	7 7	55 57	Off the Lizard.		24	f NE t ENE **		cl.
31	7 7	57 57	47° 29″	From the Lizard 03° 33″W	25	ENE ***	.	cl.
1772 Jan. 1 Die Mercurii	7 12 7	57 58 57	45° 27″	06° 32″W	26	ENE ESE ***	.	cl.
2	7 12 7	58 61 56	42° 40″	07° 58″W	27	f ENE t SEbS ***	. .	cl.
3	7 12 7	58 57 57	39° 40″	09° 05″W	28	f ENE t SEbE ***		cl.
4	7 12 7	59 60 60	37° 45″	09° 48″W	29	f ENE t SEbS **		cl.
5	7 12 7	61 61 60	35° 22″	10° 20″W	m. a. m.	f ENE t SEbS ***	. . .	cl.
6	7 12 7	61 64 62	33° 05″	10° 16″W	2	f ENE t SEbS ***	. . .	cl.
7	7 12 7	63 65 63	Madeira.		3	ESE **	. . .	cl.
8	7 12 7	66 69 65			4	ESE **	. .	cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

30. Sailed from Spithead yesterday about noon, in company with his Majesty's sloop Weasel; five with colds, and slight fevers in the list.

31. One with cold complained; six ill.

1. Three returned to duty, and three remain in the list. The air is much milder.

2. One with cold added to the list; four ill. A cold evening.

3. No alteration of the sick. The colds are feverish complaints, with cough.

4. One with cold admitted; five sick. Very pleasant weather.

5. The sick, all of whom proceeded from irregularities, are better.

6. One complained of cold; six ill. Seven p. m. we anchored at Madeira, in Foncheall Bay, which is very open.

7. One recovered, and another admitted with cold or slight fever; six sick.

8. No alteration in the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 9	7	67			5	W	. .	cl.
	12	7				WbN		
	7	6				* *		
10	7	68			6	f SW	. . . .	cl.
	12	69				t NNW		
	7	68				***		
11	7	69			7	WbN***		cl.
	12	70						
	7	70						
12	7	68			8	f WbN		c.
	12	71				tWSW**		
	7	69						
13	7	69			9	f EbN		c.
	12	71				t ESE		
	7	69						
14	7	69	Madeira.		10	f EbN		cl.
	12	71				t ESE **		
	7	69						
15	7	70	30° 35″	from Madeira 00° 42″ E	11	E ESE **		cl.
	12	71						
	7	70						
16	7	70	Teneriff.	00° 55″ E	12	E **		cl.
	12	71						
	7	69						
17	7	72			13	Nly **		c.
	12	72						
	7	70						
18	7	73			14	Nly **	.	cl.
	12	71						
	7	69						
19	7	70			15	Nly **	.	cl.
	12	70						
	7	69						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

9. A case of contusion complained; seven ill. A warm day.

10. One case, a cold, recovered; six patients.

11. One case of cold is venereal; one with cold admitted; six ill.

12. The case of contusion recovered; five in the list.

13. Four of the patients from colds recovered; the case of cold remaining in the list is rheumatic.

14. One with rheumatism admitted; two ill. Sailed at four p. m. in company with the Weasel.

15. One feverish patient admitted; three sick.

16. No alteration of the sick. Anchored at four p. m. in St. Cruze Road, which is very open.

17. One feverish complaint admitted; four patients employed watering the ship; the water very good. A. m. sultry.

18. No alteration of the sick. A. m. very sultry. A fog continually over the high land.

19. Two feverish complaints are well, and two admitted; four ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 20	7 12 7	70° 70 69			p. a. m.	V **		c.
21	7 12 7	70 71 71			17	V **		c.
22	7 12 7	72 71 70			18	f NW t WSW**		cl.
23	7 12 7	72 71 70	27° 37″		19	f W t NW***		cl.
24	7 12 7	71 71 70	24° 37″	From Teneriff 00° 31″W	20	WNW **		c.
25	7 12 7	72 71 71	22° 30″	01° 14″W	21	f WNW t NNE **		c.
26	7 12 7	72 72 71	20° 52″	01° 12″W	22	V **		c.
27	7 12 7	72 72 72	19° 06″	00° 23″W	23	f WNW t NE		c.
28	7 12 7	73 74 72	18° 05″	00° 26″ E	24	*		c.
29	7 12 7	74 74 73	17° 48″	00° 39″ E	25	Nly *		c.
30	7 12 7	74 73 73	15° 04″	00° 22″ E	26	Nly *		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

20. One case of contusion, and one with feverish complaints, admitted; six ill.

21. One feverish patient is well; and one with contusion admitted; six sick.

22. One feverish patient well; five in the list. Sailed with the Weasel at 3 p. m.

23. No alteration of the list.

24. One case of contusion, and one of rheumatism, are well; three in the list.

25. One feverish patient recovered; two in the list. Very pleasant weather.

26. The case of contusion is well; one in the list.

27. No alteration of the list.

28. The case of rheumatism, now become an ulcer, in the list only.

29. No alteration of the list.

30. Only one in the list. Anchored with the Weasel off Senegal Fort at noon.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 31	7 12 7	74 73 72	15° 57″	From Senegal 00° 17″W	27	N**		cl.
Feb. 1 Die Saturni	7 12 7	73 75 73	15° 27″	03° 16″W	28	NbE NNE**		cl.
2	7 12 7	74 75 75	15° 11″	06° 04″W	29	NNE**		c.
3	7 12 4 7	74 78 80 78	14° 25″		m. p. m.	NNE**		c.
4	8 12 4 8	75 80 81 79			2	NNE**		c.
5	8 12 8	76 79 77			3	NNE**		cl.
6	8 12 8	76 77 74			4	NNE**		cl.
7	8 12 8	74 74 74	13° 41″	From St. Jago 02° 05″ E	5	NE**		cl.
8	8 12 8	74 73 75	11° 49″	04° 49″ E	6	NE**		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

31. At eleven a. m. sailed, and left the Weasel. No alteration of the list.

1. No addition to the list. The thermometer was placed in the captain's cabin.

2. The one with ulcers still in the list. At six p. m. anchored in Praya Bay—St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde Islands. The land round it is high, except a small beach where boats land, beyond which is a marshy vale, where some wells are, of which the water is very indifferent.

3. Anchored rather too near a very sickly outward-bound Dutch East Indiaman. Above 100 bad of the remitting fever, and dysentery, on board of her, of which diseases many have died. A constant fresh sea breeze over the high land. On the booms over the water, the sentinel was taken ill in the night. Two in the list.

4. One seized last night with feverish symptoms; three in the list. Yesterday's admitted patient a remitting fever. P. m. very warm.

5. Yesterday's admitted case is well. One with contusion, and one with fever, who was taken bad the 3d, admitted; four patients. Several of the gentlemen, and of the men, perceive a very disagreeable smell from the Dutch Indiaman at times, when she happened to be to windward of us. Plenty of hogs, goats, turkeys, and fowls, to be bought for old clothes on shore; but they have no vegetables.

6. One complained of fever. Yesterday's admitted fever is a remittent; five patients. Four p. m. sailed. The people bought a good many hogs, goats, &c.

7. One with feverish symptoms admitted; six sick.

8. Two feverish cases admitted; eight ill. The feverish complaints are slight remittents.

Time. Days.	Time. Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 9	8	73	10° 06″	07° 07″ E	7	NE *	⁂	cl.
	12	72						
	8	74						
10	8	72	09° 09″	08° 26″ E	8	NE *	⁂	cl.
	12	72						
	8	75						
11	8	75	08° 44″	09° 36″ E	9	NE *	⁂	cl.
	12	78						
	8	77						
12	8	78	Cape Sierra Leon 08° 30″		10	NE *	⁂	h.
	12	79						
	8	80						
13	8	78			11	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	80						
	4	81						
	8	80						
14	8	80			12	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	80						
15	8	80			13	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	80						
16	8	79			14	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	80						
	4	81						
	8	79						
17	8	79			15	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	80						
	8	80						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

9. The one admitted the 7th is well. One feverish case complained, and one with eruptions added to the list. Seven ill.

10. One with slight indisposition admitted. Eight in the list.

11. The case of contusion, and one with eruptions, recovered. One feverish complaint admitted. Seven ill. At 9 p. m. anchored off Sierra Leon river.

12. At 6 a. m. we sailed, and anchored at 5 p. m. in Sierra Leon river. The case of indisposition of the 10th, recovered. One admitted with lameness. Seven patients.

13. One added to the list with feverish symptoms. Eight ill. The sea breeze blows over part of the land, which is covered with thick trees and shrubs, with a fog always over them, and which becomes thick towards sun-set. The land breeze blows from high hills, covered in the same manner, which can seldom be seen for fog.

14. Two fever patients are well. Six in the list; one is a bad remittent. Our watering tent fixed ashore on the beach, which is overflown at high water, and emits noxious exhalations when the tide leaves it. A gentleman and eight men sleep in the tent; and in the night it is covered with fog. It is always hazy on the river, though the sun shines.

15. The feverish complaint admitted the 13th is well. Five patients. A party of the men is sent ashore every day to cut wood, but comes on board at night. Very good water here, unless in the rainy seasons, when it is thick.

16. The lame patient is well. Four in the list. Plenty of fish in the river, but no stock, and very few vegetables to be got on shore; which is chiefly owing to the indolence of the natives.

17. One feverish patient recovered. Three in the list. Very heavy dews.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or e.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 18	8	78			p.	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	79			p. m.	* .		
	4	81						
	8	79						
19	8	79			17	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	79						
	4	81						
	8	79						
20	8	79			18	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	79						
	4	81						
	8	79						
21	8	79			19	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	80						
	8	80						
22	8	80	Sierra		20	Sb & lb	※	cl. h.
	12	79	Leon.					
	8	80						
23	8	78			21	Sb & lb	※	h. cl.
	12	79						
	8	79						
24	8	79			22	Sb & lb	※	h. cl.
	12	80						
	8	80						
25	8	79			23	Sb & lb	※	h. cl.
	12	81						
	8	80						
26	8	80			24	Sb & lb	※	h. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
27	8	80	08° 13″		25	f WNW	※	h. cl.
	12	80				t NWbW		
	8	80						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. No alteration of the list.

19. One of the remitting fevers, and one of the slight fevers, are well. One feverish patient; two with diarrhœa; one with eruptions, and one with cough, admitted. Six patients.

20. Yesterday's feverish patient is well. Three added to the list. Eight in it.

21. One of the cases of diarrhœa of the 19th is well. Seven in the list. The sea and land breezes are very irregular.

22. A patient with deafness admitted. Eight sick.

23. A feverish case admitted the 19th is well. The Weasel came in. Her men were seized with catarrhous complaints while they lay at Senegal, in thick, foggy, disagreeable weather, and are not yet well.

24. Seven patients. The dews are less than they were.

25. The other case of diarrhœa of the 19th, and one of the feverish of the 20th, are well. Five patients. None of the Weasel's men sleep ashore.

26. A fever patient of the 20th is well. Four sick. Every person on board complains of their sleep not refreshing them.

27. One fever patient of the 20th, and one with eruptions, are well; p. m. a slight complaint well. One griped and one feverish patient added; three bad. Sailed from Sierra Leon a. m.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 28	8 12 8	80 80 80	07° 10″	from Sierra Leon 00° 23″W	26	N NNE *		h. cl.
29	8 12 8	80 80 80	06° 40″	00° 48″ E	27	V p. m. ⁂	. .	h. cl.
Martii 1 Die Sabbati	8 12 8	79 80 79	06° 26″	01° 58″ E	28	f NNE t NNW **	⁂	h. cl.
2	8 12 8	79 80 80	05° 40″	02° 40″ E	29	f WNW t N *	⁂	h. cl.
3	8 12 8	81 79 81	05° 20″		30	f NNW t ESE *	⁂	h. cl.
4	8 12 4 8	79 80 83 81	04° 46″		m. a. m.	f NWbW t NE	⁂	h. cl.
5	8 12 8	80 80 82	04° 20″		2	V *	⁂	h. cl.
6	8 12 8	80 82 80	04° 15″		3	V *	⁂	h. cl.
7	8 12 8	80 80 81	04° 16″		4	V *	⁂	h. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

28. One feverish patient complained. Four sick. A few men slightly sun-burned, who are not in the list.

29. Two fever patients admitted, one of them came on board from a merchantman at Sierra Leon. Six ill; viz. three fever; one griped; one ulcered; and one deaf patient.

1. The feverish patient admitted the 27th ult. is a bad remittent; he was one of the watering party at Sierra Leon. Two feverish and two griped patients complained. Ten sick.

2. One of yesterday's admitted feverish patients came from a merchantman at Sierra Leon; he and the other man who came with him were exceedingly nasty; and they complained of having been starved on board of the merchant ship. The one added to the list the 29th ult. is a bad remitting fever. Ten patients.

3. Two slight cases are well; and one admitted. The feverish patient from the merchantman is erysipelas. Nine in the list; four of them are bad remittents; three of which were of the watering party at Sierra Leon. Always hazy, though the sun shines. Sailing along shore.

4. Another of the waterers admitted with fever. Ten patients. Every thing is very damp and mouldy on board, and wood shrinks amazingly. The sails very much mildewed.

5. No alteration of the sick. The Weasel's men have had gripings in their bowels since we left Sierra Leon, which cannot be owing to the water, because our men have the same. Very heavy dews.

6. A waterer admitted with fever; and one feverish case last night. P. m. the old ulcerated case, and one slight fever patient, are well. Two feverish patients admitted. Twelve sick.

7. One waterer, and one of the wooders, admitted with fever; and one griped patient added to the list. Fifteen sick; two of them slight cases.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 8	8 12 8	80 80 78	04° 36″		5	V *	⁂	h. cl.
9	8 12 8	78 78 79	04° 54″		6	V **	⁂	h. cl.
10	8 12 8	79 80 81	05° 02″	from Cape Lehou 00° 32″ E	7	V *	⁂	h. cl.
11	8 12 8	8 81 82	05° 05″	01° 42″ E	8	V *	⊗	h. cl.
12	8 12 4 8	82 82 83 82	04° 57″ Appalonia		9	SSW **	⊗	h.
13	8 12 4 8	82 82 83 82	05° 00″ Dick's Cove.		10	SW *	⊗	h. cl.
14	8 12 4 8	82 83 84 87	Cape Coast.		11	a. m. V *		h. cl.
15	8 12 8	87 82 81			12	Sb & lb **		h. c.
16	8 12 8	81 81 80			13	Sb & lb **		h. c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

8. No alteration of the list. The evening very cool.

9. Two slight complaints, the erysipelas, and the lame complaint, are well. Eleven in the list; seven of them very bad remittents, of whom six were of the watering party. The wind mostly off the land, which is very uncommon here. The day cold. Sailing along shore.

10. P. m. the wooder, and the griped patient of the 7th, recovered. An old patient complained of head-ach and nausea. Ten bad.

11. One griped man admitted. Eleven sick.

12. Two with diarrhœa, and one of the waterers with fever, admitted. Fourteen ill. Some slight feverish cases, not in the list. From 1 to 3 p. m. we were anchored off Appalonia, where we left the Weasel. A hot day.

13. One of yesterday's cases of diarrhœa is well. Thirteen sick. A. m. we anchored off Dick's Cove, and sailed at 5 p. m.

14. The case of diarrhœa of the 12th is well. At noon we anchored at Cape Coast. 5 P. m. I carried the thermometer down into my cabin in the cock-pit.

15. One with guinea worm, and one with abscess, admitted. Fourteen sick. Nine a. m. brought up the thermometer to the captain's cabin again. The sea breeze blows fresh, but there is very little wind in the night. Though seemingly a paradox, it is true, that it is hazy though the sun shines bright, without clouds.

16. No alteration of the list. The thermometer in the castle—in the shade—is generally at this time of the year between 82 and 85, and highest at noon I am informed.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 17	S	82			14	Sb & lb **	. .	h. cl.
	12	84						
	S	83						
18	S	79			15	V ✥	. .	cl.
	12	81						
	S	79						
19	S	78			p. a. m.	V **		cl.
	12	81						
	4	83						
	S	82						
20	S	81			17	V **		cl.
	12	81						
	4	84						
	S	83						
21	S	83			18	V **		cl.
	12	83						
	S	81						
22	S	81			19	V **		cl.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	S	81						
23	S	79			20	V **		cl.
	12	82						
	4	87 f.						
	S	84						
24	S	83			21	V **		cl. l.
	12	84						
	S	84						
25	S	82			22	V **		c.
	12	84						
	S	84						
26	S	81	p. m.		23	V *		cl.
	12	82	Anama-					
	S	82	boc.					

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

17. One feverish patient of the 7th, one of the 12th, and a case of diarrhœa with gripes, recovered. One patient with diarrhœa and nausea, and one feverish case admitted. Thirteen sick. The Weasel came in.

18. One complained of piles. Fourteen ill. As soon as the tornado began, the thermometer fell.

19. No alteration of the list. The only vegetables to be bought are yams, and they are not plenty. Limes are very scarce.

20. The head-ach patient of the 10th is well. One case of furuncle, and one lame man, admitted. Fifteen sick. P. m. very hot.

21. The case of abscess admitted the 15th, the feverish patient the 17th, and yesterday's admitted patients, are well. One with nausea and cough added to the list. Thirteen in it.

22. A fever patient of the 6th is well. Twelve sick. It is only cloudy at times.

23. The feverish case, discharged the 21st, relapsed. Thirteen ill.

24. No alteration of the list.

25. The case of nausea of the 21st is well. Twelve patients. A very few fowls only to be got here at present, and no other stock.

26. The relapsed case of the 23d is well. Eleven sick. Sailed at 5 p. m. and at 8 p. m. anchored at Anamaboe.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 27	8	82	Tantum Querrie.		24	V *		cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
28	8	83	Winnebah.		25	S **		cl.
	12	84						
	5	85						
	8	83						
29	8	82	Accra.		26	V **		cl. h.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	83						
30	8	79			27	W **		h. cl.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	82						
31	8	80			28	V **		h. cl.
	12	81						
	4	83						
	8	82						
Aprilis 1 Die Mercurii	8	82	04° 11″	From Accra. 01° 06″ E	29	f SSW t WSW **		h. cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
2	8	83	03° 17″	01° 56″ E	30	f SWbS t SbW *		h. cl.
	12	83						
	8	84						
3	8	83	02° 45″	02° 22″ E	m. a. m.	f SWbS t SbW **		cl.
	12	83						
	4	85						
	8	84						
4	8	83	02° 17″	03° 20″ E	2	f SWbS t SbW *		cl.
	12	83						
	4	85						
	8	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

27. The fever patient of the 3d, and the case of piles of the 18th, recovered. Nine ill. Sailed down the coast, and touched at Tantum Querrie.

28. The case of diarrhœa of the 17th, and of furuncle the 20th, are well. Two with head-ach admitted. Nine sick. Touched at Winnebah.

29. The two fever patients of the 29th ult. the fever one of the 4th, and the fever one admitted the 6th, are well. Five ill. We touched at Accra.

30. No alteration of the sick. The people were healthy at every place we called at, this being their healthy season. Some have habitual tertians, which they seemed to pay little regard to.

31. One case of head-ach admitted the 28th is well. One added to the list. Five ill. There are one with tertian, recovering; two with head-achs; one case of guinea worm; and one of lameness. At noon we took our departure from the coast, with the Weasel.

1. The lame patient recovered. One case of head-ach admitted. Five ill.

2. Two head-ach patients are well. One bowel case from suppressed perspiration, and one with contusion, admitted. Six ill.

3. The head-ach patient is well. One feverish patient admitted. Six ill.

4. The bowel case recovered. One with cough, and one with head-ach, admitted. Seven ill. Very hot, and cloudy at times only.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 5	S	84	01° 59″	04° 03″ E	3	W *		c.
	12	83						
	S	83						
6	S	83	01° 20″	04° 57″ E	4	V ✥	. . .	cl. p. m.
	12	82						
	S	79						
7	S	81	00° 59″	04° 28″ E	5	S *		h.
	12	83						
	S	82						
8	S	82	00° 07″	05° 22″ E	6	V *		h.
	12	82						
	S	83						
9	S	81	00° 17″	06° 32″ E	7	W		h.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	S	81						
10	S	82	00° 22″	06° 51″ E	8	W *		l. h.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	S	82						
11	S	81	St. Thomas's Island.		9	Sb & lb *	. .	h.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	S	82						
12	S	82			10	Sb & lb *		h.
	12	82						
	4	84						
	S	83						
13	S	81			11	Sb & lb		h.
	12	82						
	4	84						
	S	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

5. Yesterday's admitted head-ach, and the feverish patient of the 3d, are well. Five sick.

6. No alteration of patients. The men all got wet in the tornado.

7. The griped patient of the 2d is well. Four ill.

8. Two cases of head-ach, and one of contusion, admitted. Seven patients.

9. One feverish patient from suppressed perspiration admitted. Eight ill.

10. No alteration of the list. Anchored at St. Thomas's, at 5 p. m. together with the Weasel.

11. The case of contusion of the 8th is well. Seven patients. The town is built on the leewardmost part of the island, which is not at all cleared of woods, nor the marshes drained; the consequence of which is, it is generally peopled from Portugal every second year, it proves so fatal to Europeans. They are very sickly now. The water very good, unless in the rainy season, when it is quite thick.

12. No alteration of the list. Plenty of goats, hogs, turkeys, fowls, yams, bananas, and limes, to be got on shore for old clothes.

13. Our men employed in wooding and watering the ship, but all sleep on board. No alteration of the list. The island abounds in Guinea sparrows.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 14	8	83	St. Thomas's Island.		12	✥ p. m.	. . . .	cl.
	12	84						
	8	81						
15	8	80			13	W *.	a. m.	cl.
	12	79						
	8	81						
16	8	80			14	N p. m. *		cl.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	82						
17	8	82			p.	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	84			p. m.	*		
	4	86						
	8	83						
18	8	82			16	SE *	. .	cl.
	12	83						
	4	85						
	8	82						
19	8	83			17	✥ m.	. . .	c.
	12	83						
	4	79						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

14. One of the head-ach patients admitted the 8th is well. One with lameness admitted. Seven sick. The tornado rose such a swell that a boat could not land on the beach to bring the men on board at night. But the gentleman, who commanded the watering party at Sierra Leon, being ashore, swam off to the boat; so much he dreaded the consequence of lying ashore again.

15. Three complained of head-ach, and one of sickness at stomach. Ten sick. Above fifty of the men lay ashore last night in an exceedingly damp house, in a low situation near a large swamp, an oozy beach, and a river overhung with trees and shrubs running past it; surrounded almost with very thick woods and mangroves, &c. that are constantly damp, and covered with a thick fog in the night. They made large fires in the house, and smoked. Both officers and men thought some tincture of bark, which I sent them ashore this morning, and which the captain sent them wine to take the tincture in, of very great benefit to them. A number of the Weasel's men were ashore too.

16. The case of contusion of the 2d, the other case of head-ach of the 8th, and the one of cold of the 11th, recovered. One with contusion admitted. Eight sick.

17. Two of the head-ach cases of the 15th are well. Three of the men who lay ashore admitted with bowel complaints. Nine patients. P. m. very hot.

18. One of yesterday's admitted cases is well. Two with slight fevers, and one with diarrhœa, admitted. Eleven sick. The men buy fowls, and other articles.

19. One complained of head-ach and vomiting. Twelve ill. One is a slight complaint. Some of the men were ashore during the tornado, and got wet. We got two bullocks on board for the ship's company.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 20	8 12 4 8	81' 83 84 83			18	Sb & lb *		cl.
21	8 12 4 8	82 81 77 80			19	a. m. ✣	. . .	cl.
22	8 12 8	82 83 82	00° 30″		20	V *		h.
23	8 12 8	81 79 79	00° 05″		21	a. m. ✣ p. m. V	. . . .	cl.
24	8 12 8	81 83 82	00° 04″ N	From St. Thomas's 01° 20″W	22	V *		cl.
25	8 12 4 8	82 84 85 f. 84	00° 09″ S	00° 58″W	23	V *		cl.
26	8 12 8	83 83 82	00° 14″ S	01° 27″W	24	V *	.	cl.
27	8 12 8	82 82 82	00° 41″	02° 10″W	25	S *		cl.
28	8 12 8	82 82 81	01° 12″	03° 35″W	26	S *		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

20. The oldest Sierra Leon case of remittent, the case of head-ach of the 15th, and the case of contusion of the 16th, are well. Nine in the list.

21. One of the patients of the 17th, and the slight case, are well. One of the gentlemen who lay ashore, was seized last night with cholera morbus. Eight sick. Sailed in company with the Weasel at 4 p. m. from St. Thomas's.

22. One of the slight fever patients, and the case of diarrhœa of the 18th, and yesterday's, is well. Five sick.

23. The other slight fever case of the 18th is well. One who went a fishing at St. Thomas's complained of feverish symptoms. Five sick. The tornados always blows from the S. E.

24. One of the complaints of the 17th, the head-ach of the 19th, and yesterday's complaint, are well. One complaint of lameness from a guinea worm admitted. Three ill.

25. Two men who lay ashore complained of fever. Five ill.

26. Two with nausea, and one asthmatic complaint with intermittent fever, from the Weasel, complained. Eight sick.

27. Two men who lay ashore with fevers admitted. The lame complaint of the 14th is well. Nine sick. Those added the 25th are very bad remittents.

28. One boy who lay ashore complained of fever. Ten ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 29	8	81	01° ,45″	04° 48″W	27	V *		cl.
	12	82						
	8	82						
30	8	82	02° 10″	05° 52″W	28	V *	a. m.	cl.
	12	82						
	8	81						
Maii 1 Die Veneris	8	81	03° 12″	06° 50″W	29	V **	..	cl.
	12	82						
	8	82						
2	8	81	03° 45″	09° 15″W	m. p. m.	V *	..	cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
3	8	81	03° 48″	11° 36″W	1	V *	..	cl.
	12	80						
	8	81						
4	8	81	04° 05″ R.	13° 57″W	2	SE **	.	cl.
	12	81						
	8	80						
5	8	81	04° 20″	16° 43″W	3	SE **	.	cl.
	12	82 f.						
	8	82						
6	8	80	04° 20″	19° 37″W	4	ESE **		cl.
	12	80						
	8	80						
7	8	82	04° 20″	22° 06″W	5	ESE *		cl.
	12	80						
	8	80						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

29. Two men who lay ashore admitted with fevers—all those patients who lay on shore are bad remittents. Two other slight fever cases complained. Fourteen sick.

30. One man who lay ashore, and one other man with fever, admitted. Sixteen patients The shorers added yesterday, and one of the other fever complaints, are remitting fevers.

1. The two cases of nausea of the 26th ult. and the other complaint of the 29th, recovered. Three men who lay ashore, and one other man, complained of fever. Seventeen sick, viz. ten of bad remitting fevers, four of slight fevers, one case of asthma, or ague, one guineaworm, and one case of ulcer. Parted company with the Weasel. Ten of her men who lay ashore at St. Thomas's are ill.

2. One admitted with feverish complaints. Eighteen ill. Three of yesterday's entered complaints are bad tertians, and to-day's admitted patient was one of the boat's crew who had been very often wet at St Thomas's. Cloudy at times only.

3. The complaint of the 1st (he was not a shorer) recovered. Seventeen sick. Yesterday's entered complaint is a remitting fever.

4. The one added with feverish complaints the 30th is well. One entered with piles. Seventeen sick.

5. The remittent admitted the 29th (not one of the shorers) died a. m. unexpectedly. He was much exposed to the sun in boats at St. Thomas's. There never was a distinct remission of his fever. One slight complaint entered. Seventeen ill.

6. One shorer entered the 25th ult. is well. Sixteen sick. Cloudy at times only.

7. The Weasel's intermittent, or asthmatic complaint; one shorer entered the 27th ult.; those admitted the 1st; and the one entered the 2d, recovered. Twelve sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in. m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Mail 8	8	82	04° 25″	23° 43″W	6	V *		c.
	12	80						
	8	80						
9	8	80	04° 11″	25° 47″W	7	SE **		c.
	12	80						
	8	80						
10	8	81	03° 18″	27° 13″W	8	SE. E **		cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
11	8	81	01° 55″	29° 04″W	9	SE **		cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
12	8	81	00° 36″ S	30° 00″W	10	V **		cl.
	12	80						
	8	81						
13	8	81	01° 50″ N.	From St. Thomas's 30° 19″W	11	SEbS *	.	cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
14	8	81	02° 25″	30° 38″W	12	a. m. — p. m. N.	p. m. . .	cl.
	12	80						
	8	80						
15	8	81	04° 08″	31° 58″W	13	V *		cl. c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
16	8	81	04° 44″	33° 58″W	14	NE **	. .	cl. c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
17	8	81	06° 01″	35° 50″W	p. a. m.	V *	. .	cl. c.
	12	81						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

8. The shorer entered the 25th, and one the 27th ult. are well. One shorer with feverish symptoms, and one with head-ach, complained. Twelve patients.

9. The last case of piles is syphilis. Eleven sick.

10. The complaint of the 28th, the shorer of the 30th ult. and the case of head-ach of the 8th, are well. One shorer admitted with feverish symptoms. Nine sick. The shorer of the 8th is a slight remittent.

11. One of the shorers entered the 29th, and the case of cough of the 4th ult. are well. Seven ill. Spoke a Portuguese ship.

12. The shorer admitted the 8th is well. Six patients. Cloudy at times.

13. One of the shorers entered the 29th ult. is well. Five sick.

14. The shorer admitted the 10th recovered. A coxswain, who was often wet in the boat at St. Thomas's, entered with feverish symptoms. Five sick.

15. Two of the shorers entered the 1st, and yesterday's entered complaint, are well. One complained of nausea. Three ill. Cloudy at times.

16. Yesterday's admitted complaint is well. Two patients.

17. Two of the recovered shorers complained of intermittents. One with cough, and one with feverish symptoms, admitted. Six ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. o r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii 18	8	81	07° 12″	38° 08″W	16	NE **	⁂	cl. c.
	12	80						
	8	80						
19	8	80	08° 38″	40° 22″W	17	NE **	⁂	cl. c.
	12	80						
	8	80						
20	8	79	10° 01″	42° 46″W	18	NE **	⁂	cl. c.
	12	79						
	8	80						
21	8	79	11° 19″	45° 06″W	19	NE **	⁂	c. cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
22	8	78	12° 08″	47° 00″W	20	NE **	⁂	c. cl.
	12	78						
	8	78						
23	8	78	12° 59″	48° 59″W	21	NE **	⁂	c. cl.
	12	78						
	8	78						
24	8	79	13° 05″	50° 51″W	22	V **	⁂	c. cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
25	8	81	13° 17″	52° 45″W	23	Ely **	⁂	c. cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
26	8	81	13° 17″	55° 08″W	24	E	⁂	c. cl.
	12	80						
	8	80						
27	8	80	15° 07″	57° 45″W	25	E NWbW **		c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
28	8	81	16° 26″	60° 29″W	26	ENE S ***		c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. No alteration of the list. Heavy dews.

19. The feverish complaint entered the 17th is an intermittent. Six patients. Cloudy at times.

20. The Weasel's man relapsed. One with cough complained. Eight sick.

21. No alteration of the list.

22. Eight sick. Very cold air.

23. The cough case entered the 20th is well. One of the shorers who recovered of his remittent, seized with intermittent fever. Eight patients.

24. No alteration of the sick. Very little dew.

25. The man with ulcer of the 24th ult. does duty. Seven sick.

26. No alteration of the list. The air now agreeably hot.

27. The patients with intermittents recover slowly.

28. Seven patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii 29	8	81	16° 46″		27	V **		c. cl.
	12	81	Antigua.					
	8	81						
30	8	80			28	ENE *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
31	8	81			29	SE *		c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
Junii 1 Die Lunæ.	8	82			m. a. m.	SE *		c.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	83						
2	8	82			2	SE *		c.
	12	82						
	8	83						
3	8	82			3	SE *		c.
	12	82						
	8	80						
4	8	80	St. Chris-		4	EbS **		c.
	12	82	topher.					
	8	81						
5	8	82			5	E **		c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
6	8	81	17° 17″		6	E **	a. m.	c. cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

29. No alteration of the sick. At six p. m. anchored in English harbour, Antigua; it is very small, and surrounded with high hills, which keep the sea breeze off, and render it very unhealthy.

30. Seven in the list. Admiral Mann commands here; five of his Majesty's ships are in the harbour.

31. Sent one case of syphilis, and one with a very foul ulcer, who came from a Guineaman, to the hospital. The Weasel's man returned to duty. Six sick.

1. One of the men was killed p. m. by a fall from the main-top-mast head upon the quarter-deck. He breathed only a few minutes. No wound appeared about his head; but his left leg was broke in two parts, of which one of the fractures was compound. The men drink new rum immoderately. Six patients. Four cases of intermittent fever, one case of guinea worm, and one of cough.

2. A feverish complaint entered. Seven ill. The thermometer ashore at the hospital was 87 at 2 p. m.

3. Two of the intermittent cases are well. One with feverish symptoms, and one with contusion, admitted. Seven ill. Sailed at 4 p. m.

4. One of the intermittent cases is well; and one with contusion entered. At nine a. m. anchored in Bassaterre road, and p. m. dropped down to Old road.

5. Two lame patients, and one feverish complaint, admitted. Ten ill. Employed watering the ship. The water is very good.

6. The guinea worm and intermittent cases are well. The intermittent returned to duty the 4th, complains of head-ach from washing. Two from drinking admitted with feverish symptoms. One of them was St. Thomas's remittent, and one contusion. Twelve patients. Sailed at 6 a. m.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 7	8	83	17° 18″	From St. Christopher's 02° 28″W	7	EbN *	.	cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
8	8	83	17° 22″	04° 27″W	8	EbN E *	.	c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
9	8	85	17° 32″	06° 57″W	9	EbS **	. . .	cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						
10	8	82	17° 24″	08° 48″W	10	f SE t NE *	. . .	c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
11	8	83	17° 59″ Hispaniola.		11	E *		c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
12	8	84	18° 14″		12	f EbS t SEbE		c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
13	8	83	P. m. Port Royal, Jamaica.		13	V		c.
	12	82						
	8	82						
14	8	83			14	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	82						
15	8	83			a. m. p.	Sb & lb		
	12	84						
	8	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

7. The one added with feverish symptoms the 3d is well. Eleven sick.

8. The complaint of the 2d, and the two feverish ones entered the 6th, are well. Eight sick.

9. One with contusion admitted. Nine ill. The thermometer being highest in the morning is owing to the sun shining in at the cabin windows, though not upon it.

10. The contusion case of the 6th is well. The Weasel's man relapsed again; and one with fevcrish symptoms entered. Ten sick.

11. Two lame complaints admitted the 5th are well. Eight in the list. The feverish complaint added yesterday is a remitting fever; he was ailing once before, and was one of the shorers at St. Thomas's.

12. The fevcrish complaint entered the 5th is well. Seven sick.

13. The intermittent man, who was returned to duty the 6th, relapsed; and three with diarrhœa entered. The contusion case of the 9th is well. Ten in the list. At three p m. anchored. Sir George Rodney commands here. Four sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops.

14. The tertian case admitted the 10th is well; and an ulcer complaint entered. Ten ill. The ships are allowed fresh meat once a week.

15. Sent the two intermittent cases, the Weasel's man (and one case of ulcer and one of gout, neither of whom was in the list,) to the hospital. Seven sick. The men drink immoderately of new rum.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 16	8	83			16	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
17	8	83			17	Sb & lb	p. m. . . .	c. cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
18	8	83			18	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	85						
19	8	82			19	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	4	86						
	8	84						
20	8	83			20	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	4	86						
	8	85						
21	8	83			21	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	85						
22	8	84			22	Sb & lb	.	c.
	12	86						
	8	85						
23	8	83			23	Sb & lb	.	c. cl.
	12	86						
	4	87						
	8	85						
24	8	84			24	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	86						
	8	85						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

16. The case of contusion of the 3d, and one of the diarrhœa of the 13th, are well. One with rheumatism admitted. Six ill. The sea breeze blows so regularly here in the day, that it is called the Doctor, from its being so refreshing; but the land breeze is unhealthy. The situation of Port Royal for receiving the whole benefit of the former, and being well out of the reach of the latter, renders it remarkably healthy.

17. The case of contusion of the 3d, and one of the diarrhœa men of the 13th, are well. One complaint of lumbago admitted. Five ill.

18. No alteration of the sick.

19. One bowel complaint admitted. Six ill.

20. The man with rheumatism, and one with erysipelas, sent to the hospital. One case of contusion, and one with feverish symptoms, entered. Seven ill.

21. One man with contusion, and one with intemperance, admitted. Nine sick.

22. The lumbago complaint of the 17th, the one with contusion of the 20th, and yesterday's case of intemperance, are recovered. One with feverish symptoms added to the list. Seven in it.

23. The feverish complaint of the 20th, the one with contusion of the 21st, and a slight complaint, are well. Four ill. A very hot day.

24. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Five sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 25	8	83			25	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	85						
	4	86						
	8	84						
26	8	82			26	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	85						
	8	84						
27	8	82			27	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	84						
	4	85						
	8	84						
28	8	82			28	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
29	8	80			29	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
30	8	82			m. p. m.	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
Julii 1 Die Mercurii.	8	82			1	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	85						
	8	83						
2	8	83			2	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	4	86						
	8	84						
3	8	83			3	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

25. One case of diarrhœa entered. Six patients.

26. The feverish complaint of the 22d is well. Five sick.

27. The case of old cough of the 4th April, and the other case of diarrhœa of the 13th, recovered. One man with contusion, and one with cold, from sleeping on deck, entered. Five patients.

28. The bowel complaint of the 19th, and one with purging of the 25th, recovered. One case of head-ach, and one of inflammation, complained. Five ill.

29. The feverish complaint of the 24th, and the man with cold of the 27th, are well. Three sick.

30. One case of diarrhœa—the feverish complaint returned yesterday to duty—and one man with wound admitted. Five ill: viz. one case of head-ach, one of inflammation, one of wound, one of contusion, and one griped patient.

1. One with feverish symptoms, and one with inflamed leg, entered. Seven ill.

2. The case of diarrhœa, and the one of wound of the 30th ult. are well. One case of contusion entered. Six ill.

3. The man with contusion of the 27th, the one with inflammation of the 28th, and the feverish complaint of the 1st, are well. Three sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 4	8 12 8	82 84 82			4	Sb & lb		c.
5	8 12 8	82 84 83			5	Sb & lb		c.
6	8 12 8	82 83 82	17° 36″		6	ESE **		c.
7	8 12 8	82 83 82	17° 42″		7	ESE **	. .	cl.
8	8 12 8	82 83 82	17° 58″ R.		8	V ESE *	. .	cl.
9	8 12 8	83 83 82	18° 05″		9	V **		c. cl.
10	8 12 4 8	82 84 85 82	18° 10″		10	V *		c. cl.
11	8 12 8	83 84 83	18° 45″		11	V *	p. m. . . .	cl.
12	8 12 4 8	82 83 85 83	19° 47″		12	V **		c. cl.
13	8 12 8	83 84 83	20° 00″		13	V **		c. cl.

PATHOLOGICAL TABLE II.

The MONTHLY STATE of the SICK on board His Majesty's Ship EDGAR, from the 1st of July 1779, until the 7th of May 1782. The Numbers who, and of what Disease they died; the Numbers, and for what Disease sent to Hospitals; and the Number who died of Fever at Hospitals.

Years.	1779						1780										1781												1782									
DISEASES.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	Number of Diseases.	Deaths on Board.	Sent to Hospitals.	Deaths at Hospitals.	Remarks.
Fever	1	5	29	59	61	36	28	30	46	49	35	40	56	34	15	20	23	10	21	13	41	14	8	22	12	7	14	13	29	21	24	17	15	18	3	869	9	58	6	
Measles				3	4	2																														9	1			
Pleurisy																					1				2				2	3	5	3	1	3		20	1			
Erysipelas							1											1																		2				
Dysentery		1	1					1	1	6	1				15	1	2			2						1				1					33				
Belly-ach		1	2	1	2	1	2		1		1			1			1	1	2		2	1	1		1		5	1	1					1	29				
Obstructed Viscera														1	1	1										1									4				
Diarrhœa		2		1	1				1							1			1						1			1							9				
Worms								1																												1				
Indigestion				1																					1		1								3				
Pain of Stomach																	1				1		1											1	4				
Vomiting															2										1										3				
Rheumatism	1		1	4	8	10	5		1	5	4	2	1		2	4	2	4	1	2	3	3	5	2			1	3	3	2		2	2		1	84				
Gout			1												1																					2	1			
Scurvy		6		2	3	3			8	8	16	3	12	89	5	2	1	5	2	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2							177				
Scrophula								3																												3				
Head-ach		1	1	16		1	1								1	1		5	1		1	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	1				2		52				
Giddiness		1										1																								2				
Epilepsy			1	1			2	1	1					1	4			1						1		1			1		1					16				
Apoplexy							1																													1				
Mania					1																															1				
Sore Throat		1		1		11	1					1			2		1	5	5	2	8	4		2	3				1	3		1	3			57				
Cough			3	11	1	9	2	2		1		2			5	1	2	3	6	13	17	1		1			1	1			1		1	6		94				
Hæmoptysis			1																				2			1									4				
Phthisis			1																		1		1													3	2			
Hæmorrhage				1														1																		2				
Ophthalmia					2	1		2		1	1					1								3	1		1	2						2		17				
Blindness				1	1											1																	1		4				
Ear-ach							1		1							1		1	1			7	1													13				
Deafness																	1	2					1													4				
Nephritis			1	1			1			1		1				1		1							1		1	1		1			1		12				
Suppression of Urine																			1													1			2				
Diabetes															1			1																	2				
Hæmorrhois			1																			1	2						1				2		7				
Old Age						1																														1				
Cancer																								1												1				
Schirrous Testicle																								1												1				
Eruption			1	1		1	1	2	1	4	1				1		3		1	1	2	1	1				3		1	1	1	1	1			30				
Impetigo															1																					1				
Itch				3	14	5					1				1			1											1		2	12	80		120				
Scald		1	1		5		1	3	1		1			1		1			2	2	4	1	1	1			1		3		2	4		2	38				
Strain		1	2	2	4	3		3	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	2	3	2		1	3	1	2			4	1		62				
Rupture	1	1	1		1	4		1							1						1		1												12				
Contusion		6	10	15	7	9	6	14	13	4	8	3	6	11	8	9	10	3	11	10	7	8	3	13	5	2	7	3	11	9	10	10	1	14	2	268				
Concussion																											1									1				
Dislocation						1													1			1														3				
Fracture		1	2		1	3		2		1			1		1						2		1			1				1		1			18				
White Swelling																									1											1				
Excoriation							1	1	2					1	1		1		1			1	1		1			1								12				
Wound	1	1		5	5	3	20	3	10	1	2		1	3	1	1		1		3	2	4		1		3	2	2			4	6	4	2		91	6			
Inflammation		2	2	2	1	4	1		1	1		1	1	2		2	1	3	2	3	6	4	3	1			1			3	1	1	1	1		51				
Furuncle				2	1		2	2	2						1									1	1	2		2								16				
Abscess				1	2			1	3	1		1		1				1	1		4	1					1				2				20				
Fistula in ano																													1							1				
Ulcer				6	3		3	6	3	4	2	2		4	3	2		1	3	6	9	10	2	1	1	2	2	1	2		2	3	2	3	1	89				
Accident													1		1			1								1				1				1		6	6			
Monthly Number of Diseases	4	31	62	140	128	108	80	78	98	88	76	56	84	150	73	54	50	51	66	63	113	68	38	62	38	25	46	39	59	54	55	50	53	139	9	2388				
Deaths on board					2		6				3	2	2	1	2			1	1		2		1			1				1			1				26			
Number sent to Hospitals	3	4	1	5	6	12	10	18	3	2	2	4		27	32	11			7	5	8			4	15			30	5	6	4	3	9	3			239		
Sent for Fever	1		1	1	1	4		10	2	2		1		1		1			1	2			1					21	1	4	1		1	1			58		
Died of Fever Cases sent to Hospitals																																						6	

Two were sent to sick quarters at Woolwich, Sheerness, and Deal, of whom I had no account.

PATHOL

The Monthly State of the Sick on board
7th of May 1782. The Numbers who, a
sent to Hospitals; and the Number who

Years.	1779						1780							
DISEASES.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Fever	1	5	29	59	61	36	28	30	46	49	35	40	56	34
Measles				3	4	2								
Pleurisy														
[illegible]							1							
Deafness														
Nephritis			1	1			1				1		1	
Suppression of Urine														

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

4. All the seven complaints I sent to the hospital are come on board; and five of them entered patients. Eight ill.

5. No alteration of the list.

6. Two with feverish symptoms complained. Ten sick, besides a number with ulcers. Five a. m. sailed in company with his Majesty's ship Boyne, and Hawk schooner.

7. The hospital case of ulcer, and gout, is well. Two feverish complaints, and one of guinea worm, admitted. Eleven sick. Some of the complaints, returned from the hospital, worse than when they were sent.

8. Two bilious patients entered. Thirteen ill. The feverish complaint added the 6th is a bad remittent.

9. The case of inflammation of the 1st does duty. Twelve sick.

10. An hæmoptic patient admitted. Thirteen sick.

11. One of the feverish complaints of the 6th, and one of the 7th, are well. Eleven ill.

12. The head-ach patient admitted the 28th ult. and the two bilious complaints of the 8th, are well. Eight sick. Parted company with the Boyne, and lost sight of the Hawk.

13. No alteration of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 14	8 12 8	82 83 83	20° 04″		p. p. m.	V E *		c. cl.
15	8 12 8	83 83 82	21° 14″		15	ESE *		c. cl.
16	8 12 8	82 83 82	23° 34″	From the Gr. Caicos 00° 41″ E	16	ESE EbS **		cl.
17	8 12 8	82 83 83	24° 58″	01° 22″ E	17	f ESE t ENE *		cl.
18	8 12 8	82 83 82	25° 25″	01° 36″ E	18	f ESE t NE *	a. m.	cl.
19	8 12 8	82 84 82	26° 44″	02° 10″ E	19	V *	p. m.	cl.
20	8 12 4 8	83 83 85 84	27° 40″	02° 58″ E	20	V *		cl.
21	8 12 8	83 84 83	27° 51″	03° 21″ E	21	V *		cl.
22	8 12 8	83 83 83	28° 12″	03° 51″ E	22	V *		cl.
23	8 12 8	83 83 82	29° 02″	05° 12″ E	23	SSW *		c.
24	8 12 8	82 82 82	29° 42″	06° 23″ E	24	SSW *		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

14. The other complaint of the 7th, and the one with guinea worm, are well. Six sick.

15. No alteration of the patients. Six p. m. took our departure from the Great Caicos.

16 Six in the list.

17. No alteration of the list.

18. An inflammation case admitted. Seven ill.

19. The remittent case of the 6th is well. Six patients.

20. No alteration of the list. Scarce any wind.

21. Six in the list. Very hot, and scarce any wind.

22. One case of rheumatism, and one with diarrhœa, entered. Eight ill. The same weather.

23. No alteration of the list.

24. Eight of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 25	S 12 S	83 83 83	29° 58″	07° 12″ E	25	*		c.
26	8 12 S	82 83 82	30° 43″	07° 42″ E	26	SE *		c.
27	8 12 S	82 82 81	32° 08″	09° 00″ E	27	SE *		c.
28	8 12 S	82 82 82	33° 14″	09° 52″ E	28	SE *		c.
29	8 12 S	82 82 82	33° 30″	09° 52″ E	29	SE *		c.
30	S 12 S	81 81 81	34° 07″	10° 32″ E	m. a. m.	SE *		c.
31	8 12 S	80 81 80	34° 58″	11° 37″ E	2	SE —		c.
Aug. 1 Die Saturni	8 12 S	80 80 80	36° 07″	13° 44″ E from Gr. Caicos	3	SSW *		cl.
2	8 12 8	80 80 79	37° 20″	16° 43″ E	4	f SWbS t NW **	. .	cl.
3	8 12 8	77 76 76	37° 48″	18° 57″ E	5	NNE *		cl. c.
4	8 12 8	74 75 75	37° 20″	20° 51″ E	6	f NE t ENE *		cl. c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

25. No alteration of the list. Little or no wind, and very hot.

26. Eight patients.

27. No alteration of the list.

28. The old hospital intermittent case, and the Weasel's man, recovered. One patient with cough admitted. Seven ill.

29. No alteration of the list.

30. The patient entered with cold the 28th, recovered. Six patients.

31. The case of inflammation of the 8th is well. Five sick; viz. one of erysipelas, one of contusion, one of hæmoptoe, one of rheumatism, and one of diarrhœa.

1. One feverish complaint entered. Six ill.

2. The case of hæmoptoe died. One patient with cough adde to the list. Six ill.

3. The yesterday's admitted cough does duty. Five ill.

4. The feverish complaint of the 1st is a bad remittent fever. No alteration of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours.	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 5	8 12 8	74 74 75	37° 46″	21° 11″ E	7	f ESE t ENE *		cl. c.
6	8 12 8	73 75 75	38° 32″	21° 24″ E	8	ESE **		cl. c.
7	8 12 8	75 76 75	39° 11″	21° 33″ E	9	a. m. — p. m. NW *		cl. c.
8	8 12 8	76 77 76	40° 03″	22° 35″ E	10	f NW t NWbN *		cl. c
9	8 12 4 8	76 76 78 76	40° 20″	23° 18″ E	11	f SbE t WSW ——		c. cl.
10	8 12 4 8	74 75 77 76	41° 00″	26° 12″ E	12	f SbE t WSW p. m. **		c. cl.
11	8 12 8	76 75 74	41° 44″	29° 21″ E	13	SW **	. . . .	cl.
12	8 12 8	73 71 71	42° 14″	32° 47″ E	14	NW **		cl.
13	8 12 8	69 70 72	42° 24″	35° 05″ E	p. a. m.	a. m. NW pm WSW **		cl. c.
14	8 12 8	73 73 70	43° 09″	38° 10″ E	16	f SWbW t WNW **		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

5. The case of contusion of the 2d ult. is well. Four sick.

6. One with furuncle entered. Five ill.

7. No alteration of the list.

8. Five sick.

9. No alteration of the list.

10. The one with furnucle of the 6th is well. Two with feverish symptoms admitted. Six ill.

11. The case of erysipelas, and the one of diarrhœa of the 22d, are well. One feverish complaint, and one with contusion, admitted. Six patients.

12. Yesterday's case of contusion is well. Five in the list.

13. The case of remitting fever died. Four sick.

14. Two with feverish symptoms, entered the 10th, are well. One feverish complaint, and one with cough, admitted. Four ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 15	8	68	43° 41″	40° 17″ E	17	NbE ENE *		cl. c.
	12	69						
	4	71						
	8	69						
16	8	68	43° 46″	42° 37″ E	18	NbE ENE *		c. cl.
	12	68						
	8	68						
17	8	68	43° 37″	44° 21″ E	19	NbE ENE **		c. cl.
	12	68						
	8	70						
18	8	69	43° 43″	45° 15″ E	20	f WNW t NW **		cl.
	12	67						
	4	72						
	8	71						
19	8	70	45° 01″	47° 54″	21	WNW NE ***	. . .	cl.
	12	69						
	8	67						
20	8	65	45° 18″	49° 20″ E	22	f NbE t NW **		cl.
	12	64						
	8	63						
21	8	63	46° 40″	51° 35″ E	23	NW ***		c. cl.
	12	63						
	8	64						
22	8	61	48° 48″	54° 33″ E	24	f W t WSW ****	. . .	cl.
	12	60						
	8	59						
23	8	59	49° 35″	60° 09″ E	25	f NW t WSW ***	. .	cl.
	12	59						
	4	63						
	8	61						
24	8	61	49° 34″	From the Great Caicos 64° 51″ E	26	f WSW t WNW ***		cl.
	12	62						
	4	65						
	8	63						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

15. One with feverish symptoms entered. Five sick.

16. Yesterday's, and the feverish complaint of the 11th, are well. One with feverish symptoms entered. Four ill.

17. The complaints admitted the 14th, and yesterday's, are well. One case of head-ach, and one of rheumatism, entered. Three patients.

18. Two with feverish symptoms, and one with contusion, admitted. Six sick.

19. The man with rheumatism entered the 17th is well. One with inflammation admitted. Six ill.

20. No alteration of the list.

21. One of the feverish complaints of the 18th is well. Five patients.

22. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Six ill.

23. The man with head-ach of the 17th, the one with contusion of the 18th, and the one with inflammation of the 19th, are well. One with head-ach entered. Four ill.

24. The feverish complaint of the 22d, and yesterday's admitted head-ach, are well. Two sick.

Time. Days.	Time. Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 25	8 12 8	61 64 62	49° 57″ Lizzard.		27	f WSW t NW***		cl.
26	8 12 8	61	M Spithead.		28	f WSW t NW **		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

25. No alteration of the list. A. m. made the Lizzard.

26. The other feverish complaint of the 8th is well. The only patient in the list is a case of rheumatism, an old man, who likewise has suffusion in one of his eyes, and is to be sent to the hospital with the ulcer complaints. Anchored at noon at Spithead.

END OF THE FIRST VOYAGE.

CHAPTER II.

The Diary of the Weather, from the 30th of November 1772, *until the 24th of Auguſt* 1773.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Nov.30 Dic Lunæ.			Cowes.		6	E S **	. .	h. cl.
Dec. 1					7	SSW **	. .	h. cl.
2	12 8	58 65 f			8	f SE t ESE **		cl.
3	8 12 8	61 f 65 f 65 f	Off Plymouth.		9	f ENE t SE **		h.
4	8 12 8	61 f 62 f 67 f	48° 33″ R.	From the Ram Head 02° 11″ W	10	SE ***		h.
5	8 12 8	62 f 64 f 67 f	47° 05″	05° 04″ W	11	f E t ESE **		h.
6	8 12 8	60 f 60 f 67 f	47° 50″	06° 26″ W	12	W NW **		cl.
7	8 12 8	55 55 55	44° 28″	07° 57″ W	13	f NNW t NE **		cl.
8	8 12 8	61 f 61 f 65 f	41° 52″	09° 51″ W	14	f NNW t NE **		c. cl.
9	8 12 8	62 64 67	39° 26″	10° 50″ W	15	NE **		c.
10	8 12 8	64 67 70	37° 14″	11° 08″ W	16 p. p. m.	NNE **		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

30. Seven men in the sick list. Three with feverish symptoms, one case of old intermittent, one with fractured clavicle, one of scald, and one of contusion. M. Sailed from Spithead, and anchored at Cowes at 2 p. m.

1. One case of cough, one of wound, and one of contusion, complained. Ten sick.

2. Yesterday's case of cough does duty. Nine ill. All the complaints have proceeded from intemperance.

3. One of the slight fevers of the 30th is well; and one case of quinsy admitted. Nine sick. His Majesty's sloop Dispatch joined us company p. m.

4. One man with fever, one with cough, and one with ulcer, admitted. Twelve patients.

5. The case of contusion of the 1st, and the one of quinsy of the 3d, are well. Three with feverish complaints entered. Thirteen ill.

6. The case of contusion of the 30th, two of yesterday's complaints, and another slight fever, recovered. Nine sick. The fever patient of the 4th is a remittent.

7. The other slight fever of the 30th ult. is well. Eight sick.

8. The case of cough of the 4th is well. Seven ill.

9. No alteration of the list.

10. The man with wound of the 1st, and the one with ulcer of the 4th, are well. Five sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Dec. 11	8 12 8	64 67 69	35° 20″	11° 20″W	17	f NNE t NE *		cl.
12	8 12 8	65 66 66	33° 34″	11° 40″W	18	f NNE t ENE **		cl.
13	8 12 8	64 f 66 f 70 f	Madeira.	in 17° 20″W Porto Sancto.	19	NE *		cl.
14	8 12 8	67 f 70 f 68 f		Madeira in 18° 11″W	20	Sb & lb *		c.
15	8 12 8	66 f 68 f 67	32° 52″		21	f ENE t EbS**		c.
16	8 12 8	66 f 69 f 71 f	30° 25″		22	f ENE t EbS **		c.
17	8 12 8	67 f 69 f 72 f	28° 47″	From Madeira 00° 45″ E	23	f ENE t EbS *		c.
18	8 12 8	71 f 72 f 69 f	Teneriffe.		24	f ENE t EbS *		c.
19	8 12 8	70 69 71			25	Sb & lb **		c.
20	8 12 8	69 71 69			26	Sb & lb **		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

11. One lame patient, and one with feverish symptoms, admitted. Seven ill.

12. No alteration of the list.

13. The complaints of the 11th discharged. Five sick. Five p. m. anchored with the Dispatch in Foncheall Bay.

14. The case of scald, the one of old intermittent, and the fractured clavicle man of the 30th ult. recovered. Two ill.

15. A man with swelled parotid admitted. Three sick. Sailed with the Dispatch at eleven a. m.

16. No alteration of the list.

17. One case of cough, one of sore throat, one of sickness at stomach, and one with eruptions, entered. Seven ill. Began serving spruce beer to the ship's company. Teneriffe.

18. The case of sickness at stomach admitted yesterday is well. One man with cold, from suppressed perspiration, admitted. Seven ill. Nine a. m. anchored in St. Cruze Road.

19. The case of cough of the 17th is well. Six patients.

20. No alteration of the list. His Majesty's transport Endeavour came in; she had two lieutenants, &c. on board.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Dec. 21	8 12 8	70 71 71			27	Sb & lb *		c.
22	8 12 8	69 70 69			28	Sb & lb *		c.
23	8 12 8	68 70 69			29	Sb & lb *		c.
24	8 12 8	71 70 70			m. a. m.	Sb & lb *		c.
25	8 12 8	70 68 70	28° 05″		2	NE *		c.
26	8 12 8	70 70 69	26° 05″	00° 05″W from the Pick.	3	f E t ESE **		c. cl.
27	8 12 8	67 67 67	23° 05″	00° 16″W	4	E *	⁂	c.
28	8 12 8	65 65 71 f	20° 46″ Cape Blancho.	00° 15″W	5	f E t NNE *	⁂	c. cl.
29	8 12 8	68 68 69	19° 05″	00° 07″W	6	f ENE t ESE *	⁂	c. cl.
30	8 12 8	68 69 68	18° 05″	00° 43″ E	7	NE *	⁂	c. cl.
31	8 12 8	68 68 69	16° 34″	00° 38″ E	8	NE *	⁂	a. m. h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

21. The remittent of the 4th, and one of the feverish complaints of the 5th, are well. Four sick.

22. The complaint with eruptions of the 17th, and the one with cold of the 18th, are well. Two sick. On the tops of the mountains there is frost in the night.

23. No alteration of the list.

24. Two patients.

25. Sailed with the Dispatch, and Endeavour, at one a. m.

26. No alteration of the list. The Endeavour parted company in the night.

27. One entered with sickness at stomach. Three sick.

28. No alteration of the list. Off the coast of Barbary.

29. The complaint of the 27th is well. Two ill.

30. The parotid case of the 15th is well. One with guinea worm, who lately came from a Guinea ship, complained. Two sick.

31. No alteration of the list. At five p. m. anchored off Senegal Fort with the Dispatch. A very great surf on the beach.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
1773 Jan. 1 Die Veneris	S 12 S	69 69 71	Senegal.		9	NE **	⁂	h.
2	S 12 S	70 71 72			10	NE *	⁂	c.
3	S 12 S	71 71 71			11	NE *	⁂	h. p. m.
4	S 12 S	72 72 72			12	NE *	⁂	h.
5	S 12 S	73 72 73	15° 29″	From Senegal Fort 00° 43″ W	13	NbE *	⁂	cl.
6	S 12 S	73 73 73	15° 26″	02° 37″ W	14	NbE *	⁂	cl.
7	S 12 S	73 73 73	15° 26″	04° 26″ W	15	NbE **		cl.
8	S 12 S	73 73 74	15° 05″		p. p. m.	NNE **		c.
9	S 12 S	74 73 74	Maijo.		17	NNE **		c.
10	S 12 S	73 73 74			18	NNE *		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

1. Two lame complaints entered. Four patients. The garrison has been very sickly, and lost a number of men, as we learned from a canoe that came off.

2. One case of sore throat, one complaint of guinea worm, and yesterday's complaints, in the list. The Dispatch dropped down, and anchored off the bar.

3. One case of abscess, and one lame complaint, admitted. Six ill. No boat can land yet.

4. The two lame, and yesterday's complaints, are well. Two ill. P. m. joined the Dispatch, and sailed together.

5. One sore throat patient admitted. Three sick.

6. No alteration of the list.

7. The sore throat complaint of the 5th is well. Two patients.

8. No alteration of the list. A gouty complaint not in the list. At one p. m. anchored at Maijo, one of the Cape de Verde islands; it is very barren and hilly. The inhabitants are all black, and employed in making salt; and the little stock which they have, chiefly comes from St. Jago, the most fertile of these islands.

9. Two patients.

10. Two with feverish complaints entered. Four ill. Got a few lean bullocks for the ship's company. They have bought some goats, hogs, &c.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 11	8	72	St. Jago.		19	NNE		cl.
	12	72						
	8	73						
12	8	72			20	NNE **		c. cl.
	12	73						
	8	73						
13	8	72	13° 48″	From Praija Bay 01° 45″ E	21	NE **	⁂	cl.
	12	73						
	8	73						
14	8	73	12° 15″	03° 43″ E	22	NE **	⁂	cl.
	12	74						
	8	74						
15	8	75	11° 00″	05° 45″ E	23	NE *	⁂	cl.
	12	74						
	8	74						
16	8	74	10° 10″	06° 47″ E	24	*	⁂	h.
	12	76						
	8	78						
17	8	77	09° 33″	07° 13″ E	25	—	⁂	h.
	12	77						
	8	78						
18	8	78	09° 07″	07° 27″ E	26	*	⁂	c.
	12	79						
	4	81						
	8	105 s						
		80						
19	8	80	09° 12″	08° 10″ E	27	N *		h.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	81						
20	8	81	08° 43″	09° 19′ E	28	N	⁂	h.
	12	81				NE *		
	4	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

11. One of yesterday's complaints is well. Three sick Sailed at four a. m. and anchored at eight a. m. with the Dispatch, in Praija Bay, St. Jago.

12. No alteration of the list. Sailed with the Dispatch at five p. m. We got very little stock.

13. No alteration of the list.

14. Three patients. A number of bilious complaints on board the Dispatch.

15. One of the feverish complaints of the 10th is well. One with strain admitted. Three sick. After consulting the Captain, I made a quarter cask of wine into a tincture of bark.

16. Yesterday's admitted complaint does duty. Two in the list.

17. No alteration of the list. Very sultry.

18. The case of guinea worm of the 24th ult. is well. One patient. Very hot. In ten minutes the thermometer rose in the sun's rays 24 degrees.

19. No alteration of the list. Very hazy, notwithstanding the sun shines.

20. One case of sickness at stomach admitted. Two patients. P. m. anchored off Sierra Leon river with the Dispatch. Very hot.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude m, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 21	8	82	Sierra Leon.		29	lb	※	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						
22	8	79			m. p. m.	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	80						
	4	82						
	8	81						
23	8	80			1	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						
24	8	79			2	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	80						
	8	81						
25	8	80			3	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	80						
	8	81						
26	8	80			4	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						
27	8	80			5	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						
28	8	78			6	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	80						
	4	82						
	8	81						
29	8	79			7	Sb & lb	※	h.
	12	80						
	4	82						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

21. Yesterday's complaint is well. One fever patient complained. At three p. m. anchored in Sierra Leon river. Some merchant ships, whose men have been very sickly, lying here.

22. No alteration of the list. Gave five ounces of the wine tincture of bark to every man before they were sent ashore in the morning on duty; and they were strictly forbiden to have any communication with the merchantmen's people. The same caution and preventive were observed on board of the Dispatch, by my recommendation.

23. One inflammation complaint entered. Three ill. Gave the tincture of bark to the shorers. They all sleep on board.

24. The guinea worm complaint, discharged the 18th, relapsed. One case of ophthalmia; and two with feverish symptoms admitted. Seven sick. No shore duty, being Sunday.

25. No alteration of the list. Gave the tincture of bark to the shorers. An old man came on board, whom we left here, last year, on board of a ship.

26. One of the feverish complaints of the 24th is well. Six sick. Gave the shorers the tincture of bark.

27. One admitted from intemperance. Seven ill. The men get New England rum from the blacks. Administered the tincture as usual.

28. The other feverish complaint of the 24th is well. One bilious and one lame complaint admitted. Eight patients. Gave the tincture to the shorers—the wooding and watering parties—and boat's crews.

29. The ophthalmia case of the 24th, and yesterday's bilious complaint, are well. One case of contusion entered. Repeated the tincture of bark.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 30	8	79			8	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						
31	8	81			9	f NNW t NW	⁂	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						
Feb. 1 Die Lunæ	8	81	08° 15″		10	f NNW t NW *		h.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	81						
2	8	81	07° 40″	from Cape Sierra Leon 06° 35″W	11	V *	⁂	h.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	81						
3	8	80	07° 13″	00° 15″W	12	V *	⁂	h. cl.
	12	78						
	8	79						
4	8	80	06° 51″	00° 08″ E	13	p. m. ✥	⁂	h. cl.
	12	79						
	8	79						
5	8	80	06° 40″	01° 12″ E	14	N *	⁂	h. cl.
	12	79						
	8	80						
6	8	80	05° 46″	00° 48″ E	15	V *	⁂	h. cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
7	8	79	04° 26″	01° 18″ E	p. a. m.	V *	⁂	h. cl.
	12	79						
	8	79						
8	8	79	04° 56″	01° 57″ E	17	V *	⁂	h.
	12	79						
	8	79						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

30. One with inflammation complained. Eight sick. Shore duty over. Four ounces of the tincture was the dose given on board of the Dispatch.

31. The intemperance complaint of the 27th, the lame man of the 28th, and the one with contusion of the 29th, are well. Two with sickness at stomach, and one case of abscess, admitted.

1. Yesterday's sickness at stomach complaint is well. One bowel case admitted—these complaints proceed from eating unripe plantains, bananas, and fish—and one of contusion. Eight sick; viz. two cases of inflammation, one with gripes, one remittent complaint, one of sore throat, and three lame complaints.

2. No alteration of the list. The Dispatch's men are still afflicted with bilious complaints.

3. The guinea worm complaint of the 24th ult. and the contusion case of the 1st, are well. Six patients.

4. The fever patient, the case of inflammation of the 30th ult. and the griped complaint of the 1st, are well. Three patients.

5. The abscess case of the 31st ult. is well. Two sick. No person on board finds himself refreshed from sleep.

6. No alteration of the list. Very dull weather, which depresses every one's spirits. Ten men in the Dispatch's sick list.

7. Two patients only. The same kind of weather yet; and no person is refreshed from his sleep.

8. One with eruptions admitted. Three sick. Every thing amazingly damp and mouldy on board. Wood work opens at the joints, and shrinks greatly; and iron rusts.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 9	8 12 8	78 80 81	04° 30″	02° 37″ E	18	V *	⊗	h.
10	8 12 8	79 80 79	04° 16″	from Cape Palmas 00° 33″ E	19	V *	⊗	h.
11	8 12 8	76 76 76	04° 32″	01° 40″ E	20	V **	. . . ⊗	h. cl.
12	8 12 4 8	76 76 80 79	05° 03″	03° 09″ E	21	N *	⊗	h. cl.
13	8 12 4 8	78 79 82 80	05° 16″	from Cape Le Hou 00° 58″ E	22	N *	⊗	h. cl.
14	8 12 4 8	80 80 82 80	04° 05″ Appalonia		23	N **	⊗	cl.
15	8 12 8	81 80 80	Axim		24	V *	⊗	cl. c.
16	8 12 8	81 81 81			25	Sb & lb		cl. c.
17	8 12 8	78 80 80	05° 00″ Cape Coast.		26	Sb & lb	⊗	cl. c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

9. One who was ashore fishing at Sierra Leon, admitted with feverish symptoms. Four ill. The fishermen were not allowed the tincture of bark.

10. One inflammation case entered. Five patients.

11. No alteration of the list. Very cold and disagreeable weather.

12. The complaint of the 9th is well. Four sick. Our sails are quite black with mildew. The dews are very heavy.

13. No alteration of the list. Lost sight of the Dispatch.

14. The inflammation complaint of the 10th is well. Three ill. The Dispatch in sight. Anchored m. at Appalonia; sailed at 4 p. m. and anchored at eight p. m. in the offing.

15. The complaint of the 8th is well. One case of rheumatism complained. Three sick. Sailed at eight a. m. and anchored at one p. m. at Axim, a Dutch settlement, with an intention to water the ship; but they have none, it is so long since they had rain. The Dispatch out of sight.

16. No alteration of the list. The Dispatch joined, and left us again. Ten in their sick list.

17. Three patients yet. At four p. m. anchored at Cape Coast.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 18	8	80			27	✥	. . .	cl.
	12	82						
	8	82						
19	8	79			28	✥	. . .	cl.
	12	80					⁂	
	8	80						
20	8	78			29	Sb & lb	. ⊗	cl.
	12	81						
	8	80						
21	8	78			m.	Sb & lb	⊗	cl.
	12	81			m.			
	8	80						
22	8	80			2	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	81						
23	8	82			3	Sb & lb	⁂	cl. c.
	12	82						
	8	82						
24	8	80			4	p. m. ✥	. . .	cl.
	12	82						
	8	79						
25	8	79	04° 55″		5	Sb & lb		h.
	12	80						
	8	81						
26	8	81	04° 40″		6	Sb & lb		h.
	12	81						
	4	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. No alteration of the list. The Dispatch joined us; none of their people dangerously ill.

19. The inflammation case of the 23d ult. is well. Two patients. The men can get no fresh stock, fruit or vegetables, to buy.

20. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Three sick. The waterers here, and boat's crew, take the tincture of bark. It is pond water we get.

21. No alteration of the list. Gave the waterers the tincture. The water has no bad taste, though it is thick. It is well strained, and intended for the live stock, and boiling only. There was quick lime thrown into the pond before we took any out of it. The men get spirits from the blacks.

22. The rheumatism complaint of the 15th, and the feverish patient of the 20th, are well. One patient. Gave the waterers the tincture. The feverish complaint, returned to duty to-day, was one of the wooding-party at Sierra Leon.

23. A drunken cook complained of feverish symptoms. Two patients. Six in the Dispatch's sick list. We have found all the people on the coast healthy.

24. One with feverish symptoms, and one with head-ach, admitted. Four sick. We sailed in the evening, and left the Dispatch to run down to Accra. Always cold in the time of the tornadoes.

25. No alteration of the list. We got a very small supply at Cape Coast, either of stock, fruit, or vegetables; and none any where else on the coast.

26. One head-ach and one rheumatism patients complained. Six ill. These complaints are the consequence of the new rum which they got from the negroes, or free black people.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphe.e.
Feb. 27	8	82	04° 57″		7	WSW *		h.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	82						
28	8	82	04° 24″	from Cape Appalonia 00° 09″ E	8	W *		h.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	82						
Martii 1 Die Lunæ	8	82	03° 28″	00° 56″ E	9	WSW *		h.
	12	83						
	8	82						
2	8	81	02° 41″	01° 22″ E	10	f S t SWbS **	. .	h. cl.
	12	82						
	4	84						
	8	82						
3	8	82	02° 24″	00° 58″ E	11	V *	. .	h. cl.
	12	82						
	8	82						
4	8	82	02° 11″	01° 03″ E	12	V *		h. cl.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	82						
5	8	83	02° 09″	00° 22″ E	13	f SbW t SWbW *		h. cl.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	83						
6	8	83	02° 18″	00° 40″ E	14	SbW *		h.
	12	83						
	8	83						
7	8	83	02° 40″	02° 13″W	15	f SbW t SWbS *		h.
	12	83						
	8	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

27. No alteration of the list.

28. The head-ach complaint of the 24th is well. The head-ach case of the 26th has a sore throat, which seems to be venereal. Five patients.

1. The feverish complaint of the 23d, and the case of head-ach of the 24th, are well. One case of suppressed perspiration, or cold, admitted. Four sick; viz. one old sore throat case, one of head-ach, one of rheumatism, and this day's complaint.

2. One complained of sickness at stomach. Five sick.

3. The rheumatism case of the 26th ult. and the one of cold of the 1st, are well. Three ill.

4. No alteration of the list.

5. The old man that came on board at Sierra Leon complained of nausea; and a feverish complaint entered. Five sick.

6. A great many fish playing about the ship. No alteration in the list.

7. The complaints of the 5th are well. Three sick. The complaint of the 2d has a cough.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 8	8	82	02° 50″	03° 10″ W	p. p. m.	SbW SSW *		h.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	83						
9	8	83	02° 54″	04° 27″ W	17	SbW SSW *	⊗	h.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	83						
10	8	83	02° 54″ R.	04° 53″ W	18	f W t SSW *	. . .	cl. t.
	12	83						
	8	83						
11	8	82	02° 23″	04° 56″ W	19	V *	⊗	l.
	12	83						
	8	82						
12	8	82	02° 29″	05° 15″ W from Cape Appalonia	20	SW p. m. **	⊗	cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
13	8	83	03° 12″	06° 55″ W	21	SW **	⊗	cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	83						
14	8	83	04° 07″	08° 44″ W	22	V *	. . . .	cl. t. l.
	12	84						
	8	83						
15	8	83	04° 13″	08° 58″ W	23	V *	. . . .	cl. t. l.
	12	83						
	8	83						
16	8	83	04° 09″	09° 02″ W	24	V ***	. . . .	cl. t. l.
	12	82						
	4	79						
	8	81						
17	8	82	04° 31″	10° 02″ W	25	V ***	. .	cl. h.
	12	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

8. No alteration of the list. The spruce beer being all expended, wine was served to the ship's company.

9. One sore throat patient entered. Four ill.

10. No alteration of the list. Sultry disagreeable weather.

11. One lame complaint admitted. Five patients.

12. A case of incision admitted. Six sick.

13. The sore throat patient of the 9th is well. Five ill.

14. No alteration of the list.

15. Five patients. Exceeding bad weather, and very little wind.

16. One rheumatic complaint admitted. Six ill. The old sore throat case has rheumatic symptoms. No wind, but in squalls.

17. The complaint of the 2d is well. Five sick. Almost calm, except during the squalls.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 18	S	82	04° 54″	10° 28″W	26	V ***	....	cl. t. l.
	12	79						
	S	80						
19	S	81	05° 10″	10° 50″W	27	V *	....	cl. t. l.
	12	79						
	S	79						
20	S	80	04° 58″	11° 01″W	28	V *	.....	cl. t. l.
	12	80						
	S	79						
21	S	80	04° 44″	11° 12″W	29	V *	...	cl.
	12	81						
	S	80						
22	S	81	04° 23″	11° 18″W	30	V *	..	cl. t. l.
	12	82						
	S	81						
23	S	82	04° 53″	11° 32″W	m. a. m.	V ***	....	cl. t. l.
	12	83						
	S	80						
24	S	82	05° 25″	12° 13″W	2	V ***	..	cl. t. l.
	12	82						
	S	82						
25	S	80	05° 33″	12° 53″W	3	ENE *	...	cl. h.
	12	80						
	S	81						
26	S	83	05° 33″	13° 05″W	4	V *	.	cl. h.
	12	82						
	S	82						
27	S	82	05° 39″ R.	13° 15″W	5	V *	.	cl. h.
	12	82						
	S	80						
28	S	80	05° 49″	13° 33″W	6	V *	....	cl. h.
	12	78						
	S	80						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. The old sore throat case is recovered. Four patients. The men are often exposed to the rains, in the squalls.

19. No alteration of the list, or weather.

20. Four sick. No person on board thinks himself at all refreshed from his sleep.

21. One nephritic complaint, and one with eruptions, entered. Six ill.

22. No alteration of the list.

23. The rheumatic complaint of the 16th is well. Wind in squalls only.

24. The case of incision of the 12th is well. Four sick.

25. No alteration of the list.

26. The nephritic complaint of the 21st is well. Three patients.

27. No alteration of the list.

28. Three sick. Very disagreeable weather.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 29	8 12 8	82 82 82	05° 46″	13° 39″W	7	NbW *		c.
30	8 12 8	82 81 78	05° 29″	14° 29″W	8	SE p. m. ***	. . . .	cl. t. l.
31	8 12 8	81 81 81	05° 44″	14° 50″W	9	V *		cl.
Die Jovis April. 1	8 12 8	80 81 80	05° 23″	15° 22″W	10	f NbW t NW		cl.
2	8 12 8	80 80 80	04° 54″	16° 06″W	11	NW *		cl.
3	8 12 8	80 79 80	04° 50″	16° 42″W	12	V a. m. p. m. N *	. . .	cl.
4	8 12 8	80 80 80	04° 30″	18° 20″W	13	NbE W *	.	cl.
5	8 12 8	81 81 81	03° 23″	from Cape Appalonia 19° 33″W	14	f N t NNE *		c.
6	8 12 8	81 80 79	03° 29″	20° 24″W	15	NNE *	.	c. cl.
7	8 12 8	80 80 79	03° 28″	21° 14″W	p. a. m.	NNE **		c.
8	8 12 8	80 80 79	03° 57″	23° 05″W	17	NNE **		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

29. An asthmatic complaint entered. Four sick.

30. One with feverish symptoms, and one with sickness at stomach, complained. Six ill. Very cold during the squall.

31. The head-ach case of the 26th ult. is well. Five patients; viz. one case of remittent, one of nausea, one lame patient, one with eruptions, and one asthmatic complaint.

1. No alteration of the list. The feverish complaint of the 30th, is the case of remittent fever.

2. The complaint with eruptions of the 21st ult. is well. Four sick.

3. No alteration of the list.

4. The case of sickness at stomach of the 30th ult. is well. One with dry belly-ach complained. Four ill.

5. No alteration of the list.

6. The dry belly-ach patient of the 4th recovered. Three patients.

7. The lame complaint of the 11th ult. is well. One with ulcer entered. Three sick. Pleasant weather.

8. No alteration of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. p. o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 9	8	80	04° 23″	25° 06″W	18	NNE **		cl. c.
	12	80						
	8	78						
10	8	80	04° 44″	26° 48″W	19	NNE **		cl. c.
	12	80						
	8	79						
11	8	80	05° 09″	28° 23″W	20	NNE		cl. c.
	12	80				NEbN **		
	8	79						
12	8	79	05° 42″	30° 34″W	21	NEbE **		cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
13	8	80	06° 41″	32° 39″W	22	NE **		cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
14	8	79	07° 45″	35° 19″W	23	NE **		cl.
	12	79						
	8	77						
15	8	78	08° 51″	37° 03″W	24	NE **		cl.
	12	77						
	8	77						
16	8	78	09° 51″	39° 21″W	25	NEbE **		cl.
	12	78						
	8	77						
17	8	77	10° 56″	41° 48″W	26	ENE **		cl.
	12	77						
	8	76						
18	8	77	12° 11″	44° 08″W	27	ENE **		cl.
	12	77						
	8	76						
19	8	78	13° 20″	46° 15″W	28	ENE **		cl.
	12	77						
	8	77						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

9. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Four ill.

10. No alteration of the list.

11. Four patients. The feverish complaint added to the list the 9th is a remitting fever.

12. No alteration of the list.

13. One feverish complaint entered. Five ill.

14. The remittent fever case of the 30th ult. is well. Four ill.

15. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Five ill. Very cold.

16. The old rheumatism complaint entered. Six patients.

17. The complaint of the 13th is well. One with ophthalmia admitted. Six sick.

18. The remitting fever patient of the 9th is well. One lumbago complaint entered. Six ill. The feverish complaint of the 15th is a bad remitting fever.

19. One head-ach case, and two with rheumatism, admitted. Nine patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 20	8	76	14° 30″	48° 26″W	29	V *		cl.
	12	76						
	8	76						
21	8	75	15° 35″	50° 10″W	m. p. m.	V *		cl.
	12	76						
	8	76						
22	8	77	16° 04″	52° 11″W	1	ENE **		cl.
	12	76						
	8	76						
23	8	78	16° 18″	54° 24″W	2	ENE E **		cl. c.
	12	77						
	8	76						
24	8	79	16° 22″	56° 23″W	3	EbN **		c.
	12	77						
	8	77						
25	8	80	16° 26″	58° 06″W	4	V **		c.
	12	77						
	8	78						
26	8	79	16° 24″		5	V *		c.
	12	78						
	8	78						
27	8	78	16° 32″		6	V *		c.
	12	78						
	8	79						
28	8	79	m. Antigua.		7	V *		c.
	12	79						
	8	79						
29	8	79			8	*		c.
	12	81						
	8	80						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

20. No alteration of the list.

21. Nine sick. We feel the weather very cold.

22. The head-ach patient of the 19th is well. One feverish complaint admitted. Nine ill.

23. No alteration of the list.

24. Nine patients. Some cases of ulcers who are not in the sick list. The sun is right astern a. m. which makes the thermometer highest then, though its rays do not shine upon it.

25. One of the cases of rheumatism of the 19th, and the feverish complaint of the 22d, recovered. Seven patients.

26. No alteration of the list. The men with ulcers are become scorbutic. The ship's reckoning is out.

27. No alteration of the list. Scorbutic symptoms appear amongst the sick.

28. Seven patients. Anchored at noon in English harbour. Admiral Parry commands here. Four of his Majesty's ships in the harbour.

29. Two cases of head-ach with nausea, one of them subject to it, and one with scorbutic ulcer, admitted. Ten sick. They received great damage, both on board and ashore, by a late violent hurricane. No vegetables.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 30	8	79			9	Sb & lb		c.
	12	80						
	8	78						
Maii 1 Die Saturni	8	78			10	Sb & lb		c.
	12	78						
	8	79						
2	8	80	St. Christopher's.		11	NE **		c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	80						
3	8	80			12	NE **		cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
4	8	81	17° 17″		13	NE **		cl.
	12	80						
	8	81						
5	8	81	17° 18″	From St. Christopher's 02° 34″W	14	NE EbN *		cl.
	12	80						
	8	79						
6	8	80	17° 23″	04° 23″W	p. p. m.	NE EbN *		c. cl.
	12	80						
	8	80						
7	8	81	17° 18″	05° 59″W	16	NE EbN *		c.
	12	80						
	8	80						
8	8	81	17° 28″	06° 53″W	17	NE EbN *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

30. The ulcer patient of the 7th, the one with ophthalmia of the 17th, and one of yesterday's head-ach complaints—the old one—are well. Seven patients; viz. one with asthma, one with scorbutic rheumatism, two with rheumatism, one with remitting fever, one with head-ach, and one with ulcer. We lie in a part of the harbour called Freeman's Bay.

1. The lumbago or rheumatism of the 18th ult. is well. Six patients. P. m. sailed. The men drunk with new rum.

2. No alteration of the sick list. They suffered here, too, greatly by the hurricane. No fresh provisions or vegetables to be got.

3. One feverish complaint admitted. Seven sick. This island produces plenty of vegetables commonly.

4. No alteration of the list. Sailed at eight a. m.

5. The other head-ach man of the 29th is well. The old man who came on board at Sierra Leon admitted. Seven ill.

6. The remitting fever of the 15th, the other case of rheumatism of the 19th ult. the feverish complaint of the 3d, and yesterday's complaint, are well. Two for nausea from drunkenness, and one with eruptions, admitted.

7. No alteration of the list.

8. One of the cases of nausea of the 6th is well. Five sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii 9	8	81	17° 28″ Beata.		18	NE EbN *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
10	8	81	17° 45″	from Antavelle 01° 36″W	19	NE EbN *		cl.
	12	81						
	8	81						
11	8	81	17° 00″	from Navassa 00° 28″W	20	NE EbN *		cl. c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
12	8	82	Jamaica.		21	Sb ***		c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
13	8	82			22	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	83						
14	8	81			23	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	82						
15	8	82			24	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	83						
16	8	82			25	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	84						
	8	82						
17	8	82			26	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	84						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

9. The remittent patient returned 18th ult. and one with scurvy admitted. Seven patients.

10. One case of scurvy, and one of contusion, entered. Nine sick. These little islands are close to Hispaniola. I mean Beata, and Antavelle.

11. An old remittent fever complained of scorbutic symptoms. Ten patients. The man with asthma is highly scorbutic.

12. Sent the case of asthma, and the one of scurvy of the 9th, to the hospital, after. Anchored at Port Royal a. m. Eight sick. Sir George Rodney commands here still; but few of his Majesty's ships are in the harbour.

13. Sent one with scurvy to the hospital, who was not in the list. One with diarrhœa, and three cases of scurvy, entered. Twelve ill. Fresh beef being allowed to the ship but once a week, I solicited the Captain to apply to the Admiral for fresh meat for our men every meat day, as many of them were scorbutic, but the Admiral would not grant it.

14. Sent ten scorbutic men to the hospital for the benefit of fresh diet—one of them was not in the list;—two cases of contusion, one is the old ophthalmia, he hurt his eye again, admitted. Five patients. The water we get on board is brackish, though there is as good water to be got as can be wished for.

15. The old scorbutic rheumatism case returned to duty; and the diarrhœa patient of the 13th is well. Three sick.

16. One admitted for intemperance. Four ill. Our men continually drunk with new rum.

17. The contusion case of the 10th is well. Two accidents from drunkenness, one fluxed complaint, and one with sickness at stomach, admitted. Seven ill.

Time. Days.	Hours.	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii 18	8	81			27	Sb & lb		c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
19	8	80			28	Sb & lb		c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
20	8	81			29	Sb & lb		c.
	12	82						
	8	82						
21	8	82			m.	Sb & lb		c.
	12	82			p. m.			
	8	83						
22	8	81			1	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	8	82						
23	8	81			2	Sb & lb		c.
	12	82						
	8	82						
24	8	81			3	Sb & lb		c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
2	8	81			4	Sb & lb		c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
26	8	81			5	V *	. . .	cl.
	12	78						
	8	78						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. The case of ulcer of the 29th ult. and one of yesterday's diarrhœa complaints, recovered. One flux case admitted. Six sick.

19. The case of sickness at stomach of the 17th is well. Five patients. The drunken complaint of the 16th is not in the sick list. Yesterday's admitted case of flux, a marine, is a bad dysentery.

20. Two fluxed, and two feverish complaints, admitted. Nine sick.

21. One of the accidents entered the 17th is well; and one patient with flux admitted. Nine patients. One of yesterday's flux cases is a dysentery.

22. The case of dysentery of the 18th, and one of the cases of fever of the 20th, sent to the hospital. The contused patient of the 14th, the case of diarrhœa of the 20th, and one of the feverish complaints of the 20th, recovered. Four patients.

23. No alteration of the list.

24. The flux patient of the 21st is well. Three with fluxes, and one with nausea, admitted. Eight patients; besides some slight complaints.

25. The other case of accident of the 17th, the one of dysentery of the 20th, and one of yesterday's fluxed complaints, are well. Two fever cases; one of them was returned well of a diarrhœa the 15th; and two flux patients admitted. Nine sick.

26. One lame complaint admitted. Ten ill. A case of dysentery died at the hospital; and the scorbutic men we sent there are seized with it. The flux cases on board are dysenteries.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmospheric.
Maii 27	S	SO			6	V *	. .	l.
	12	SO						
	S	SO						
28	S	SO			7	V *	. .	cl.
	12	SO						
	S	SO						
29	S	SO			8	V *	.	cl.
	12	SO						
	S	SO						
30	S	SO			9	V *		c.
	12	S1						
	S	S3						
31	S	S1			10	Sb & lb		c.
	12	S1						
	S	S3						
Junii 1 Die Martis	S	S1	Jamaica.		11	Sb & lb		c.
	12	S2						
	S	S3						
2	S	S1			12	Sb & lb		c.
	12	S2						
	S	S3						
3	S	S1			13	Sb & lb		c.
	12	S2						
	S	S2						
4	S	S1			p. p. m.	Sb & lb		c.
	12	S2						
	S	S2						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

27. Sent seven patients with dysentery—one was a slight complaint 24th—and one fever case to the hospital. Yesterday's complaint is well; and one of the fevers of the 25th slight. Three cases of dysentery, and one fever patient admitted. Five sick.

28. Five cases of dysentery admitted. Sent seven with flux, and yesterday's fever patients to the hospital. One complained of contusion. Three patients.

29. The slight case of fever of the 25th is well. Yesterday's complaint of contusion; one of dysentery; and one with feverish symptoms admitted. Three patients.

30. Yesterday's feverish complaint is well. Three with feverish symptoms; and one case of dysentery admitted. Six ill.

31. Three with feverish symptoms; and one with dysentery admitted. Ten patients. Eight returned from the hospital very weak.

1. One of the feverish complaints of the 30th ult. is well. One case of diarrhœa; and one of rheumatism, who came from the hospital last night admitted. Eleven in the sick list; viz. five with dysentery; five with slight fevers; and one with rheumatism.

2. One of the feverish complaints of the 31st ult. and yesterday's complaint of diarrhœa are well. Sent three with fever and one with dysentery to the hospital. One case of dysentery admitted. Six ill.

3. One of the feverish complaints of the 30th is well. One with sore throat; and one lame complaint admitted. Seven sick.

4. The three cases of dysentery recovered. Two with dysentery; one with old cough; and one slight complaint entered. Eight patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 5	8	81			15	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	82						
6	8	82			16	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	85						
	8	83						
7	8	82			17	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	85						
	8	83						
8	8	82			18	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
9	8	79			19	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	82						
	8	81						
10	8	80			20	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	82						
	8	82						
11	8	80			21	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
12	8	82			22	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
13	8	81	Jamaica.		23	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

5. The case of dysentery of the 31st ult. is well. Two with dysentery; and one with feverish symptoms admitted. Ten sick. The case of asthma died of the dysentery at the hospital.

6. The slight complaint of the 4th, and yesterday's feverish complaint are well. One of the cases of dysentery of the 4th, sent to the hospital. One case of flux; and one with feverish symptoms admitted. Nine ill.

7. The old cough patient is well. Eight sick.

8. The complaints of the 3d; the cases of dysentery of the 5th; and the feverish complaint of the 6th recovered. Three with feverish symptoms complained. Six patients. Two with scurvy, and two with dysentery, returned well from the hospital.

9. One case of rheumatism (newly entered on board) complained. Seven ill.

10. One with feverish symptoms entered. Eight sick.

11. The complaints of the 8th; the rheumatism case of the 9th; and yesterday's complaint recovered. One man with dysentery admitted. Four sick.

12. Two with dysentery complained. Six ill.

13. The other dysentery complaint of the 4th; and yesterday's one are sent to the hospital. One dysentery patient; one lame complaint; one of intermitting head-ach; and one rheumatic complaint entered. Eight sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 14	8	81			24	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
15	8	81			25	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
16	8	81			26	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						
17	8	82			27	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						
18	8	82			28	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	85						
	8	83						
19	8	84			29	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	85						
	8	83						
20	8	82			m. a. m.	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
21	8	83			2	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	81						
22	8	82	Blue fields		3	Sb & lb		cl. h.
	12	82						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

14. One man with dysentery; and one with fever, who were both at the hospital, relapsed. Ten ill.

15. The flux patient of the 6th is well. Nine sick. The rheumatic case of the 13th is seized with dysentery. His Majesty's ship Princess Amelia sailed for England.

16. One case of dysentery admitted. Ten ill. The Admiral sailed in his Majesty's ship Portland, on a cruize.

17. The case of dysentery; and the lame complaint of the 13th are well. Eight sick.

18. The intermitting head-ach case of the 18th is well. Two with dysentery; and one with hæmorrhage admitted. His Majesty's ship Guadaloupe came in. The thermometer ashore 91 at noon.

19. One case of dysentery, sent recovered from the hospital, relapsed. Eleven patients. P. m. the men were brought off from the hospital. One died last night of dysentery, and one some days ago. Very hot.

20. Ten with dysentery, of them who returned yesterday from the hospital; and one with scurvy who was there; one with feverish symptoms; one case of strain; and one with scorbutic swelling admitted. Twenty-four sick.

21. Yesterday's hospital case of scurvy does duty. One with contusion complained. Twenty-four ill. The hospital cases of dysentery are very weak. Sailed at six a. m. and fell in with his Majesty's ships Portland, Princess Amelia, and Seaford; and joined company with them by the Admiral's order.

22. The complaint of dysentery of the 16th; and the strain of the 20th are well. Four cases of dysentery; and one with feverish symptoms admitted. Twenty-seven ill. The hospital flux complaints are all rather better. Of eighteen cases of flux, eleven are marines. Anchored at noon.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 23	8	82			4	V.	. . . p. m.	h. cl. t. l.
	12	85						
	8	82						
24	8	82			5	V	. . . p.	h. cl.
	12	85						
	8	83						
25	8	83			6	V a. m. p. m. Sb	. . .	h. cl.
	12	85						
	8	83						
26	8	82			7	a.m. EbN p.m. NbW **		h. cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
27	8	83	19° 02″	from the West End Jamaica 02° 05″W	8	ENE **		cl. c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
28	8	84	20° 02″	03° 58″W	9	NE ENE **		h. cl.
	12	84						
	8	83						
29	8	84	21° 19″	04° 59″W	10	V *		h. cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						
30	8	84	21° 42″	from the West End of the Isle of Pines 00° 34″W	11	ENE lb. *		cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

23. The dysentery patient, who was the muscular pain of the 13th; the old hospital fever one of the 14th; one dysentery complaint of the 18th; and the feverish complaint of the 20th recovered. Twenty-three sick. The convalescent flux patients complain more to-night.

24. One of the hospital dysentery patients seized the 25th ult. and one of the 22d, are well. One case of dysentery admitted. Twenty-two patients. We lie under very high mountains, from whence descends either a constant fog or rain; and we receive none of the benefit of the sea breeze, but have frequent disagreeable puffs of wind off the mountains. The water is remarkably fine ashore; and limes are very plentiful.

25. The feverish complaint of the 22d is well. One with dysentery admitted. Twenty-two ill. All the flux patients, especially the hospital cases, are much weaker and worse. P. m. the squadron sailed.

26. The flux complaint of the 24th is well. Twenty-one sick. A. m. stood off and on towards the land. P. m. we and the Princess Amelia parted company from the Portland and Seaford.

27. Two cases of dysentery, one of them was the hospital fever of the 20th ult. the other of the 22d instant recovered. Nineteen sick. The Princess Amelia in company.

28. One of the hospital flux cases of the 28th ult. died; and two of them, one complained the 27th ult. and the other the 13th inst. recovered The hospital flux patient, who relapsed on the 14th, is a case of vomica. Sixteen patients.

29. One hospital flux case, seized the 28th ult. recovered. One feverish complaint, and one case of rheumatism, admitted. Seventeen sick.

30. Two flux patients; one was an hospital one, seized the 4th, and the other the 22d; and yesterday's feverish complaint recovered. One flux complaint admitted. Fourteen in the sick list. The scorbutic swelling of the 20th has got the flux from attending the sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 1 Die Jovis	8	82	21° 43″	Cape Orientis	12	f EbN t NNW *		cl. c.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	82						
2	8	83	22° 06″		13	*		h. c.
	12	84						
	3	85						
	8	111S						
		85						
3	8	85	22° 39″		14	ENE *		c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
4	8	85	23° 06″	from Cape St. Anthony 00° 12″W	p. a. m.	V *		c.
	12	85						
	8	85						
5	8	84	23° 00″	00° 19″ E	16	V *		p. m. cl.
	12	85						
	8	84						
6	8	84	22° 42″	00° 49″ E	17	V *		cl. c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
7	8	83	23° 00″ Off Cuba.		18	f SSE t ENE *	.	cl. c.
	12	82						
	8	81						
8	8	83	23° 01″		19	f NNE t ESE *		c.
	12	83						
	8	83						
9	8	83	23° 02″		20	f NNE t ESE **		c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
10	8	83	23° 21″ Havannah		21	**	.	p. m. cl.
	12	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

1. Four flux patients entered. Eighteen ill; viz. fourteen of flux, one with fever, one with rheumatism, one with contusion, and one with vomica. Sailing along Cuba.

2. One of the flux patients seized the 11th ult. died; both of them who died are marines. One flux case admitted. Eighteen sick. P. m. the sun's rays were very hot. The thermometer exposed to them rose, in a few minutes, 26 degrees.

3. One flux case, who was an attendant of the sick, admitted. Nineteen patients. The flux man seized the 19th of May is recovered, but has a large ulcer.

4. One hospital flux man admitted the 27th May; one flux of the 21st; and the case of rheumatism of the 29th ult. recovered. One old hospital flux case; and the old scorbutic rheumatism patient relapsed. Eighteen sick.

5. The dysentery complaint of the 25th ult. is well. One flux case; and one of hypochondria entered. Nineteen ill. Very hot.

6. Yesterday's hypochondria patient is well. Eighteen ill.

7. No alteration of the sick list. Standing off and on towards Cuba.

8. One of the flux patients added the 1st to the list is well. An old scorbutic complaint admitted. Eighteen sick.

9. The flux case of the 30th ult.; two of the 1st; and the relapsed hospital one of the 4th are well. Fourteen ill.

10. No alteration of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 11	8 12 8	82 83 82	23° 30″		22	f SbE t EbN**	. .	cl.
12	8 12 8	83 83 82	24° 16′	from Matansa 00° 32″ E	23	E *		h.
13	8 12 5 8	83 83 86 84	25° 03″	00° 42″ E	24	E *		h. cl.
14	8 12 8	83 83 83	25° 44″	00° 53″ E	25	E ***	.	cl.
15	8 12 8	83 83 83	27° 18″	01° 02″ E	26	V *		c.
16	8 12 4 8	83 82 84 83	29° 21″	01° 40″ E	27	f WbS t SWbS		cl. c.
17	8 12 8	83 83 83	30° 31″	03° 18″ E	28	f WbS t SWbS		cl. h.
18	8 12 8	82 81 80	31° 13″	05° 08″ E	29	*		cl. c.
19	8 12 8	80 79 80	30° 17″	06° 15″ E	m. p. m.	f NbE t NEbE *		cl.
20	8 12 8	80 81 80	30° 18″	06° 25″ E	1	ESE *		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

11. One of fever, seized 31st May; one of flux, who relapsed the 19th ult.; the flux hospital cases of the 2d; and the scorbutic complaint of the 8th recovered. Two flux relapsed cases admitted. Twelve patients.

12. The scorbutic swelling complaint of the 20th ult. recovered of his flux; and yesterday's recovered flux of the 2d relapsed. Twelve patients.

13. One marine hospital flux, took ill the 12th ult. died. Two flux patients, one of the 18th, and the other of the 22d ult. recovered. Nine sick.

14. One case of contusion entered. Ten ill. Squally at times.

15. Yesterday's case of contusion is well. Nine patients. Lost sight of the Princess Amelia. Three men came on board from a merchant ship, with very large foul ulcers to be dressed. I spared them some bark and dressings.

16. The old scorbutic rheumatism patient; and the relapsed flux one of the 12th are well. One flux case, and one feverish complaint admitted. Nine sick.

17. One flux man complained. Ten sick. Very sultry.

18. The feverish of the 16th; and yesterday's complaints are well. One flux and one feverish complaints entered. Ten ill.

19. One flux case of the 1st; one of the 5th; one of the 11th; and yesterday's complaints recovered. One from suppressed perspiration complained. Six sick.

20. One with eruptions entered. Seven patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 21	8 12 8	81 82 82	31° 21″	06° 59″ E	2	f SW t W *		cl.
22	8 12 8	81 81 79	32° 27″	08° 28″ E	3	f SW t NW ***	. . .	cl. t. l.
23	8 12 8	80 81 80	32° 47″	08° 54″ E	4	a. m. * p. m. S	:	cl.
24	8 12 8	81 80 80	34° 12″ R.	10° 40″ E	5	S **	. .	cl.
25	8 12 8	79 78 78	35° 50″ R.	14° 05″ E	6	f S t WSW ***	.	cl.
26	8 12 8	79 79 78	37° 27″	17° 21″ E	7	f SSW t SSE **		cl. c.
27	8 12 8	79 79 78	38° 28″	18° 04″ E	8	f SSW t SSE **	.	cl. c.
28	8 12 8	79 80 79	40° 06″	19° 41″ E	9	V a. m. *** p. m. S	.	cl.
29	8 12 4 8	78 78 80 78	40° 36″	22° 18″ E	10	p. m. SbW **	.	cl.
30	8 12 8	79 79 78	41° 20″	25° 28″ E	11	SbW ***	..	cl. c.
31	8 12 8	78 78 76	42° 02″	28° 43″ E	12	S *		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

21. The flux man of the 11th, returned 19th, relapsed, from irregularities; and one flux case entered. Nine ill. The vomica recovers apace.

22. The complaint of the 20th is well. Eight sick.

23. The flux case of the 16th; and the complaint of the 19th are well. Six patients. The convalescent fluxes are much affected with the change of weather.

24. The vomica patient is again seized with flux, and is much worse. No alteration of the list.

25. No alteration of the sick.

26. Six in the list. Disagreeable weather.

27. The same patients.

28. The list continues the same.

29. The vomica man died of his flux in the night. The flux case of the 3d; the other case of the 11th; and the relapsed case of the 21st recovered. Two patients.

30. No alteration of the list. The old scorbutic rheumatism case has been ailing again since the rainy weather began.

31. No alteration of the list. The two in it are the flux man of the 21st ult.; and the one with ulcer, who was admitted May 28th with flux.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 1 Die Sabbati	8 12 8	77 79 78	42° 33″	31° 09″ E	13	V p. m. ***	. .	cl. t. l.
2	8 12 8	74 73 72	43° 16″	31° 29″ E	p. p. m.	E **	.	cl. h.
3	8 12 4 8	72 72 74 73	43° 39″	31° 29″ E	15	ESE SE **	.	cl. h.
4	8 12 8	72 72 70	44° 56″	32° 39″ E	16	f SEbS t ESE ***	. . . .	h. cl.
5	8 12 8	68 70 69	45° 58″	33° 02″ E	17	f EbN t SEbE	. .	cl. h.
6	8 12 8	67 68 68	46° 07″	35° 12″ E	18	f EbN t N	. .	h. cl.
7	8 12 8	68 67 67	45° 52″	35° 12″ E	19	V *		cl.
8	8 12 8	66 66 66	45° 35′	37° 04″ E	20	N **	.	cl.
9	8 12 8	66 65 68	45° 52″	39° 20″ E	21	f NW t SbW **	.	cl. h.
10	8 12 8	70 69 69	46° 25′	43° 27″ E	22	fS bW tWbN***	.	h. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

1. One bad flux complaint, a marine, seized yesterday; one with sore eyes; and one with head-ach admitted. Five sick.

2. No alteration of the list. A cold disagreeable day.

3. Five in the sick list.

4. The list continues the same.

5. The relapsed hospital flux patient, returned well the 11th ult. again admitted. Six ill. Very cold.

6. One old hospital flux patient relapsed. Seven sick.

7. The head-ach complaint of the 1st is well. Six patients.

8. The bad case of dysentery, entered the 1st, died. One fever accompanied with dysentery; two with fluxes, one of them an old hospital one, seized a fortnight ago, though he did not complain, and now exceedingly ill, relapsed; and one relapsed case of rheumatism admitted. Eight ill.

9. The ophthalmia patient of the 1st is well. Seven sick.

10. An old flux case has relapsed. Eight patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 11	8 12 8	65 65 64	46° 35″	46° 47″ E	23	f NbE t NW***	.	h. cl.
12	8 12 8	64 63 65	46° 36″	49° 32″ E	24	NW **		cl.
13	8 12 8	65 66 66	47° 12″	52° 22″ E	25	f W t SWbW **	.	cl.
14	8 12 8	65 66 66	48° 12″	56° 40″ E	26	f WSW t NW***	.	cl. c.
15	8 12 8	63 64 64	48° 42″	59° 20″ E	27	f WbS t ENE *	.	h. cl.
16	8 12 8	63 63 63	49° 04″	60° 46″ E	28	f N t NW***	.	cl. h.
17	8 12 8	63 65 63	49° 11″	64° 16″ E	29	V *	. .	cl. h.
18	8 12 8	64 63 63	49° 15″	65° 23″ E	m. a. m.	f E t NNW ***	.	c. h.
19	8 12 8	63 63 63	49° 31″ p. m. Scilly.	68° 14″ E	2	NNW	.	cl. h.
20	8 12 8	63 63 63	49° 55″		3	a. m. * p. m. E		c. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

11. An old flux patient relapsed. Nine sick.

12. The rheumatism complaint of the 8th is well. Eight ill.

13. One flux patient entered. Nine in the sick list.

14. The old relapsed hospital flux patient died. The case of flux, admitted the 6th, is well. Seven in the list.

15. No alteration of the list.

16. Seven in the sick list. Very cold.

17. One man with contusion admitted. Eight sick.

18. One with dimness of sight entered. Nine sick.

19. One man with cough, an old man, admitted. Ten ill.

20. One of the relapsed flux cases of the 8th is well. An old relapsed hospital flux case admitted. Ten patients. Yesterday's complaint has had a diarrhœa this month past, but did not complain.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 21	8 12 8	63 64 63	49° 00″		4	V *		cl. c.
22	8 12 8	66 67 70	Off the land.		5	V *	⁂	c.
23	8 12 8	67 68 70	50° 25″		6	V *	⁂	c. h.
24	8 12	66 67	1 p. m. Cowes		7	W *	⁂	c. h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

21. The ulcered complaint, with flux; and the flux case of the 13th recovered. Two with contusions; and the old scorbutic swelling of the 20th June, who had the flux, become more scorbutic, and entered. Eleven in the list.

22. The complaint with dimness of sight is well. One flux; and one abscess cases admitted. Twelve sick.

23. The complaint of the 19th; and one of the cases of contusion of the 21st, are well. One old contusion complaint admitted with flux. Eleven sick.

24. No alteration of the list. Last night we lay at an anchor off the Needles, and this morning sailed, and anchored in Cowes Road at one p. m.

To be sent to the hospital, five convalescent flux cases; and two old rheumatic complaints.

Sick on board—three with slight fluxes; one took ill the 9th; one the 22d; and the other the 23d; one with contusion of the 17th; one the 21st; one with scurvy of the 21st; the case of abscess of the 22d; none of them bad; and the old scorbutic complaint of rheumatism.

END OF THE SECOND VOYAGE.

CHAPTER III.

Meteorological and Phyſical Obſervations on board His Majeſty's Ship Rainbow, from the 21ſt of November 1773, *until the 1ſt of September* 1774.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Nov. 21 Die Sabbati	8 12 8	58 f 58 f 60 f	49° 59″		8	f NE t NbE **		cl.
22	8 12 8	54 f 54 f 58 f	Off Scilly.		9	f SWbS t N ***	. .	cl.
23	8 12 8	54 f 54 f 61 f	48° 01″	from Scilly 02° 18″W	10	f SW t NW ***	. .	cl.
24	8 12 8	55 f 57 f 64 f	46° 39″	02° 35″W	11	f NNW t ENE **		cl. c.
25	8 12 8	55 f 57 f 64 f	45° 16″	03° 55″W	12	f NNW t ENE **		cl. c.
26	8 12 8	57 60 f 67 f	43° 36″	06° 01″W	13	f ENE t ESE **		cl. c.
27	8 12 8	61 64 f 70 f	40° 50″	07° 10″W	14	f SE t SSE **		cl. c.
28	8 12 8	64 70 f 70 f	39° 02″	08° 09″W	p. p.m.	f SSE t SE **		cl. c.
29	8 12 8	66 71 f 71 f	37° 33″	08° 57″W	16	f SSE t SE **		cl. c.
30	8 12 8	68 71 f 71 f	36° 02″	09° 40″W	17	f SE t SbE **		cl. c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

21. Sailed last evening with his Majesty's sloop Weasel from Cowes. Seven in the sick list; viz. two with foul ulcers; one with feverish complaint; one with strain; one with rheumatism; one with piles; and one weak from fever.

22. The feverish complaint discharged. Six patients. M. the Weasel put about and stood from us. Very cold and disagreeable weather.

23. No alteration of the list.

24. One contusion; and one inflammation complaints admitted. Eight ill; but some of them do duty.

25. One contusion case entered. Nine sick. Agreeable weather.

26. The piles case is well. Eight patients.

27. The weak complaint of the 21st; and the contusion case of the 24th, are well. The returned feverish complaint of the 22d relapsed. Seven sick.

28. The case of rheumatism; and yesterday's complaint recovered. Five ill. The man with contusion admitted has a remitting fever.

29. One case of inflammation admitted. Six ill.

30. No alteration of the list. The six are—three with ulcers; two with inflammation; and one scorbutic complaint, entered for strain the 21st.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Dec. 1 Die Mercurii	8 12 8	67 67 67	34° 31″	09° 58″W	18	SEbE **		cl. c.
2	8 12 8	67 66 68	32° 24″	10° 11″W	19	f ESE t SE **		cl. c.
3	8 12 8	68 68 68	30° 51″	10° 32″W	20	f ESE t SE **		cl. c.
4	8 12 8	68 68 70	28° 28″ St. Cruze Teneriffe.		21	f ESE t SE **		cl. c.
5	8 12 8	69 70 69			22	Sb & lb		c. cl.
6	8 12 8	68 67 67			23	Sb & lb		c. cl.
7	8 12 8	69 68 67			24	Sb & lb		cl.
8	8 12 8	68 70 67			25	Sb & lb		cl. c.
9	8 12 8	68 69 69			26	Sb & lb		cl. c.
10	8 12 8	70 70 69			27	Sb & lb		cl. c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

1. One man with ulcer entered. Seven sick.

2. No alteration of the list.

3. Seven in the sick list.

4. The man with inflammation of the 24th; the one with contusion of the 25th; and one fever patient since are well. One feverish and one gravelish complaints entered. Seven sick.

5. No alteration of the list. Some of the men, as usual, get drunk with wine from St. Cruze. No stock to be got, and scarce any vegetables. We always lie above a mile from the wharf.

6. Seven in the list.

7. The feverish complaint of the 4th is well. Six patients.

8. One case of rheumatism, who was the feverish complaint of the 21st; and one purging complaint admitted. Eight sick.

9. No alteration of the list.

10. The purging complaint of the 8th is well. Seven ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Dec. 11	8 12 8	70 70 71			28	Sb & lb		cl. c.
12	8 12 8	67 70 73 f			29	Sb & lb		cl. c.
13	8 12 8	70 71 72 f			m. p. m.	Sb & lb		cl. c.
14	8 12 8	70 70 72 f			1	Sb & lb		cl. c.
15	8 12 8	70 70 75 f			2	Sb & lb		c. cl.
16	8 12 8	70 71 70			3	Sb & lb		c. cl.
17	8 12 8	71 71 72	28° 04″		4	V *		c. cl.
18	8 12 8	71 71 71	26° 54″	From St. Cruze 00° 19″ E	5	W *		c. cl.
19	8 12 8	70 70 70	25° 23″ Coast of Barbary.	01° 00″ E	6	W WSW *		c. cl.
20	8 12 8	69 69 69	25° 02″	01° 02″ E	7	f W t SW **		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

11. No alteration of the list. A. m. the Weasel came in. After she put about on the 22d ult. they met with a gale of wind, and went back to England.

12. One feverish complaint entered. Eight sick.

13. The rheumatism complaint of the 8th is well. One man with swelled face admitted. Eight ill. P. m. his Majesty's ships Salisbury, and Sea Horse, sailed past.

14. The gravelish complaint of the 4th is well. Seven sick.

15. The swelled face patient of the 13th is well. One feverish complaint; and one swelled face patient. Eight sick. The complaint of the 12th is a remittent fever.

16. Yesterday's feverish complaint is well. One complaint with eruptions; and one with swelled face admitted. These swelled faces are attended with fever, and shall therefore call the disease catarrhous fever. The water and wine which we got on board were as good as usual. Nine in the sick list. We sailed with the Weasel at 5 p. m.

17. One for catarrhous fever admitted. Ten sick.

18. The feverish complaint of the 4th; and the one with catarrhous fever of the 15th are well. One catarrhous fever patient admitted. Nine ill.

19. The complaint with eruptions of the 16th is well. One with abscess entered. Nine sick.

20. The remitting fever patient of the 12th is well. One case of catarrhous fever; and one contusion complaint entered. Ten sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Dec. 21	8 12 8	69 69 69	24° 50″	00° 47″ E	8	f N t NW *	.	cl. h.
22	8 12 8	70 68 68	24° 32″	00° 37″ E	9	f NW t NE *	.	c.
23	8 12 8	66 65 65	23° 36″	00° 47″W	10	ENE **		c.
24	8 12 8	65 65 67	20° 47″ Cape Blancho.		11	ENE **		c.
25	8 12 8	67 69 70			12	f NNE t ENE **	⁂	c.
26	8 12 8	68 68 67	20° 44″		13	f NNE t ENE *	⁂	c.
27	8 12 8	68 67 69	19° 14″	from Cape Blancho 00° 08″ E	14	f NNE t ENE *	⁂	c.
28	8 12 8	68 67 68	18° 27″	01° 05″ E	15	f NNE t ENE *	⁂	c.
29	8 12 8	68 67 70	17° 58″	01° 26″ E	p. a. m.	f NNE t ENE *	⁂	h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

21. No alteration of the list. The sea has a very disagreeable smell. Anchored from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

22. Ten in the sick list.

23. One catarrhous fever case of the 17th; one of the 18th; and the abscess one of the 19th recovered. Seven ill.

24. The contusion complaint of the 20th is well; and the remitting fever patient discharged the 20th has relapsed. M. anchored off Cape Blancho. Very cold.

25. One feverish complaint entered. Eight sick. The shore seems to be quite a desert. Our boats went a fishing last night, and caught with the seine a great many very large fish, both flat and round; some of the latter weighed 84lb. each, and were exceedingly fat. Their proper names I know not. We lie about two miles from the shore.

26. The catarrhous fever case of the 20th is become a very bad cough. Eight patients. Sailed at 9 a. m. with the Weasel.

27. The catarrhous fever man of the 16th; and the feverish complaint of the 25th are well. Six sick. The land is very low which we are sailing past.

28. One catarrhous fever case admitted. Seven sick. Six p. m. anchored about five or six miles from the shore.

29. Two men with ulcers, one of the 21st ult.; and one of the 1st, discharged. Two with contusions admitted. Seven ill. A great many large groupers and snappers caught alongside of the ship with bait. Sailed at 9 a. m. and anchored at 2 p. m. with the Weasel.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
30	8 12 8	69 70 70	17° 58″	01° 26″ E	17	f NNE t ENE *	※	h.
31	8 12 8	70 69 69	17° 30″	01° 16″ E	18	f NNE t ENE *	※	h.
1774 Jan. 1 Die Saturni	8 12 8	69 69 69	16° 23″ Senegal road.	01° 17″ E	19	f NNE t ENE **	※	h.
2	8 12 4 8	68 70 71 70	15° 53″		20	f NNW t ENE **	※	h.
3	8 12 4 8	69 70 72 71			21	f NNW t ENE **	※	h.
4	8 12 8	70 71. 71			22	f NNW t ENE **	※	h.
5	8 12 8	71 71 72			23	f NNW t ENE	※	h.
6	8 12 8	72 71 71			24	f NNW t ENE **	※	cl. h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

30. No alteration of the sick list. At 1 p. m. sailed, and anchored again at 6 p. m. By anchoring so often we endeavoured, in vain, to find out, with the boats, a place called Portendick; but to no purpose.

31. The relapsed fever case of the 24th is well; and one feverish complaint admitted. Seven patients; viz. two with contusions; one with scurvy; one with very bad cough; one with remitting fever; one with catarrhous fever; and one with ulcer. Sailed at 9 a. m.

1. No alteration of the list. Five p. m. we anchored in the road off Senegal bar, about five miles from the shore. Five merchant ships lying here, to get over the bar; but it has been so rough of late, that one of them has been waiting these six weeks past, and could not even send a boat over.

2. One case of inflammation entered. Eight sick. A good deal of swell here. The Weasel in company with us.

3. No alteration of the list.

4. Eight in the sick list. No boat can pass the bar yet. A very thick haze or fog, with a swell.

5. The catarrhous fever case of the 28th is well; and one of the contusions of the 29th ult. returned to duty, though not quite well. One catarrhous complaint; one with gripes; and one lame complaint admitted. Nine sick. Disagreeable cold foggy weather. Severe wandering *muscular* pains are very general on board.

6. No alteration of the list. No boat got over the bar yet.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 7	8 12 8	71 73 74	Senegal road.		25	f NNW t ENE	⁂	cl. h.
8	8 12 4 8	72 74 76 74			26	f NNW t ENE **	⁂	h.
9	8 12 8	72 73 72			27	f NNW t ENE **	⁂	h.
10	8 12 8	72 72 72			28	f NNW t ENE ***	⁂	h.
11	8 12 8	72 72 71			29	f NNW t ENE ***	⁂	h.
12	8 12 8	70 70 70			m. a. m.	f NNW t ENE ***	⁂	h.
13	8 12 8	70 70 71			2	f NNW t ENE *	⁂	h. c.
14	8 12 4 8	70 70 72 74			3	f NNW t ENE *	⁂	c.
15	8 12 8	71 71 75			4	Sb & lb	⁂	c.
16	8 12 8	72 76 75			5	Sb & lb	⁂	c. h.

STATE of tne SICK LIST, &c.

7. The complaint of the 31st is well. The recovered catarrhous complaints of the 5th relapsed; and two more complained; one of them slight, and not entered on the list. Ten patients.

8. The griped complaint of the 5th is well. Nine sick. The man with the bad cough has now a bad fever.

9. One of the lame complaints has venereal symptoms. Eight patients. A great swell and surf upon the bar yet.

10. No alteration of the list. A very thick fog.

11. The inflammation case of the 2d is well. Seven sick.

12. Two of the catarrhous complaints of the 7th are well. Five ill.

13. The catarrhous complaint of the 5th; and the other of the 7th recovered. One lame complaint admitted. Four sick.

14. One feverish complaint entered. Five ill. One of our boats, and one of the Weasel's are gone over the bar.

15. No alteration of the list. The man with bad fever of the 8th, is better. The sea and land breezes are more regular.

16. The other case of contusion of the 29th ult.; and the complaint of the 14th are well. Three sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 17	8	73	Senegal road.		6	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	75						
	8	75						
18	8	73			7	Sb & lb *	⁂	h. c.
	12	75						
	8	75						
19	8	71			8	Sb & lb	⁂	h. c.
	12	78						
	8	75						
20	8	71			9	Sb & lb	⁂	h. c.
	12	76						
	4	79						
	8	77						
21	8	72			10	Sb & lb	⁂	h. c.
	12	73						
	8	76						
22	8	72			11	Sb & lb	⁂	h. c.
	12	74						
	8	74						
23	8	72			12	Sb & lb	⁂	h. c.
	12	72						
	8	73						
24	8	72			13	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	73						
	8	72						
25	8	71			14	Sb & lb	⁂	h.
	12	71						
	8	71						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

17. No alteration of the list.

18. One feverish complaint with a tumour entered. Four ill. A large swell on the bar.

19. One feverish complaint; and one of contusion admitted. Six ill. The bad fever of the 8th remits now. The land wind remarkably hot.

20. No alteration of the list. The land wind has blown a great many different kinds of flies on board these two days.

21. One feverish complaint entered. Seven patients. A ship arrived from Teneriffe, by which we are informed, that a report prevailed there of our being cast away on Cape Blancho, together with the Weasel.

22. The other ulcer case of the 21st. Nov.; and yesterday's complaint are well. Five sick. I consulted Captain Collingwood about making a quarter cask of wine into tincture of bark; and also to recommend the same plan to be followed on board the Weasel.

23. No alteration of the list. The bar unpassable yet.

24. Five patients.

25. No alteration of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Jan. 26	8	71	Senegal road.		15	Sb & lb	⊗	h.
	12	72						
	8	72						
27	8	72			p.	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	74			p. m			
	8	73						
28	8	72			17	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	73						
	8	73						
29	8	72			18	Sb & lb	⊗	c. h.
	12	73						
	8	73						
30	8	72	15° 46″		19	N	⊗	h. c.
	12	72				NbW **		
	4	74						
	8	73						
31	8	74	15° 34″	From Barbary Point 02° 10″W	20	f NbW t NEbN ***		c.
	12	74						
	8	74						
Feb. 1 Die Martis	8	74	15° 11″	04° 58″W	21	f NbW t NEbN **		c.
	12	74						
	8	74						
2	8	75	15° 15″ Mayo.		22	f N t E		c.
	12	76						
	8	77						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

26. The complaints of the 19th are well. The boats returned on board p. m. Their crews were seized with severe griping and purging, while they waited on the beach for a smooth bar. They made a sort of tent on the beach, and some lay in it; and others lay in the boats; but they were not well covered from the dews; and they had only brackish water to drink.

27. Three in the list. Captain Collingwood commissioned the Lord Dartmouth armed schooner, and sent on board of her a captain, a lieutenant, a surgeon, two midshipmen, petty officers, and men from this ship.

28. The complaint of the 18th is well. One with feverish symptoms entered. Three sick. We got nothing from the shore of any kind.

29. One feverish complaint admitted. Four sick. P. m. we got the ship under weigh, and anchored again.

30. Three admitted with feverish complaints. Seven ill. Sailed at 9 a. m. with the Weasel.

31. The lame complaint of the 13th is well. Six patients; viz. five with slight fevers, and one with scurvy.

1. Two of the feverish complaints of the 30th are well. Four in the sick list.

2. The complaint of the 28th is well. Three patients. P. m. we anchored at the Isle of Mayo, with the Weasel.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 3	8 12 4 8	75 77 79 77	15° 07″		23	f N t E		c.
4	8 12 4 8	75 75 77 75			24	f N t E		c.
5	8 12 8	74 75 77	St. Jago.		25	p. m. V *		c.
6	8 12 8	74 75 75			26	V *	.	cl.
7	8 12 8	75 75 76			27	*	.	cl.
8	8 12 8	75 75 76	14° 00″	from Porto Prayo 01° 01″ E	28	f E t NEbN **		cl.
9	8 12 8	70 75 75	12° 45″	02° 43″ E	29	NEbE **		h.
10	8 12 8	75 74 75	11° 26″	04° 29″ E	m. p. m.	f NEbE **		h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

3. No alteration in the sick list. Every thing in the fields on shore is burned up for want of rain; and every living creature, as well as the people, are almost starved. They say here, that the drought has been general amongst the islands, and that there is a plague in some of them. We got a few bullocks on board, which are very lean indeed. They have very little live stock, and are in great want of provisions.

4. No alteration of the patients.

5. The other slight fever case of the 30th is well. Three sick. We sailed and anchored in Porto Prayo Bay, at 11, a. m. An English East India packet is lying here, that put in to refit after a violent storm of wind, thunder, and lightning; which we met with off Cape Finister, and which, they inform us, on board of her, did great damage at Madeira.

6. No alteration of the sick. No stock to be got, nor any kind of vegetables.

7. The feverish complaint of the 29th ult. is well. Two patients. We caught a great many fish with the seine, and after supplying the Weasel and Packet; a good many were left, which were sent ashore to the Fort, and received very thankfully by the governor. We sailed at 6 p. m. and left the Weasel.

8. The old bad cough patient, with fever, well. The one with scurvy in the sick list, only.

9. No alteration of the list.

10. One griped complaint added to the list. Two ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 11	8	75	10° 41″	from St. Jago 05° 22″ E	1	f NEbN t NW **		h. c.
	12	76						
	4	77						
	8	76						
12	8	76	10° 17″	05° 21″ E	2	V *		h. c.
	12	78						
	8	77						
13	8	78	10° 14″	06° 36″ E	3	a. m. — p. m. f NW t NbW *		h. c.
	12	79						
	4	80						
	8	79						
14	8	77	09° 21″	07° 26″ E	4	f NW t NbW **		h. c.
	12	79						
	4	80						
	8	79						
15	8	79	08° 51″	08° 45″ E	5	f NW t NbW *	⛈	h. c.
	12	78						
	8	79						
16	8	78	08° 29″		6	a. m. *** p. m. * NE	. . ⛈	cl.
	12	78						
	8	81						
17	8	80	Sierra Leon.		7	Sb & lb	⛈	cl. h.
	12	82						
	8	83						
18	8	78			8	Sb & lb	⛈	cl. h.
	12	82						
	4	85						
	8	83						
19	8	81			9	Sb & lb	⛈	h. c.
	12	81						
	4	83						
	8	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

11. Yesterday's complaint is well. One in the sick list.

12. One with eruptions; and one with strain admitted. Three patients.

13. The one with eruptions does duty. One with diarrhœa entered. Three ill. I made a quarter cask of wine into tincture of bark.

14. The strain complaint of the 12th is well. Two sick.

15. The case of diarrhœa of the 13th is well. One feverish complaint admitted. Two ill.

16. The complaint returned well the 7th, entered with feverish symptoms. Three sick. A. m. anchored off Sierra Leon. P. m. we sailed, and anchored in the river.

17. One case of diarrhœa complained. Four ill. We lie as usual in Freeman's bay, very near the shore, two merchant ships in the bay; one of which has been very sickly; having buried ten white men, and eleven slaves.

18. Yesterday's diarrhœa man is well. Three sick. Gave every man who was sent ashore on duty, and in the boats, five ounces of the tincture of bark a. m. The relapsed complaint of the 16th is remitting fever. All the people sleep on board.

19. One case of contusion admitted; besides the old contused elbow. Five patients. Administered the bark to the shorers employed in wooding and watering the ship. Plenty of fish caught as usual here. Though the sun shines, it is nevertheless very hazy.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 20	8	81	Sierra Leon.		10	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	82						
21	8	80			11	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	80						
22	8	80			12	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	82						
	8	81						
23	8	80			13	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	82						
	8	81						
24	8	80			14	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
25	8	79			15	Sb & lb	⊗	h. c.
	12	81						
	8	81						
26	8	80	08° 26″		p. a. m.	f N t NW *	⊗	h. c.
	12	81						
	4	82						
	8	81						
27	8	81	08° 19″	from Cape Sierra Leon 00° 32″W	17	f WNW t NW **	⊗	h.
	12	81						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

20. The complaint of the 15th is well. One with contusion entered. Four patients. The one with contused elbow is become scrophulous, and does the duty of a centinel. Gave the shorers the tincture of bark. Many of them got drunk last night, and one was left in the woods. Heavy dews, no stock to be got.

21. No alteration of the sick list. Gave the men the tincture of bark. P. m. the man came on board who was left ashore the 19th. Though he did not complain, I entered him in the sick list.

22. The contusion patient of the 19th is well. One feverish complaint admitted, from going into the water with profuse sweat on him. Five ill. Gave the people the tincture of bark.

23. The man who lay ashore, returned to his duty, but takes medicine. One feverish complaint, from the same cause as yesterday's complaint, entered on the list. Five sick. The men got the tincture.

24. The complaint of the 22d; and yesterday's are well. Three ill. Gave the shorers the tincture of bark.

25. The relapsed complaint of the 16th is well. One with diarrhœa; one with feverish symptoms; one with the piles; and one lame complaint admitted. Six ill. The scorbutic case much better from having been sent ashore every day. The men got the tincture of bark. P. m. we sailed.

26. Yesterday's diarrhœa complaint is dysentery. He has been bad this month, though he did not complain. One with diarrhœa, from eating oysters, admitted. Seven ill.

27. Yesterday's diarrhœa patient; and the feverish complaint of the 25th are well. Five sick. A hypochondriac case, not in the sick list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Feb. 28	S 12 4 8	80 81 83 f 82	08° 06″	00° 42″W	18	f WNW t NW *	⊗	h. c.
Martii 1 Die Martis	S 12 8	81 83 82	07° 36″	00° 48″W	19	V *	⊗	h.
2	S 12 8	81 82 80	07° 08″	00° 02″W	20	N Wly *	⊗	h.
3	8 12 8	80 80 81	06° 48″	00° 45″ E	21	N Wly *	⊗	h.
4	S 12 8	81 79 80	06° 26″	01° 41″ E	22	V *	⊗	cl. h.
5	S 12 8	80 78 79	06° 06″	from Cape Montserado 00° 11′ E	23	V *	⊗	h.
6	8 12 8	79 78 80	05° 20″	01° 13″ E	24	N Wly *	⊗	h.
7	8 12 8	80 80 82	04° 37″	02° 06″ E	25	Sb & lb *	⊗	h.
8	8 12 4 8	81 81 82 81	04° 30″		26	Sb & lb	⊗	h.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

28. The piles case of the 25th is well. Three with feverish complaints; one with eruptions; and one with cough admitted; none of them were shorers. Nine in the sick list; viz. one with dysentery; one case of scurvy; one lame complaint; and one case of contusion, besides them who complained this day.

1. The contusion case of the 20th ult.; yesterday's admitted cough; and one of the feverish complaints are well. Six patients, besides the one with hypochondriasis, who takes no medicine.

2. One feverish complaint entered. Seven ill.

3. One feverish complaint admitted the 28th ult. is well. These complaints seem to proceed from redundancy of bile. Six sick.

4. The complaint with eruptions of the 28th is well. Five patients. The lame complaint of the 25th is old fistula in ano.

5. No alteration of the sick list.

6. The man with purging and bad fever of the 25th ult. died—he was an elderly man, and subject to complaints in his bowels. The complaint of the 2d is well. Three ill.

7. No alteration of the list. Off Cetera Crue, from whence very small canoes always come on board. The natives are dexterous in swimming and diving, and, I may add, in begging.

8. Three patients. Sailing along the land.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 9	S 12 8	81 83 f 81	04° 20″		27	Sb & lb *	⁂	h.
10	S 12 4 8	81 81 82 81	04° 41″		28	Sb & lb *	⁂	h. cl.
11	S 12 8	81 81 80	04° 44″	from St. Andrew's 00° 30″ E	29	Sb & lb *	. ⁂	h. cl.
12	S 12 8	79 80 80	Cape Le Hou.		m. a. m.	Sb & lb *	. ⁂	h.
13	S 12 4 8	80 81 83 81	05° 08″		2	Sb & lb *	⁂	h.
14	S 12 8	82 83 82	a. m. Cape Appalonia 04° 50″		3	Sb & lb **	⁂	cl.
15	S 12 8	81 83 82	05° 04″ Cape Coast.	02° 10″W L. O.	4	Sb & lb	. ⁂	c.
16	S 12 8	81 82 81			5	Sb & lb		c.
17	S 12 8	82 82 81			6	Sb & lb		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

9. No alteration of the list. Our sails are black with mildew, from the heavy dews in the night, and the fog by day, and every thing on board is quite damp and mouldy; the wood shrinks and iron rusts amazingly. The ship's decks are very damp too, notwithstanding the sun shines. No person on board refreshed from sleep. These are the usual phenomena on this part of the coast.

10. No alteration of the list. Not far from the land.

11. The other feverish complaint of the 28th is well. Two in the sick list. But neither the case of scrophulous elbow, nor of hypochondria, are well.

12. One feverish complaint admitted. Three sick.

13. Yesterday's complaint is well. Two ill.

14. No alteration of the list. Nine a. m. we anchored at Appalonia, about five miles from the shore, and sailed at 1 p. m.

15. The lame complaint of the 25th ult. does duty, though not quite well. The scorbutic case only in the sick list. Some slight ophthalmic complaints who do duty. One p. m. we anchored at Cape Coast.

16. No alteration of the list. We lie about two miles from the shore.

17. One patient only. Employed in watering the ship. The waterers get the tincture of bark in the morning. There is but little water in the pond, and that is thick. Some quick lime is therefore thrown into it. Besides, it is well strained, and to be used only for boiling the provisions; and for the stock. The scorbutic case is sent ashore every day.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 18	8	83			7	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	82						
	8	80						
19	8	80			8	Sb & lb	.	cl. c.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	81						
20	8	83			9	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	8	82						
21	8	83			10	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	83						
	4	84						
	8	82						
22	8	83			11	Sb & lb		cl. c.
	12	84						
	4	85						
	8	83						
23	8	83			12	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	82						
	8	81						
24	8	81	04° 15″	from Cape Coast 00° 05″ W	13	W *		c.
	12	82						
	8	82						
25	8	83	03° 07″	00° 26″ E	14	a. m. W p. m. SSE ⁂	. . .	cl.
	12	83						
	8	81						
26	8	81	02° 10″ R.	00° 26″ E	15	W *		cl. c.
	12	82						
	4	83						
	8	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. No alteration of the list. Gave the waterers the tincture of bark. The men get a great deal of New England new rum from the blacks, and are continually drunk.

19. One man in the sick list. Gave the waterers the tincture of bark. Very little stock or vegetables to be got here.

20. The sick list continues the same. Gave the waterers the tincture.

21. No alteration of the sick. Administered the tincture of bark to the waterers. The men keep constantly drunk.

22. One patient only. Gave the waterers the tincture. The thermometer in the Castle of Cape Coast has not been below 82, nor higher than 86, since we arrived.

23. The scorbutic man is pretty well recovered, and does some duty. Seven p.m. we sailed. The people where we have touched on the coast, were generally healthy.

24. The patient with hypochondriasis continues bad; the scrophulous elbow case is rather worse; and the fistulous complaint not quite well. One with ophthalmia; one with excoriation; and one feverish complaint admitted. Five sick.

25. No alteration of the sick. Only yesterday's feverish complaint has a diarrhœa.

26. The feverish complaint of the 24th is well. Four sick. Neither the scorbutic man, who is not quite well, nor the old fistula in ano case, are included in the sick list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Martii 27	8 12 8	83 82 82	01° 24″	01° 04″ E	p. p. m.	WSW SWbW *		c.
28	8 12 8	81 83 82	00° 51″	10° 37″ E	17	V *	.	cl.
29	8 12 4 8	82 82 84 82	00° 37″	01° 54″ E	18	V *		cl.
30	8 12 8	83 83 84	00° 14″	01° 49″ E	19	EbS *	.	cl.
31	8 12 8	83 83 81	00° 18″ South.	02° 37″ E	20	EbS *	p. m. . . .	cl.
Aprilis 1 Die Veneris	8 12 8	81 83 82	00° 49″	02° 16″ E	21	f SbW t SbE *		cl. c.
2	8 12 8	84 84 83	01° 16″	01° 33″ E	22	f SbE t SSW *	. .	cl.
3	8 12 8	83 83 82	01° 48″	00° 16″ E	23	f SbE t SSW *	. .	cl.
4	8 12 8	80 82 82	02° 16″	00° 22″W	24	f SbE t SbW *	. .	cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

27. No alteration of the patients.

28. The sick list continues the same.

29. Four patients. Hardly an air of wind, and very sultry.

30. The ophthalmia case of the 24th is well. Three sick.

31. The case of hypochondriasis; the one with scrophula; and the excoriation case are the three in the sick list. We fell in with a New England whale fishing vessel, eight months out, and only the master bad, of a remitting fever. I spared him some bark and other medicines which I prescribed for him; he came on board of our ship.

1. Two with fluxes, marines, admitted; and one with excoriation. Six sick; besides the scorbutic and fistula cases, who do some duty.

2. Three with fluxes, two of them marines, complained. Nine sick.

3. No alteration of the sick list. The fluxes are very bad dysenteries.

4. The excoriation case of the 1st is seized with flux. No other alteration in the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 5	8 12 8	82 82 81	03° 06″	01° 44″W	25	S SbE **		cl. c.
6	8 12 8	82 82 82	04° 03″	03° 20″W	26	S SbE **		c. cl.
7	8 12 8	81 80 81	04° 37″	05° 55″W from Cape Coast.	27	f SbE t SE **		c. cl.
8	8 12 8	82 80 80	04° 41″	08° 09″W	28	f SE t SbE **		c.
9	8 12 8	82 80 80	04° 48″	09° 47″W	29	f SbE t SEbS **		c.
10	8 12 8	82 81 81	04° 51″	12° 04″W	m. p. m.	f SbE t SEbS **		c.
11	8 12 8	81 81 81	04° 41″	14° 42″W	1	f SbE t SEbS **		cl.
12	8 12 8	83 82 82	04° 34″	17° 08″W	2	SE **	.	cl.
13	8 12 8	83 82 82	04° 25″	19° 48″W	3	f EbS t SSE **	. .	cl.
14	8 12 8	83 83 83	04° 15″	22° 42″W	4	f EbS t SSE **		cl. c.
15	8 12 8	83 82 82	04° 04″	25° 10″W	5	SEbE **		c. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

5. Yesterday's flux complaint is well; but his excoriation not yet healed. Nine patients.

6. One with flux, a marine, complained. Ten ill.

7. No alteration of the sick list. Yesterday's flux complaint is a dysentery. All the dysentery cases are very bad.

8. One old man admitted with the scurvy; to which he is subject. Eleven ill.

9. One with flux admitted. Twelve ill.

10. One case of dysentery of the 1st, a marine; and the case of excoriation are well. Ten sick.

11. One marine, a dysentery case, is well. Nine patients.

12. One of the cases of dysentery, a marine, entered the 2d, died. Eight sick.

13. One marine complained of flux. Nine ill.

14. One case of dysentery entered. Ten sick.

15. The dysentery complaint of the 13th died. One case of old rheumatism. Ten patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 16	8 12 8	83 82 82	03° 04″	27° 15″W 30° 00″W L.O.	6	a.m.SEbE p. m. V *	p. m. . . .	c. cl.
17	8 12 8	83 82 82	02° 30″ R.	28° 03″W	7	V * —	. . .	cl.
18	8 12 8	81 81 81	02° 11″	28° 35″W	8	f SE t NEbN **	. . . .	cl.
19	8 12 8	80 79 81	01° 05″ R.	30° 21″W	9	f SE t NEbN **	. . . .	cl.
20	8 12 8	80 80 80	00° 19″ R.	31° 32″W	10	f SE t NEbN **	. .	cl.
21	8 12 8	81 82 82	00° 06″ North R.	32° 09″W	11	V **	. .	cl.
22	8 12 8	82 80 81	00° 33″ R.	32° 49″W	12	f E t NE *	. . .	cl.
23	8 12 8	81 81 81	01° 17″	35° 10″W	13	f E t NE *	. .	cl.
24	8 12 8	81 80 80	02° 23″	36° 26″W	14	f E t NE *	. . . .	cl.
25	8 12 8	79 79 78	03° 31″ R.	37° 34″W	15	V ***	. . . .	cl.
26	8 12 8	79 79 80	04° 28″	38° 54″W	p. a. m.	f NEbN t ENE **		c. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

16. Yesterday's complaint does duty. Nine sick.

17. One case of dysentery entered. Ten ill. Disagreeable weather.

18. No alteration of the list. Very disagreeable weather.

19. One fever patient, a marine; one of dysentery; one of belly-ach; and one of nausea from eating shark admitted: Fourteen ill.

20. Yesterday's complaint of belly-ach; and the one of nausea are well. Twelve sick.

21. One case of dysentery, a marine, complained. Thirteen ill.

22. One scorbutic man, who is very feverish, admitted. Fourteen ill.

23. No alteration of the list; or of the weather.

24. One case of scurvy admitted. Fifteen ill. All the scorbutic complaints are seamen.

25. One with scurvy entered. P. m. the case of dysentery of the 21st died. Fifteen sick. The convalescent dysenteries relapsed. Very bad weather, and squally.

26. One with nausea admitted. Sixteen ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aprilis 27	S	80	05° 57″	40° 39″W	17	NE **	. .	cl.
	12	81						
	S	80						
28	S	80	07° 20″	42° 02″W	18	f SE t NEbN **	. .	cl.
	12	79						
	S	80						
29	S	80	08° 24″ R.	43° 06″W	19	NEbN **	. . . .	cl.
	12	78						
	S	79						
30	S	80	09° 27″	44° 16″W	20	NE **		c. cl.
	12	79						
	S	80						
Maii 1 Die Sabbati	S	81	10° 25″	45° 36″W 53° 40″W L. O.	21	NE **		c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	81						
2	S	81	11° 57″	47° 11″W 54° 37″W L. O.	22	NEbE **	.	c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	81						
3	S	81	13° 55″	48° 37″W	23	ENE **		c.
	12	80						
	S	80						
4	S	80	15° 27″	50° 06″W	24	f SEbE t E **		c.
	12	80						
	S	81						
5	S	80	16° 20″	51° 41″W	25	E *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	81						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

27. The scorbutic man of the 25th does duty, though not well. One with fever, a marine, entered. Sixteen ill.

28. The fever patient of the 19th; the complaint of the 26th; and yesterday's fever man recovered. One with head-ach admitted. Fourteen sick.

29. The dysentery case of the 6th is well. One with dysentery; and one bowel complaint entered. Fifteen ill.

30. The dysentery patient of the 17th died. Fourteen sick.

1. One flux patient of the 2d; the flux one of the 9th; the one with head-ach of the 28th; the bowel complaint of the 29th; and the one with excoriation of the 24th ult. are well. The man with old scurvy entered. Ten ill; viz. four with dysentery; four with scurvy; one with white swelling or scrophula; and the man with hypochondriasis.

2. The scurvy man who did duty the 27th; the one with flux of the 9th ult. discharged yesterday, relapsed; and one with a large scorbutic ulcer admitted. Thirteen ill.

3. Yesterday's relapsed case of flux is well. One with scurvy; and one with scald complained. Fonrteen ill.

4. One with scurvy admitted. Fifteen ill. Besides some men have ulcers.

5. The dysentery case of the 14th ult. is well. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Fifteen ill.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii 6	8 12 8	80 80 81	9 a. m. Deseada 16° 39″	61° 35″W L.O.	26	E *		cl. c.
7	8 12 8	81 81 81	a. m. Antigua.		27	Sb & lb		c. cl.
8	8 12 8	82 82 81			28	Sb & lb	.	c. cl.
9	8 12 8	82 82 81			29	Sb & lb	.	c. cl.
10	8 12 8	82 82 81			m. p.m.	p. m. V *	.	c. cl.
11	8 12 8	81 81 80	a. m. St. Christopher's.		1	V **	.	c. cl.
12	8 12 8	80 81 80			2	V **	.	c. cl.
13	8 12 8	80 80 80			3	f NE t E **		cl. c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

6. One feverish complaint entered. Sixteen patients. We were much out in our reckoning; but made Deseada exactly by the lunar observation. The reason assigned for it, and for our having had so rainy a passage, is our having been carried over too far to the westward, and thereby too near to the Spanish main, by a current.

7. One contusion complaint admitted. Seventeen sick. Sent the eight men with scurvy; one with scrophula; and two convalescent cases of dysentery to the hospital. We anchored at 8 a. m. in Freeman's bay, English harbour. Not a ship in it but our own, the Admiral and squadron being on a cruise.

8. The complaint of the 6th is well. Five ill. The men get new rum off from the shore, and are frequently drunk.

9. The complaint of the 5th is well. Four sick. No fresh meat and few vegetables to be got.

10. Five of the men with scurvy; and the one with scrophula returned from the hospital. One with scurvy; one with suppression of urine; and two with fevers—one of whom was returned to duty the 8th—entered. Fourteen ill. Sailed at m.

11. No alteration of the sick list. Anchored in Old Road, to water the ship, at 10 a. m. A number of the men drunk, p. m.

12. The man with suppression of urine of the 10th died (see the review for this month); and the case of contusion of the 7th is well. The man with the head-ach, discharged the 1st, relapsed. One with scurvy entered. Fourteen sick.

13. The fever cases of the 10th are remittents, and yesterday's head-ach complaint remits. No other alteration of the sick. We sailed at 6 a. m.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii 14	S	80	17° 10″	from St. Christopher's 02° 04″W	4	f NE t E **		c. cl.
	12	80						
	S	80						
15	S	80	17° 08″	04° 02″W	5	f NE t E *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	81						
16	S	81	17° 19″	06° 02″W	6	f SEbE t ESE *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	81						
17	S	81	17° 23″	07° 30″W	7	f SEbE t E *		c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	81						
18	S	81	17° 26″	from Altavella 00° 18″W	8	f E t SEbE	.	c. cl.
	12	81						
	4	79						
	S	81						
19	S	78	17° 45″	01° 45″W	9	V ***	....	t. l. cl.
	12	77						
	S	79						
20	S	81	18° 03″	from Navassa 00° 21″W	10	V ***	...	cl.
	12	79						
	S	81						
21	S	81	Jamaica.		11	a. m. V **		c. cl.
	12	81						
	S	82						
22	S	82			12	Sb & lb		cl.
	12	82						
	S	82						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

14. The scald complaint of the 4th is well. One lame complaint entered. Fourteen sick.

15. Two flux patients—one was returned to duty the 5th—and two with head-ach admitted. Eighteen sick.

16. The dysentery of the 29th ult. is well. Seventeen sick.

17. The relapsed head-ach case of the 12th is well. One with dysentery entered. Seventeen ill.

18. The lame complaint of the 14th; and one flux case of the 15th are well. Fifteen sick. One of the remittent cases of the 10th is pretty well; but has an ulcer on his leg.

19. One feverish complaint entered. Sixteen ill. The people having been up all night by a top-mast being carried away, I gave each of them a wine-glass full of tincture of bark a. m. with the Captain's approbation.

20. No alteration of the patients.

21. One of the fever patients of the 10th; and the complaint of the 19th are well. One with cough entered. Fifteen sick. We anchored at Port Royal 5 p. m.

22. Sent the seven with scurvy, seamen; two with foul ulcers; the case of scrophula; and the relapsed flux complaint of the 15th, to the hospital. The men with ulcers were not in the sick list. The flux case of the 17th is well. Two with dysentery; one with eruptions; and the old relapsed head-ach again admitted. Nine sick. Sir George Rodney commands here still.

As

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Maii			Jamaica.					
23	8	82			13	Sb & lb		c.
	12	83						
	8	83						
24	8	82			14	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	82						
	8	83						
25	8	82			p.	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	83			p. m.	***		
	8	83						
26	8	82			16	Sb ***		c. cl.
	12	85						
	4	86						
	8	85						
27	8	83			17	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	8	84						
28	8	82			18	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
29	8	81			19	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	85						
	8	84						
30	8	82			20	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	84						
	8	84						
31	8	82			21	Sb & lb		c. cl.
	12	85						
	8	84						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

As fresh beef is allowed to the ships only once a week, and as our men have been so long without any fresh meat or vegetables, and are sickly, I wrote to the Captain to apply to the Admiral for fresh beef every meat day, for the ship's company, but he would only allow it twice a week.

23. Sent a flux complaint to the hospital, who was not in the list. No alteration of the sick.

24. Nine in the sick list. The men get very drunk with new rum.

25. One of the cases of dysentery of the 22d, sent to the hospital, a marine; and the relapsed head-ach complaint are well. Seven sick.

26. Sent the other man with dysentery of the 22d; and the cough complaint of the 21st to the hospital. The one with eruptions of the 22d is well. One with flux; and one with pain in his stomach entered. Six ill. Very hot.

27. No alteration of the sick.

28. One with feverish symptoms admitted. Seven ill.

29. One of the head-ach complaints of the 15th; and the one with pain of the stomach of the 26th is well. One case of dysentery; and one of fever, marines, admitted. Seven ill.

30. Sent the fever case of the 28th; and both yesterday's complaints to the hospital. Four sick.

31. The other head-ach case of the 15th; and the dysentery of the 26th are well. Two entered with feverish symptoms. The man with hypochondriasis; the remittent complaint of the 10th, now an ulcer; and this day's complaints are the four in the sick list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 1 Die Mercurii	8 12 8	82 84 83	J..... ica.		22	Sb **	.	c. cl.
2	8 12 8	83 83 83			23	Sb **	.	c. cl.
3	8 12 8	83 83 83			24	Sb **		c. cl.
4	8 12 8	81 85 84			25	Sb & lb		c. cl.
5	8 12 4 8	83 84 85 84			26	Sb **		c. cl.
6	8 12 8	82 85 83			27	Sb **		c. cl.
7	8 12 4 8	83 84 85 84			28	Sb **		c. cl.
8	8 12 4 8	83 85 86 84			29	Sb & lb		c. cl.
9	8 12 8	83 85 84			m. a. m.	Sb **		c. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

1. Two with feverish symptoms; one with dysentery; and the old relapsing remitting head-ach case, now become hectic, admitted. Eight sick. Some of the scorbutic patients in the hospital are seized with dysentery from being in the same ward with dysenteric patients.

2. The hectic complaint, and yesterday's dysentery case sent to the hospital. Six sick.

3. One with foul ulcer, now entered from a Guinea ship, added to the sick list. Seven ill. One of the feverish complaints of the 31st ult. has dysentery.

4. Sent the dysentery case mentioned yesterday to the hospital. The marine, a case of dysentery sent there the 30th ult. died.

5. The other fever complaint of the 1st is well. Five patients. The people continue to get drunk.

6. The other feverish complaint of the 31st is well. Four ill.

7. No alteration of the sick list.

8. One case of diarrhœa from drunkenness admitted. Five ill.

9. Yesterday's complaint is well. Four patients.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 10	8	83	Jamaica.		2	Sb **		c. cl.
	12	85						
	4	86						
	8	84						
11	8	83			3	Sb **		c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
12	8	83			4	Sb **		c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
13	8	83			5	Sb **		c. cl.
	12	85						
	8	84						
14	8	84			6	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
15	8	81			7	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	8	82						
16	8	82			8	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	83						
17	8	81			9	Sb & lb		c.
	12	83						
	8	83						
18	8	80			10	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
19	8	81			11	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	8	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

10. No alteration of the list. Some slight drunken complaints; not in the sick list.

11. One feverish complaint is well. Three ill.

12. Three sick.

3. The ulcer complaint of the 3d sent to the hospital. Two ill.

14. No alteration of the sick.

15. Two patients.

16. No alteration of the sick.

17. The marine catarrhous cough complaint of the 28th of December is become scorbutic, and sent to the hospital. He had a very bad fever, and continued long weak after it. Two sick.

18. One remitting fever patient sent to sick quarters. He was taken ill the 16th, though he did not complain. Two patients.

19. No alteration of the list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Junii 20	S	80	Jamaica.		12	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	S	83						
21	S	81			13	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	82						
22	S	81			14	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	83						
23	S	82			p.	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84			p. m.			
	S	83						
24	S	81			16	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	82						
25	S	81			17	Sb & lb		c.
	12	83						
	S	81						
26	S	81			18	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	82						
27	S	82			19	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	83						
28	S	81			20	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	82						
29	S	81			21	Sb & lb		c.
	12	83						
	S	83						
30	S	80			22	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	S	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

20. No alteration of the list. It is a little cloudy sometimes.

21. One with dysentery complained, and was sent to the hospital. The list continues the same.

22. One lame complaint; and one with feverish symptoms entered. Four sick.

23. One with head-ach entered. Five ill.

24. The complaints of the 22d are well. Three in the sick list.

25. The head-ach complaint of the 23d is well. One case of contusion admitted. Three ill.

26. Yesterday's contusion case is sent to the hospital; and one with wound entered. Three patients.

27. No alteration of the sick. Admiral Gayton arrived in his Majesty's ship Antelope.

28. The remittent case sent the 18th, returned well from sick quarters. Three sick.

29. No alteration of the list. One marine died of dysentery at the hospital.

30. Three in the sick list; viz. the man with hypochondriasis; the one with ulcer; and the wound complaint of the 26th.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 1 Die Veneris	8 12 8	81 84 83	Jamaica.		23	Sb & lb		c.
2	8 12 8	80 84 83			24	Sb & lb	.	c. cl.
3	8 12 8	80 83 83			25	Sb & lb		c.
4	8 12 4 8	80 83 84 83			26	Sb & lb	.	c. cl.
5	8 12 8	80 83 83			27	Sb & lb		c.
6	8 12 8	81 85 84			28	Sb & lb		c.
7	8 12 8	81 82 80			29	Sb & lb	. .	c. cl.
8	8 12 8	81 86 84			m. p. m.	Sb & lb	.	cl.
9	8 12 8	81 85 84			1	Sb & lb		c.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

1. No alteration of the list.

2. One with feverish symptoms entered. Four sick.

3. One with feverish complaint, from drunkenness, admitted. Five ill.

4. The complaint of the 2d is well. One drunken feverish complaint entered.

5. The complaint of the 3d is well. Four sick.

6. No alteration of the list. A little cloudy at times.

7. The complaint of the 4th is well. Three ill.

8. No alteration of the sick list.

9. One feverish complaint entered. Four patients. P. m. the sick people were brought off from the hospital; but the hectic case was so weak, from dysentery, that he was left there. Seven invalids sent from thence, besides, on board of us.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 10	8 12 8	81 85 83	Jamaica.		2	Sb & lb		c.
11	8 12 8	81 85 84			3	Sb & lb		cl.
12	8 12 8	81 84 82	Sailed a. m.		4	Sb **	. .	cl.
13	8 12 8	80 83 83	Off Jamaica.		5	f ESE t ENE **	. .	cl. c.
14	8 12 8	83 83 83	18° 31″	from Port Royal 00° 45″W	6	f ESE t ENE **	.	cl. c.
15	8 12 8	84 84 83	18° 48″		7	f ESE t ENE **	. .	cl. c.
16	8 12 8	83 84 83	18° 18″	from Point Morant 00° 37″W	8	f ESE t ENE *		c. cl.
17	8 12 8	83 83 83	18° 23″ Navassa.		9	f ESE t ENE*** p. m.		c. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

10. The ulcer complaint is well. Some of the men who came last night from the hospital are worse than when they were sent to it. Nine of them are added to the sick list. Twelve patients in all; viz. one hypochondriasis; one dysentery; one with epilepsy—he was sent for dysentery the 22d May; one convalescent flux; four scorbutic flux cases; one with scrophula; one with contusion; one with wound; and one feverish complaint. The invalids are, one blind of an eye; one of gout; one with obstructions in the abdomen, after a remitting fever; one of head-ach, from an old fracture of the cranium; one of very large foul ulcer; and two convalescent dysenteries.

11. One with nausea complained. Thirteen sick.

12. Yesterday's complaint is well. Twelve in the sick list. At 6 a. m. we sailed with the Portland, having Sir George Rodney's flag flying.

13. One lame complaint entered. Thirteen ill.

14. One of the scorbutic flux cases seized the 21st ult. is well. Twelve patients.

15. One belly-ach complaint admitted. Thirteen sick.

16. The feverish complaint of the 9th is well. One with contusion entered. Thirteen ill.

17. One of the scorbutic flux complaints entered the 12th of May with scurvy; and the complaint of the 15th discharged. Eleven sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Julii 18	8	83	18° 44″ Cape Dona Maria.		10	f ESE t ENE **	. .	cl. c.
	12	83						
	4	85						
	8	83						
19	8	83	18° 44″		11	f ESE t ENE **		cl. c.
	12	84						
	8	83						
20	8	84	18° 58″		12	f ESE t ENE **		c. cl.
	12	84						
	4	85						
	8	84						
21	8	84	19° 31″ Off Cape Nicholas.		13	SSE **		c. cl.
	12	85						
	4	87						
	8	85						
22	8	85	19° 55″ Cape Nicholas Mole.		14	ENE *		c.
	12	85						
	8	84						
23	8	83			15	Sb & lb		c.
	12	85						
	8	83						
24	8	82			p. a. m.	Sb & lb		c.
	12	84						
	4	85						
	8	83						
25	8	82	19° 56″		17	f NNE t E *		c.
	12	84						
	8	85						
26	8	82	20° 48″ Hispaniola.		18	E **		c. cl.
	12	83						
	8	83						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

18. The lame complaint of the 13th; and the case of contusion of the 16th are well. Nine patients.

19. One of the scorbutic flux cases taken ill the 3d of May with scurvy; and the wound of the 25th ult. are well. One lame complaint admitted. Eight ill.

20. One of the hospital scorbutic patients is seized with nervous fever. No other alteration in the sick list.

21. The marine, a scorbutic flux case; and the lame complaint of the 19th are well. Six sick. Four of the invalids do some duty. An exceeding hot day.

22. No alteration of the patients. Anchored with the Portland in the Mole. There is a large town built here, since the late war, with which the Americans carry on a great trade.

23. The hospital dysentery complaint is well. Five sick. Pretty good water here. Getting some of it on board.

24. One case of belly-ach entered. Six ill.

25. Yesterday's complaint is well. Five patients. Sailed with the Portland a. m.

26. No alteration of the sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmospherc.
Julii 27	8 12 8	83 82 82	20° 42″ Heniago.	...	19	f E t NE **		cl.
28	8 12 4 8	83 83 84 83	21° 16″ Heniago.		20	f EbS t NE *** a. m.		c. cl.
29	8 12 8	83 83 82	22° 29″	from Mayguana 00° 11″ E	21	EbN *		c.
30	8 12 8	84 84 83	23° 26″	00° 11″ E	22	EbN *		c.
31	8 12 8	83 83 82	24° 09″	00° 11″ E	23	f EbN t SE *		c.
Aug. 1 Die Lunæ	8 12 8	83 83 83	25° 31″	00° 41″ E	24	f SE t SSE **		c. cl.
2	8 12 8	83 83 83	26° 51″	02° 25″ E	25	f SE t SSE **		c. cl.
3	8 12 8	83 83 82	27° 51″	03° 45″ E	26	f SEbE t SbE **		c. cl.
4	8 12 8	83 83 82	28° 43″	05° 10″ E	27	f SEbE t SbE **		c. cl.
5	8 12 8	82 82 79	29° 42″	06° 54″ E	28	f WNW t SbW **		cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

27. Five patients.

28. No alteration of the sick. I discovered the contusion of the 25th ult. to be a fracture of the head of the *os femoris*. I was not on board when the accident happened, and it was never suspected at the hospital.

29. One head-ach case entered. Six ill.

30. Yesterday's head-ach complaint is well. Five sick.

31. No alteration of the sick list. The man with hypochondriasis; the case of epilepsy; the nervous fever patient; the one with scrophula; and one with contusion are the five sick. Four of the invalids do some duty.

1. No alteration of the sick.

2. Five in the sick list. A little cloudy at times, and very warm.

3. Five patients.

4. The list continues as yesterday.

5. No alteration of the sick list.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 6	8 12 8	81 80 79	30° 33″	08° 12″ E	29	f SSE t WSW **	. .	cl. c.
7	8 12 8	80 81 80	31° 39″	from Mayguana 10° 16″ E	m. m.	f SbE t WSW **		c. cl.
8	8 12 8	81 81 81	32° 09″	12° 04″ E	2	f SSW t SbE *		c.
9	8 12 8	81 81 80	33° 13″	12° 34″ E	3	f EbS t SEbE *		c.
10	8 12 8	81 80 81	34° 25″	13° 19″ E	4	f ESE t S *		c.
11	8 12 4 8	81 81 82 81	35° 19″	14° 43″ E	5	f S t SW **		c.
12	8 12 8	80 80 81	36° 09″	16° 54″ E	6	SW **	.	c. cl.
13	8 12 8	80 80 80	37° 15″	18° 58″ E	7	f SW t WSW **		c.
14	8 12 8	80 80 79	38° 16″	22° 02″ E	8	f WSW t NW **		c.
15	8 12 8	79 79 80	38° 38″	24° 03″ E	9	f WSW t NNW **	.	c. cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

6. One case of contusion entered. Six ill.

7. One remitting fever patient, an old complaint; and one case of rheumatism entered. Eight sick.

8. No alteration of the list.

9. The case of contusion of the 6th is well. Seven sick.

10. No alteration of the sick.

11. One old cough case complained of feverish symptoms. Eight ill.

12. No alteration of the sick list.

13. Eight patients.

14. The nervous fever patient recovered. One with gripes entered on the list. Eight ill. Only three of the invalids do duty.

15. No alteration of the sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 16	8 12 8	76 74 75	39° 22″	from Mayguana 27° 32″ E	10	f NW t NNW **	.	c. cl.
17	8 12 8	73 70 73	39° 46″	31° 13″ E	11	f N t NNW **	.	c. cl.
18	8 12 8	73 73 75	40° 36″	34° 36″ E	12	f N t NWbN **		c. cl.
19	8 12 8	74 72 74	41° 25″	37° 20″ E	13	f N t NWbN **		c. cl.
20	8 12 8	74 74 73	43° 13″	40° 27″ E	14	f WSW t WNW **	.	cl.
21	8 12 8	72 72 72	44° 19″ R.	42° 20″ E	p. p. m.	f SSE t EbS *	. .	cl. h.
22	8 12 8	71 71 71	45° 33″ R.	43° 23″ E	16	SEbS **	.	cl. h.
23	8 12 8	71 69 70	46° 38″	45° 42″ E	17	V *	. .	c. h.
24	8 12 8	67 66 66	47° 20″ R.	48° 13″ E	18	f WbS t NbW **	.	cl. h.
25	8 12 8	65 65 64	48° 50″	52° 16″ E	19	f NW t WNW **	.	cl.

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

16. The remittent case of the 7th; and the griped complaint of the 14th discharged. Two cases of contusion admitted. Eight ill.

17. The complaint of the 11th is well. One with head-ach complained. Eight ill. Cold weather.

18. One case of wound entered. Nine ill.

19. One of the contusion cases of the 16th; and the head-ach case of the 17th discharged. One case of rheumatism entered. Eight sick.

20. No alteration of the sick list.

21. Eight patients. Disagreeable weather.

22. No alteration of the sick.

23. Eight ill.

24. The other contusion case of the 16th is well. Two complained of rheumatism. Nine sick.

25. One intermittent complaint admitted—he formerly had a remittent fever. Ten sick.

Time. Days.	Hours	Thermometer.	Latitude, d. p. or r.	Longitude in, m. or o.	Moon.	Winds.	Rain or Dew.	Atmosphere.
Aug. 26	8	62	49° 18″	from Mayguana 56° 47″ E	20	f NW t WNW ***	.	cl. c.
	12	62						
	4	65						
	8	63						
27	8	61	49° 22″	61° 10″ E	21	f NWbW t WSW ***	.	cl.
	12	63						
	4	66						
	8	64						
28	8	61	49° 28″	65° 28″ E	22	WNW ***	.	cl.
	12	62						
	4	65						
	8	63						
29	8	61	a. m. Land's End.		23	f NNW t SW **	.	cl.
	12	62						
	8	63						
30	8	64	49° 07″		24	W ****	.	cl. h.
	12	65						
	8	65						
31	8	63	10 a. m. Spithead.		25	W ***	.	cl. h.
	12	66						
	8	65						
Sept. 1 Die Veneris	8	64			26	W	.	cl. h.
	12	67						
	8	66						

STATE of the SICK LIST, &c.

26. No alteration of the sick list.

27. The two cases of rheumatism of the 24th are well. Eight patients.

28. The rheumatism complaint of the 6th is well. Seven patients. Very cold.

29. The intermittent case of the 25th is well. Six ill.

30. One with scald; one with rheumatism; and one with contusion admitted. Nine ill.

31. One with cold admitted. Ten in the sick list.

1. Sent the case of epilepsy; the one with scrophulous arm; the fractured *os femoris* case; and the seven invalids to the hospital.

The case of hypochondriasis to go to sick quarters. He is an officer of marines, and is insane.

Remain in the sick list, the man with wound of the 18th; the rheumatic case of the 19th; with the complaints of the 30th, and 31st ult.

END OF THE THIRD VOYAGE.

PART IV.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE SICK LIST.

CHAPTER I.

Review of the Sick Liſt, from the 30th of December 1771, to the 26th of Auguſt 1772.

In the following Review it is to be obſerved, 1ſt, That an account of the ſtate of the weather is purpoſely omitted to avoid repetitions, as it is ſtated at full length in the Meteorological Journal, to which every perſon may have recourſe. 2dly, That when any diſeaſe aſſumed a new aſpect, the patient was entered upon the liſt as if it had been a new caſe; this was alſo attended to throughout the Journal. 3dly, That all ſlight fevers, coughs, or indiſpoſitions, which occurred in a cold climate, are generally termed colds. 4thly, That all ſlight fevers, head-achs, nauſea, and diarrhœa, which occurred in a hot climate, are frequently called bilious complaints, or bilious indiſpoſitions.

DECEMBER and JANUARY 1771-2.

THE complaints in the ſick liſt, when we ſailed, proceeded chiefly from drunkenneſs; from the people lying about the decks, and ſleeping in their clothes: conſequently were attended with febrile ſymptoms, quick and full pulſes, head-achs and thirſt, which were carried off by moderate evacuations and the ſaline mixture *, with from five and twenty to forty drops of Huxham's eſſence of antimony, evening and morning, in ſage tea or barley water, for drink; and by abſtinence. When cough attended the fever, a ſpermaceti or an oily mixture was preſcribed.

FOR contuſions, unleſs they were violent—when it became neceſſary to uſe evacuations at firſt—various epithems, ſuch as oxycrate; ol. terebinth.; linim. ſapon.; ſp. vin. rect. camph. with compreſſes and bandages, were applied.

THE obſervations on rheumatiſm will be noticed hereafter.

WE had no ſooner got into a warm climate than bilious complaints made their appearance. Theſe will alſo be taken notice of in the ſequel of the work.

The number on the ſick liſt varied frequently, but decreaſed towards the end of the month. The patients were: eleven with colds, or ſlight fevers, pains and coughs; five with bilious indiſpoſition;

* See p. 76, 77.

two

two with rheumatiſm; three with contuſion; and one with ulcer.

February 1772.

It merits obſervation, that when we anchored on the 2d of the month in Praya Bay, St. Jago, there was only one patient, with ulcer, in the ſick liſt; that a remitting fever made its appearance that night; the ſentinel poſted over the water upon the booms having been ſeized with it; and that two men were taken ill with it the day following; after which the ſick liſt increaſed daily with remitting fever, and bilious complaints. Whether our men were actually infected from the ſhip being ſo near to the ſickly Dutch Eaſt Indiaman or not, I cannot poſitively ſay, although I am inclined to think they were. Firſt, becauſe infectious effluvia by winds are wafted, from diſeaſed bodies, to a much greater diſtance than there was between the ſickly Dutchman and our ſhip. Secondly, becauſe a number of the officers, as well as ſeamen on board, perceived, when they were looking towards the Dutch ſhip, a very diſagreeable ſmell, if the Dutch ſhip veered with the wind, ſo as that our ſhip was to leeward.

Our men had no communication with the people of the Dutch ſhip, that having been carefully prevented by Capt. Collingwood's particular directions. Whether it be doubtful or not, that our men were

infected from the Rainbow's lying ſo cloſe to that ſickly ſhip, the caution of changing a healthy ſhip's birth appears highly neceſſary, when the ſituation of the latter is found to be ſo near a dangerous neighbour, and will moſt certainly compenſate the people for the trouble of getting the anchor up again, and moving to a greater diſtance from the ſickly ſhip.

The lancet was cautiouſly uſed in curing the fever. Gentle emetics and cathartics; the ſaline mixture and antimonials; cooling and ſubacid drink *; and the bark, with very light diet, reſtored them to health †. Some of the ſlighteſt caſes were cured, with an emetic of the tart. emetic.; a doſe of ſalts the day after; Huxham's eſſence of antimony given twice a day; drink acidulated moſt commonly with lime juice or tamarinds; an abſtemious diet ‡; and the elixir vitr. afterwards, forenoon and afternoon, to brace up their relaxed ſtomachs. For thoſe who had diarrhœa, fifteen grains of ipecacuan. was the vomit. The other caſes were eaſily recovered.

We had hardly got over this fever, before another commenced amongſt the men employed in watering the ſhip at Sierra Leon. The ſituation

* See p. 76, 77.

† See the two firſt caſes of the remitting fever, Part V. chap. i. § 6.

‡ Ibidem.

they

they lay in on ſhore, I have already deſcribed. It appears, in the State of the Sick Liſt*, that none of the ſhip's company, beſides thoſe men, and one that came from a merchant ſhip, were ſeized with fever at that time. I therefore think it evident, that their lying aſhore was the ſole cauſe of their ſickneſs, which ſhall be ſpoken of more at large in next month's Review.

The ſick liſt increaſed until the 15th day of the month, decreaſed until the 19th, and afterwards increaſed. The patients were: ſix with remitting fever; twelve with ſlight fever; two with diarrhœa; one with nauſea; one caſe of belly-ach; two with eruptions; one with cough; one with deafneſs; one with contuſion; and one lame patient.

March 1772.

The ſick liſt varied frequently, but rather increaſed to the 25th of the month, and then decreaſed. The diſeaſes were: ſix with remitting fever; ſeven with ſlight fever; four with head-ach; four with belly-ach; three caſes of diarrhœa; one of nauſea; one of eryſipelas; one of piles; two of abſceſſes; one of guinea worm; and one lame patient.

The remitting fever of this month was much more malignant than the one at St. Jago. The paroxyſms were longer, the ſymptoms more vio-

* 27th Feb. 1772.

lent, and the remiſſions leſs diſtinct. I was obliged to give either wine; tinct. cort. Peruv.; or tinct. theb. along with the bark to enable the ſtomach to retain it; and to apply bliſters. Two patients only were bled: the man who came from the merchant ſhip; and a marine who, I learned, was ſubject to maniacal complaints. Excepting this man, no perſon who had hitherto had the remitting fever bore bleeding well, or ſeemed to receive any benefit from it. All the fever patients but one marine recovered within the month *.

The caſes of belly-ach were cured by repeated doſes of common purging ſalts, demulcent drink, thin rice or water gruel, and barley water, and ſmall doſes of opium.

The patient with eryſipelas, who came from a merchant ſhip, was cured by fomentations, cataplaſms, and ſuch medicines as relieved the bilious complaints.—Theſe proceeded from the heat of the climate, from eating freſh fiſh, green plantains and bananas, immoderately, and from new fiery ſpirits which the blacks ſold them—and yielded to the ſame treatment as they did laſt month.

April 1772.

This month was remarkable for remitting fevers; and what deſerves particular attention is, that, except one patient, they attacked thoſe men only

* See Part V. chap. i. § 6.

who

who ſlept aſhore at St. Thomas's iſland, the night of the great tornado. In ſeveral patients, the fever was far more malignant than it was in any of the preceding months; the paroxyſms being extremely violent, the remiſſions very imperfect, and of very ſhort duration. The fever aſſumed different types in every period. Their fear of dying, and deſpondency, were particularly diſtreſſing.

In curing the fever, bleeding was never uſed*.

Bilious indiſpoſitions were numerous, and in ſeveral caſes commenced with great violence. However, they all terminated favourably in a few days, by the ſimple method already deſcribed in the two preceding months.

The aſthmatic patient had been long ill, and came on board the Rainbow from the Weaſel, purpoſely to be longer in a warm climate, as our ſhip was to go to the Weſt Indies, and the ſloop ſtraight home. He had an habitual ague alſo, which the bark always carried off, after a vomit and purge were adminiſtered. None of the other complaints were difficult to be removed.

The ſick liſt frequently varied in number; and at the end of the month was much increaſed. The patients were: ten caſes of remitting fever; four of ſlight fever; nine of head-ach; two of nauſea; five of diarrhœa; one of belly-ach; two from ſuppreſſed

* See Part V. chap. i. § 6. case 7.

perſpira-

perſpiration; one of aſthma; one of cough; three of contuſion; one of guinea worm; and one lame.

May 1772.

In the beginning of the month we continued to feel the unhappy effects of the people's having ſlept on ſhore at the iſland of St. Thomas, a number of them being ſeized with the fever. It is ſomewhat remarkable that none of the officers* who lay aſhore that night had fevers, notwithſtanding there was no apparent difference that night in their ſituations: for, though they were in different parts of the houſe, they all had large wood fires. Some of the officers had bilious complaints, and were much afraid they would have the fever.

I treated my patients in the ſame way hitherto followed, and fortunately they all recovered. One died the 5th of the month, and the ſeventh day of his illneſs. He did not ſleep aſhore, but had been much expoſed to the ſun in a boat for ſome days at that iſland. His fever never remitted, and he was remarkably depreſſed from the moment he was ſeized †. Moderate evacuations were repeated; the ſaline mixture with antimonials, pediluvium, camphor, contrayerva, and bliſters, were ineffectually adminiſtered. I did not adminiſter the bark, although I wiſh I had done it, notwithſtanding the

* Petty officers are included here.

† See the firſt anomalous caſe, Part V. ch. i. § 3.

fever

fever did not remit; and though there never appeared any indication of ſuch imminent danger, far leſs of ſo ſpeedy and fatal a termination of his caſe. Sorry I am that I ever paid any regard to advice on this ſubject.

About the latter end of the month, ſeveral men who had been very ill of the fever relapſed after we got into the N. E. trade *, where I have ſtyled thoſe relapſes intermittents, becauſe there were intermiſſions. The fever was in fact the ſame as they had had before, with this difference only, that it now appeared in a milder form. After adminiſtering an emetic and a purge, it was ſoon carried off by the bark.

The number on the ſick liſt varied ſeveral times, but decreaſed greatly towards the end of the month. The patients in all were: four with remitting fever; four with relapſed fever; five caſes of ſlight fever; one of head-ach; one of nauſea; two of cough; one of aſthma; and one with hæmorrhoids.

June 1772.

The direful conſequences of the abominable practice which ſeamen have, of getting drunk as often as they can, and of their paſſion for new ſpirits, were experienced †. So fatally are they bent upon their

* See the State of the Sick List, May 1792, where I have styled those relapses intermittents.

† See the Journal.

own

own deſtruction, notwithſtanding the pain and diſgrace of the puniſhment, which they are ſure to incur for their drunken riots! Some of the weakeſt of the fever convaleſcents continued to relapſe; a few of whom were ſent to the hoſpital for the benefit of freſh diet, as the ſhip's company were allowed freſh beef only once a week. One man was killed by a fall from the main-topmaſt head, upon the quarter-deck. No wound appeared about him, but in one of his legs, which was broken in two places. He breathed only a few minutes, though a vein was opened in each arm, and every method taken to recover him. None of the other accidents were dangerous. They were treated after the ſame manner as the contuſions in January. Common dreſſings were applied to the wound. I preſcribed for the bilious patients, as in February. The obſervations on ulcers in general are ſubjoined to the monthly Review and caſes.

The ſick liſt rather increaſed all the month. The caſes were: one of remitting fever; one of relapſed fever; ten of ſlight fever; three of headach; four of diarrhœa; one of belly-ach; one of ſuppreſſed perſpiration; one of eryſipelas; one of old aſthma; one of rheumatiſm; one of lumbago; ſeven of contuſion; one of wound; one of fracture; one of inflammation; one of ulcer; and two lame. The fracture was that of the man killed by the fall.

JULY 1772.

The pernicious effects of new rum were ſtill manifeſt amongſt the people. Happily for them we ſailed from Jamaica early in the month. Of the bilious patients, one only, who was a hard drinker, was ſeized with remitting fever. I preſcribed for them as for ſimilar caſes in the preceding months. The guinea worm which broke, formed a large abſceſs, and became very troubleſome, though great care was taken of it. A garlic poultice is eſteemed the beſt application, on the coaſt of Africa, for extracting the worm, both before and after it is broke. Before it breaks, the poultice certainly facilitates a more ſpeedy extraction of the worm; but afterwards it ſeems to poſſeſs no ſpecific property in curing it. The acute pain which follows the breaking of the worm; the inflammation, and the trouble of dreſſing afterwards, ought to inculcate great care to guard againſt pulling it out raſhly; for the part is very eaſily healed up, if the worm be got out entire. Of the caſe of hæmoptyſis, particular notice ſhall be taken next month.

The ſick liſt varied frequently in number. At the end of the month it was much decreaſed. All the caſes were: one of remitting fever; five of ſlight fever; two of nauſea; one of diarrhœa; one of hæmoptyſis; one of cough; one of rheumatiſm; one of contuſion; two of inflammation; and one of guinea worm.

AUGUST

AUGUST 1772.

Fewer men complained this, than in any preceding month. Three only were added to the ſick liſt before the 10th; viz. one with fever; one with cough; and one with furuncle. The weather becoming very cold, was particularly felt by thoſe who were ill provided for the change, their clothes having been ſold in the Weſt Indies for rum. Moſt of them were conſequently ſeized with feveriſh ſymptoms, from perſpiration being ſuppreſſed. But theſe complaints were ſoon carried off by moderate evacuations, and ſupplying them with clothes. The other patients were moſtly recovered by the methods before mentioned.

The fever caſe which was added to the ſick liſt, firſt day of the month, was anomalous, and the man died the 18th. He had been long drooping, and had not eat his victuals regularly *. Repeated evacuations; antimonials; Dr. James's fever powder; camphor; tinct. ſerp. virg. pulv.; contrayerv. co.; confect. cardiac. wine and bliſters, were tried with drink.

The patient with hæmoptyſis died the 2d of the month, in the ninth ſevere paroxyſm. He was about fourteen years of age, very weakly, and was ſubject to cough, with complaints in his breaſt from an old hurt. The hæmoptyſis began with a fit of coughing. In the firſt paroxyſms large quan-

* For a particular account of the caſe, see part V. ch. i. § 3.

tities

tities of black grumous blood were vomited; but it became gradually thinner, florid, and ſpumous. The ſtool which he had after the firſt paroxyſm was ſomewhat bloody. His ſtools and urine contained ever after very little or no blood; and in the intermiſſions he expectorated very little with his cough. From his being at firſt ſeized he became much dejected, and had always a degree of fever upon him. In the act of vomiting, he found great pain in his breaſt, but never complained of pain at any other time. He never had any previous knowledge of a fit coming on. The night before he died, he was ſeized with acute pain over one of his eyes, *of which he was blind*; but the pain did not continue long. His appetite never failed him, and he ſlept very well all the time he was bad, unleſs a paroxyſm happened in the night.

By veneſection, repeated in ſmall quantities; gentle purges; refrigerating and aſtringent medicines; and abſtemious diet there was at one time a deceitful appearance of his recovering.

When the ſhip arrived at Spithead on the 26th of the month, there was only one patient, a caſe of rheumatiſm, in the ſick liſt; ſo that it rather decreaſed all the month. In all, there were added to the ſick liſt, one with remitting fever; ten with ſlight fever; two with head-ach; two with cough; one with rheumatiſm; two with contuſion; one with inflammation; and one with abſceſs.

During

During the voyage, two patients with anomalous fever, one with hæmoptyſis, and one by an accident died.

I think it well worthy of obſervation, that of all the caſes of remitting fever that occurred in the voyage, not one hepatic complaint enſued; which is a ſufficient encomium on the bark, as an innocent and effectual cure for remittent fever.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER II.

Review of the Sick Liſt, from the 30th of November 1772, to the 24th of Auguſt 1773.

December 1772.

When we left England, the complaints in the ſick liſt were chiefly the effects of intemperance, which did not wear off before the end of the month.

I ought to have firſt obſerved, that while the ſhip continued in England, the ſhip's company were generally healthy, notwithſtanding their irregularities. In the latter end of October, however, three men were ſent to the hoſpital very ill of fever. The head-ach was violent; and a languid pulſe, with delirium, came on very early. Five with fever; two with ſcurvy; one with head-ach; one with cough; one weak patient; one with rheumatiſm; one with ſuffuſion; eleven with ulcer; one with wound; and one lame man were ſent to the hoſpital in that time.

The change of climate made very little alteration on the people's health all the month, as appears in the Journal. The colds, or feveriſh complaints, having proceeded from drunkenneſs, and having occurred early in the month, bore bleeding to advantage; which, together with emetics; cathar-

tics; gentle diaphoretics; abſtinence from ſalt proviſions; and diluting drink, ſoon removed them; as in January laſt.

The caſe of remitting fever was accompanied with very bad cough; and as the ſymptoms indicated the neceſſity of it, I took away ſome blood twice, and then followed the method of cure as mentioned in February laſt. The patient recovered in ſixteen days.

The patient with intermittent was eaſily cured by a vomit, a purge, and the bark; though he often relapſed with eaſterly winds. He was a brown Creole, and had a very bad remitting fever the preceding voyage, from lying on ſhore at the iſland of St. Thomas *.

The quinſy and parotis were ſubdued by the ſame means as the colds. The ſore throat proceeded from a venereal cauſe. After proper applications were made to the fractured clavicle, the caſe was treated as one of the colds. Purges and an abſtemimous diet removed the eruptions.

The chirurgical patients were managed as in ſimilar caſes on the preceding voyage. The ſick liſt varied frequently in number. At the end of the month it contained only two patients. They were in all: one with remitting fever; one with intermitting fever; one with ſlight fever; ſeven with colds and feveriſh ſymptoms; two with nauſea; three with

* See Part V. ch. i. § 6.

cough;

cough; one with quinſy; one with ſore throat; one with parotis; one with eruption; one with fractured clavicle; two with contuſion; one with wound; one with ſcald; one with old guinea worm; one with ulcer; and one lame man.

Spruce beer began to be ſerved to the ſhip's company on the 17th of the month.

January 1773.

Notwithſtanding the month was much hotter than it had been laſt February, when we were at Sierra Leon, we had fewer, yet more variety of caſes. The ſick liſt varied frequently in number, and began to increaſe towards the end.

Two caſes of remitting fever occurred, one of which was ſlight; the other was a healthy young man who had never been in a hot climate before. This young man was bad, and continued very weak a conſiderable time after his fever; owing to his reluctance to take a ſufficient quantity of bark. There was nothing ſingular in his caſe. I preſcribed for him as I did for caſes of fever during the former voyage; and alſo for the bilious complaints, which were ſoon removed.

The caſes of ſore throat, accompanied with inflammatory ſymptoms, were cured as ſuch caſes were in January laſt. It is to be obſerved that they occurred before the thermometer got high.

The gouty patient was indebted to nature alone for the termination of the fit, by a free perſpiration of the affected part.

The Diſpatch's men were much afflicted with bilious complaints, and ſeveral were affected with remitting fever; which in ſome meaſure might probably proceed from their indiſcreet uſe of the cold bath, after we got to Teneriff. Inſtead of its relaxing the pores of the ſkin, and thereby promoting free perſpiration, which is ſo neceſſary to health, it naturally produced a contrary effect. They had juſt left England in the winter ſeaſon, with their ſyſtems invigorated, and every fibre braced up, conſequently they ſtood in no need of a cold bath to brace them up more. I know that in relaxed habits, when inſenſible perſpiration is ſuppreſſed, or defective, the cold bath, by ſtrengthening the whole ſyſtem, will increaſe it; but ſurely their habits were not in that ſtate. The cold bath, to thoſe who have been a conſiderable time in a hot climate, muſt, generally ſpeaking, be highly beneficial, for obvious reaſons; and it is abſolutely neceſſary at times, in any climate, for the ſake of cleanlineſs, as well as for medicinal purpoſes; but if people, who are not acquainted with phyſic, go from northern latitudes, in the winter eſpecially, to a hot climate, and want to promote a free perſpiration by bathing, immediately upon entering into ſuch a climate, they ſhould uſe a warm bath, moderately, which will relax the rigid fibres of the ſkin, open its pores, and increaſe the perſpiration. By this method they would obtain their end: however, I am far from being of opinion that an indiſcriminate

criminate uſe of it would be judicious practice, or commendable.

Perhaps the beſt general preparatives for a change of climate, are temperance, moderate exerciſe, and keeping the bowels open. Evacuations may be neceſſary in ſome habits, even blood letting, but theſe are few compared to the number who do not require it, or who may be injured by it.

There were added to the ſick liſt this month, in all: two caſes of remitting fever; three of ſlight fever; four of nauſea; one of head-ach; one of gout; one of ſore throat; one of ophthalmia; one of ſtrain; one of contuſion; two of inflammation; two of abſceſs; one of guinea worm; and four lame patients.

February 1773.

The people were remarkably healthy, notwithſtanding the great number who were employed in wooding and watering the ſhip. None of them ſlept aſhore. But I think I may with propriety venture to aſcribe their eſcaping ſickneſs to the tincture of bark having been adminiſtered to every man regularly before they were ſent aſhore in the morning. What principally encouraged me to make trial of that medicine, as a preventive from fever, was the recollection of the great benefit which thoſe who ſlept on ſhore at the iſland of St. Thomas, the preceding voyage, derived from taking only a ſingle doſe of bark tincture the next

morning; it having, according to their expreſſion, *put new life in them.*

One half of the diſeaſes of this month proceeded from the men's drinking new fiery ſpirits, which they got from the black people at Cape Coaſt. The caſe of belly-ach, and of nauſea of laſt month, moſt probably were owing to their eating freſh fiſh, unripe plantains, bananas, and what new ſpirits they drank at Sierra Leon, together with the heat of the climate. I preſcribed for them as I did for ſimilar caſes before.

The ſick liſt rather decreaſed. The patients were: four with ſlight fever; two with head-ach; one with belly-ach; two with rheumatiſm; one with eruption; one with contuſion; and one with inflammation.

March 1773.

The men continued remarkably healthy all the month, if it be remembered how great the heat was until the middle of it; the prodigious quantity of rain; the frequent calms; and the very heavy dews in the nights. Towards the end, the ſick liſt began to increaſe. The caſes admitted were: two of remitting fever; one of ſlight fever; three of nauſea; one of cold; one of cough; one of aſthma; one of ſore throat; two of rheumatiſm; one of nephritis; one of wound; and one lame man.

One of the caſes of remitting fever was ſlight; the

the other was very bad *. I preſcribed for them, and for all the other patients, as I had done before in ſimilar caſes. One of the caſes of nauſea was an old man who was ſpared to a merchant ſhip at Sierra Leon the preceding voyage, and was purpoſely left behind by the wretch who commanded her, when he ſailed. When we arrived in the river, he came on board and told his diſmal ſtory, and that he had been obliged to the natives for a bare ſubſiſtence. In his countenance both famine and diſeaſe were ſtrongly depicted. I immediately took him under my care; and after a gentle emetic and purge, I gave him four ounces of a wine tincture of bark, twice a day; ſtrictly prohibiting him for a long time from ſalt meat; and interpoſing, as I thought fit, both the emetic and the purge. By which means he was only afflicted with very ſlight indiſpoſition; and was very well when he left us in May, in the Weſt Indies.

The ſpruce beer being expended, wine was ſerved to the ſhip's company on the 8th of the month. Were ſpruce beer well fermented, and the ſeamens' labour always moderate in hot climates, I believe it would be a very ſalutary drink for them. But it was ſeldom fermented well on board the Rainbow; and during the greater part of the time it was ſerved to the men when employed on hard work, ſuch as cutting wood: each man had half a pint of rum,

* See Part V. § 6. caſe 13.

or a pint of wine, beſides his beer and tincture of bark every morning, which ſupported him in health.

APRIL 1773.

There was little alteration in the ſick liſt before the 15th of the month. The weather then becoming cold, a few feveriſh complaints, ſome caſes of rheumatiſm, and ſome ſcorbutic ſymptoms made their appearance; and at the latter end it was conſiderably increaſed. Two of the feveriſh caſes became remitting fevers; and ſigns of ſcurvy made their appearance, in one caſe, as ſoon as the patient got over his fever. The patients were: two with remitting fever; four with ſlight fever; three with head-ach; one with belly-ach; four with rheumatiſm; one with ophthalmia; and two with ſcorbutic ulcers.

With reſpect to the ſcorbutic caſes, I judged wine proper for them, which I did not allow to the other patients. I gave them all the quantity *, with bark and elixir of vitriol; taking care likewiſe to promote the cuticular, and urinary diſcharges, as well as to keep their bodies open with lenitive purges. The ulcers were carefully dreſſed as often as it ſeemed neceſſary.

Though they were not cured by this method, they were much relieved. When we arrived at Antigua and St. Kitt's, we could neither

* Here, and when all the quantity, or his wine, is mentioned in future, is meant all their allowance, which was a purſer's pint daily.

get

get fruit, vegetables, nor any freſh proviſions: a violent hurricane, which happened there not long before, had deſtroyed every thing, both in the gardens and fields. I was therefore obliged to perſiſt in my own method with the ſick.

The other patients were treated as ſimilar caſes had been treated in former months.

May 1773.

This proved the moſt unhealthy month we had hitherto experienced; few, however, except ſcorbutic patients, were added to the ſick liſt before the 18th, when the dyſentery made its appearance. In all there were added to the ſick liſt: four with remitting fever; one with intermitting fever; eleven with ſlight fever; four with nauſea; one with headach; twenty-one with dyſentery, ſome of which caſes were mild; two with diarrhœa; nine with ſcurvy; one with eruption; six with contuſion; and one lame patient.

The bilious indiſpoſitions and lame complaints were the conſequence of immoderate drinking, and were cured as in former months. The caſes of remitting fever, and chiefly the caſes of dyſentery, I ſent to the hoſpital. Some of the latter were cured on board by evacuations, opiates, and a very light diet. Such were indebted to good conſtitutions for having been ſlightly attacked, and for their ſpeedy recovery from that fatal diſeaſe. By evacuations I here mean emetics and cathartics only, for

for not a man was let blood *. With regard to the method which I followed in the cure, I ſhall briefly inſert it at the end of the Review of June.

A remarkable change in the health of the people, particularly amongſt the marines, to whom the dyſentery (which now attacked the men) proved moſt fatal, having taken place this month, it may be worth while to pauſe and inquire what were its procatarctic and proximate cauſes. Such an inquiry ſeems to be the more neceſſary, becauſe all the other ſhips' companies at Port Royal were healthy; and becauſe there was not a patient with flux at the hoſpital before our men were ſent to it; where it ſoon ſpread amongſt our ſcorbutic people, who were put in the ſame wards with the dyſenteric patients. I cannot ſuppoſe that there was a particular tendency in the conſtitution of the air, to produce the dyſentery on board of the Rainbow, more than on board any of the other ſhips which were lying near to us. The following queries may perhaps throw ſome light on the ſubject. If they do not explain the real cauſe of the flux, as well as of the other diſeaſes on board the Rainbow, I leave it to every perſon to form his own opinion on the ſubject.

Though we continued very healthy during the great heat, the very heavy rains, the exceeding denſe and moiſt atmoſphere, and very frequent

* See Part V. § 5.

calms

calms which occurred in March; during part of the month of April; during the very light winds, with cloudy atmoſphere in the firſt part; and a very cold trade wind in the latter part of April—Were not theſe circumſtances, together with our long paſſage from Cape Coaſt to Jamaica; the men all this time having neither freſh meat, vegetables, nor fruit; but often, in ſhortening ſail, expoſed to ſcorching heats, deluges of rain, and very cold winds:—Were not theſe concurring circumſtances ſufficient to form the procatarctic cauſe of the ſcurvy appearing in the end of April; and of the dyſentery appearing in the end of May? Were the immoderate uſe of vegetables, of fruit, of new fiery ſpirits, brackiſh water, which we unfortunately got on board for ſome time, and the unuſual hot weather, at Jamaica, ſufficient to form the proximate cauſe of theſe diſeaſes, particularly of the flux?

By the by, *with reſpect to the badneſs of the weather on our paſſage to the Weſt Indies, it ought to caution others from ever attempting to make their paſſage from the Gold Coaſt, to any part of the Weſt Indies, or Europe, without going to the ſouthward of the equator.* The advantage ariſing from making our paſſage in that manner, the firſt and laſt voyage, appears very evident in the Journal.

As to the poſſibility of preventing the dyſentery from becoming epidemical, or ſo fatal as it was, I ſhall ſtate two other queries.

The

The dyſentery not having made its appearance until a week after we arrived at Jamaica—in which time it was poſſible to have got the ſhip refitted for ſea; and for the men to have ſupplied themſelves with plenty of vegetables, fruit, and with a ſufficient quantity of ſugar and coffee, to have ſerved them on the paſſage homeward*—Would it not, in all human probability, have been prevented from becoming either ſo general, or ſo fatal, had we been permitted to ſail from thence in eight or ten days time?

But as the ſhip was detained there ſo long, would it not have been the means of repairing, in ſome meaſure, the men's health, and of rendering the flux leſs epidemic and malignant, to have allowed the ſhip's company freſh meat every meat day?

However, the Admiral did not think proper to grant either of the applications which were made to him by Captain Collingwood, on both theſe ſubjects.

His Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, after having one year made a very long paſſage from the coaſt of Africa to Jamaica, and being detained there longer than uſual, the ſhip's company, though they were healthy when the ſhip arrived, were ſeized with a very bad fever, which every one ſuppoſed would not have happened, had ſhe been ſent from thence ſoon:

* Though all ſeamen are not ſo prudent as to provide theſe —many of them are.

and

and that the fever would have been rendered leſs malignant, and leſs epidemic, had they been ſent to ſea as ſoon as it made its appearance. Unleſs his Majeſty's ſervice abſolutely prevents it, the ſhip that has been upon the coaſt of Guinea, when ſhe touches at Jamaica, ſhould be refitted as ſpeedily as poſſible and ſent home to England, for œconomical and political reaſons.

JUNE 1773.

The dyſentery ſtill continued to rage amongſt the people, attacking young and old; but none of the officers were ſeized with it. However, this is not much to be wondered at, if it be conſidered that they lived better in every reſpect, and were not expoſed to ſo many hardſhips as the people were: nor did they afterwards run into the exceſſes which theſe thoughtleſs creatures did at Jamaica.

All the attendants of the ſick were affected with flux. Many of the patients relapſed after they came on board, from the hoſpital, as recovered. The ſick, who remained on board, eſcaped better than thoſe ſent to the hoſpital; though ſome of them alſo relapſed. Four died on ſhore, and ſeveral of thoſe who were ſent on board, very weak. Six, of the ten who died, were marines.

I cannot help lamenting the fate of the weak hoſpital flux, and ſome of the other patients, who

ſeemed

ſeemed to ſuffer merely from our anchoring at Blue Fields. They were apparently recovering before we put into that harbour, which produced an immediate alteration amongſt the ſick for the worſe. The perſpiration being checked, fell upon the already very weak and relaxed inteſtines, which again increaſed the flux; and re-excited the inflammation that ſoon terminated in death by mortification of the rectum, which the black, putrid, and highly offenſive ſtool or two, generally voided before death, is a preſumptive mark of, as they who have examined the bodies of thoſe who have died of dyſentery have always found *.

I generally began the cure by giving fifteen grains of ipecacuan. in powder; ſometimes, I only gave five or ſix grains; repeated that quantity two or three times, and wrought it off with warm water. The day after, I ordered an ounce of the common purging ſalts, with manna or coarſe brown ſugar, moſt commonly the latter; or, from

* But diſſections not being allowed on board of his Majeſty's ſhips, unleſs on ſome extraordinary occaſion, I can ſay nothing from my own obſervation of the morbid appearance of the intestines. I ſhall therefore refer the reader, deſirous of ſuch information, to Sir John Pringle's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, page 237; and Cleghorn, on the Diſeaſes of Minorca, page 246. Such an examination of the dead bodies on board of a ſhip would, indeed, not only be attended with much inconvenience; but would likewiſe occaſion much diſcontent, and murmuring amongſt the people, however beneficial it might prove.

half

half a drachm, to two ſcruples of rhubarb, ſometimes with nutmeg, and at other times with two grains of calomel. The vomit and purge were afterwards repeated, according to circumſtances, and an opiate given every night from their firſt complaining: Demulcent drink—either thin water, or rice gruel, barley water, and the white decoction; ſometimes water and a toaſt in it only were allowed. When the caſe was favourable, this ſimple method was ſufficient for the cure.

But when the diſeaſe was violent, and the patients were much reduced in the beginning of their illneſs, as they who came from Port Royal Hoſpital were, the flux, violent gripes, and teneſmus, became very obſtinate, and the cure exceedingly difficult. Emollient fomentations for the abdomen, emollient and antiſeptic clyſters, beſides internal medicines, and a farinaceous diet, I am ſorry to ſay it, were too often unſucceſsful *.

The cure of the caſes of remitting fever, which were not ſent to the hoſpital, and of the bilious complaints, was effected by the method I have already laid down in the Review of the former voyage. The hæmorrhage was cured by taking away ſome blood, gentle purges, and a temperate regimen. An account of the vomica ſhall be inſerted in the Review of next month.

* See Part. V. chap. ii. ſections 5 and 6.

All

All the diſeaſes of June were: twenty-four caſes of dyſentery; one of diarrhœa; two of remitting fever, one of which was mild; ten of ſlight fever; one of cough; one of vomica; one of ſore throat; one of hæmorrhage; one of ſcurvy; three of rheumatiſm; one of muſcular pain of the ſide; one of ſtrain; one of contuſion; and two of lameneſs.

July 1773.

Though the dyſentery was on its decline, a few very bad caſes occurred this month; and two marines died of it: one was at Port Royal Hoſpital, the other was added to the ſick liſt laſt month. They ſeemed to recover until the rainy weather came on, which occaſioned a number of other relapſes amongſt the convaleſcents, as well as of theirs. The ſick liſt rather decreaſed all the month, at the end of which there were only two in it. The patients in all were: ſixteen with dyſentery, many of them mild caſes; one with diarrhœa; two with ſlight remitting fever; one with cold; two with rheumatiſm; one with hypochondriaſis; one with ſcurvy; one with eruption; one with contuſion; and one with ulcer. I preſcribed for them as I did in preceding months.

The patient with the vomica died the 29th of the month. As his caſe appeared to me ſingular, I have inſerted it at length.

The

The Caſe of Vomica.

Lewis Campbell, ſeaman, aged about 35, rather weakly, was ſent to Port Royal Hoſpital for dyſentery, and returned on board as cured; but he ſoon relapſed, and his flux was attended with ſuppreſſion, and great pain in voiding of his urine. Such medicines as I judged proper were preſcribed for him. On the fourth day of his relapſe, he complained of cough, and pain in his back; his purging was alſo accompanied with gripes and teneſmus. As I imagined the pain of his back proceeded merely from weakneſs, and his cough from catching cold, in turning frequently out of bed in the night to the ſtool, I continued his former medicines. He complained on the 17th of June.

2d Day after complaining of the cough, he was much the ſame, and his medicines were continued.

3d, He complained of greater pain about his back, and his cough was more urgent and dry. His pulſe was quick and ſmall, and his countenance at times flushed.

I continued his medicines, and ordered ten grains of ſperm. cet. made into a bolus, with ol. olivar. opt. to be taken when the cough was urgent.

4th, He reſted ill in the night.

5th, No alteration was made in his medicine.

6th, His flux was better, but his cough was troubleſome.

troubleſome. An opiate was preſcribed twice a day, together with the other medicines.

7th, He had a good night.

8th, He complained much of the cough; I repeated the medicines.

9th, He was better, and expectorated freely very ill concocted matter. He was feveriſh at night, as were all the valetudinarian fluxes *. I therefore, beſides the former medicines, ordered him the following draught four times a day. ℞. Tinct. cort.vin. ℥i.; pulv.cort.Peruv. ʒſs.; aq. ſimp. ℥iſs.; tinct. theb. gut. iii. m.

10th, He was much better, though he became feveriſh towards night. The medicines were all repeated.

11th, His flux was abated much, and the teneſmus and gripes were eaſy. He expectorated, particularly in the morning, a large quantity of dark coloured fetid matter, with the cough, after which he found himſelf eaſier. He had been long ſubject to cough, and complaints in his breaſt, from a hurt which he had formerly received in the right ſide. I ordered him to uſe often a ſoft linctus, made of ſperm. cet. mel. Britan. acidulated with ſp. vitr. ten. and a little of the tinct. theb. His drink was a pectoral decoction.

12th, There was no alteration.

13th, His flux and its ſymptoms were very mo-

* We were now at Blueſields.

derate;

derate; but the expectoration, or rather vomiting of the matter in large quantities every morning, continued, which nearly ſuffocated him. The matter was very offenſive to his taſte and ſmell. Before the vomitting in the morning, the pain of his breaſt, eſpecially of the right ſide, was ſo great, that he could only lie on his back. He had conſtant febricula; his countenance and hands were ſallow and ſqualid; his hair was quite dry, and ſtood erect, with proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits. I epeated his medicines, and allowed him nouriſhing diet *.

14th, He was much the ſame, and complained more of his flux and gripes. The medicines were continued. The fit of vomiting the matter commonly happened in the morning with cough, when he was at the ſtool, owing, perhaps, to the matter being collected in the night, and preſſing upon the diaphragm when he was in an erect poſture.

15th, He had a very reſtleſs night with his cough. I ordered his medicines to be repeated. P. m. he was frequently purged and griped in the day.

16th, There was no alteration for the better. He took his medicines regularly.

17th, He was very weak from the flux, cough, and vomiting of the fetid pus, which was highly offenſive to him. He now expectorated a great quantity day and night. I continued his linctus,

* See Part V. end of § 5.

ptiſan, opiates, and diet, allowed him half a pint of wine*, and gave him an ounce of the tinct. cort. vin. four times a day.

18th, No alteration.

19th, He expectorated the pus in greater quantities through the day with his cough, and of the ſame dark colour. The hectic fever and fluſhed countenance continued with partial colliquative ſweats. He had very little appetite, and was thirſty in the night. I omitted the linctus; again ordered him the bark as on the 9th; and continued his ptiſan, opiates, wine, and diet.

20th, He was no better, but extremely weak, and his countenance much fallen. I preſcribed five doſes of the bark.

21ſt, He had a better night than uſual, and was more cheerful. I ordered him ſix doſes of the bark. His opiate now was a grain and a half of opium.

22d, He reſted worſe than he did the preceding night. He expectorated and puked a quart of pus in twenty-four hours; his flux and gripes were very moderate. I increaſed the doſe to two ſcruples of the bark, and gave him ſix doſes in the day, with his drink, diet, wine, and opiates as before.

23d, He was reſtleſs in the night, and very feveriſh. I repeated all his medicines.

* It is to be obſerved that the meaſures in the navy are one eighth leſs than they are on ſhore.

24th,

24th, There was little or no alteration.

25th, He reſted much better in the night, his flux was gone, and he expectorated leſs: he was ſick at the ſtomach; I ordered him ten grains of ipecacuan. which puked him, and gave him two copious ſtools. During the time of his vomiting his noſe bled a little. Afterwards he took his bark and wine as before.

26th, He was in much better ſpirits, and looked better. I repeated his bark, with his other medicines and diet as before.

27th, He had now ſeldom the hectic heats, colliquative ſweats or thirſt, and was regaining both his appetite and ſtrength. He coughed little, expectorated moderately; the pus was no longer fetid or offenſive to his taſte, and was of a laudable colour and conſiſtence. He remarked that the flies and inſects which, before he began to take the bark, always devoured the pus, would not now touch it. The attendants and people about him made the ſame obſervation: I ordered ſix drachms of the bark in the day, in the ſame manner as before; and an opiate at night only.

28th, He found himſelf much better, and complained of no pain about his breaſt, but felt pain when he lay on his right ſide. P. m. by the wine being omitted with his bark, without my knowledge, he puked and had ſeveral ſtools, and was feveriſh at night.

29th, He reſted very indifferently in the night, and had little appetite. I ordered his medicines, wine, and diet, to be repeated. His opiate for ſome nights paſt was two grains of opium.

30th, He was much better, his medicines and diet agreeing with him. P. m. the cough, the pain of the breaſt, and hectic fever returned.

31ſt, He was very indifferent, after a reſtleſs night. I ordered him two ſcruples of rhubarb, and only half an ounce of bark at four doſes, with wine, and the opiate. The rhubarb gave him two copious ſtools.

32d, He was much better after a tolerable night's reſt. He took his bark.

33d, He continued better, and perſpired freely. I repeated the bark, wine, and opiate.

34th, He complained of weakneſs only, expectorated a little laudable pus, and had no bad ſymptoms. I continued his medicines.

35th, He had ſeveral ſtools in the night. I preſcribed his medicines and diet as before.

36th, His perſpiration ſtopped, he was griped and frequently purged in the night; moſt probably from the diſagreeable change of weather *. I preſcribed a doſe of rhubarb, and afterwards the bark, wine, and opiate as before.

37th, He paſſed a reſtleſs night from the gripes and fever. A. m. he complained leſs though he

* See the Journal.

was

was very feveriſh. I repeated his bark and wine. P. m. he was hot, thirſty, very much dejected, and complained of great weakneſs. I gave him his opiate.

38th, The flux continued; he had a ſhort, dry, urgent cough, and was much weaker and deſponding. I omitted the bark, and preſcribed the diaſcord. mixture with his wine and ſmall doſes of opium. P. m. he was more feveriſh and began to rave.

39th, He was much worſe; his pulſe was very ſmall and quick, he was very thirſty, and raved more, and was hungry. I repeated his medicines as on the 38th day. P. m. his extremities became cold, he was quite reſtleſs, and his pulſe very irregular, and ſeemed to vibrate at times. I ordered him wine only.

40th, He had one ſtool in the night. His countenance was *hippocratic*; there was a cadaverous ſmell about him, and he grew much weaker. I continued his wine.

41ſt, His countenance was frequently diſtorted with convulſive twitches; he muttered deliriouſly, and was quite reſtleſs. His pulſe was thready and tremulous, and his hands were convulſed. In this manner he died at midnight.

Had we been ſo fortunate as to have had weſterly winds and good weather a fortnight, or three weeks longer, until he recovered more ſtrength, in all pro-

bability he would have recovered; but the eaſterly wind deſtroyed him.

August 1773.

It being rainy until the 20th of the month, the 7th and 12th days excepted, the ſick liſt continued increaſing. The patients were: eleven with dyſentery, chiefly caſes of relapſe; one with head-ach; one with cough; one with ſcurvy; one with rheumatiſm; three with contuſion; one with ophthalmia; one with abſceſs; and one with a dimneſs of ſight.

One patient, who was highly ſcorbutic, and a conſiderable time bad before he complained, died of relapſed dyſentery*. A marine likewiſe died of dyſentry: a very bad fever accompanied his flux†.

All the patients were treated as in former ſimilar caſes.

Ten of the men died this voyage of the dyſentery. Four died at Port Royal Hoſpital, and ſix on the paſſage from Jamaica to England; four of whom had been at the hoſpital. I reckon the patient who had the vomica one of the four. One man fell overboard and was drowned on the homeward paſſage from Jamaica.

* See case 6th of the Jamaica dysentery.

† See the 5th case of the Jamaica dysentery.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER III.

Review of the Sick Liſt, from the 21ſt of November 1773, to the 1ſt of September 1774.

NOVEMBER and DECEMBER 1773.

THE people continued amazingly healthy during the time that the ſhip ſtayed in England, conſidering their intemperance and indiſcretion. One man was drowned alongſide of the hulk, which the men were put on board of, whilſt the ſhip was in dock; one was killed by a fall from the ſhip's ſide into the dock: ſix weak from flux and other diſeaſes; ſix with fever; four with rheumatiſm; two with flux; two with cough; one with ulcer; and one with contuſion were ſent to the hoſpital in that time, beſides the men who were ſent when we arrived from Jamaica.

The diſeaſes of thoſe in the ſick liſt when we ſailed, proceeded, as on former voyages, from great intemperance and getting cold. Their number continued to increaſe until the end of December, when it was the ſame as at the time of our ſailing.

A new fever appeared on the 13th of December, whilſt we lay at Teneriff. I call it new, becauſe it did not occur on the two preceding voyages.

voyages. An account of it ſhall be inſerted at the end of next month's Review. I call it a catarrhous fever.

All the diſeaſes of the month were: three caſes of remitting fever, which were mild; ſix of ſlight fever; ſeven of catarrhous fever; one of intermitting fever; one of diarrhœa; one of cough; one of ſcurvy; two of rheumatiſm; one of hemorrhois; one of eruptions; one of weakneſs; one of nephritis; five of contuſion; one of ſtrain; two of inflammation; one of abſceſs; and three of ulcer.

I preſcribed for the feveriſh indiſpoſitions as already mentioned; and for the chirurgical patients, after the manner ſtated for contuſion in January 1772, excepting caſes of abſceſs and ulcer; the laſt of which will be noticed hereafter. Concerning an abſceſs I need ſay nothing. The hemorrhoids were cured by keeping the body open with a common purging electuary, to which flos ſulph. was added, after giving a ſmart purge; by fomentations, and anointing the parts with an emollient ſulphur ointment.

The ſcurvy appeared in the patient's ankle a few days after we ſailed; the cauſe of which proceeded, moſt probably, from his having ſprained it by being put in irons when drunk a little time before. He ſoon became exceedingly bad, being ſcarcely able to ſtand with the help of crutches. I ordered him lime juice with wine and ſugar twice a day,

a day, and a proper regimen *. He recovered in a great meaſure on board, but not perfectly.

January 1774.

The ſick liſt varied little, though it rather decreaſed all the month. In the beginning a few catarrhous fevers were admitted, which were ſucceeded by bilious complaints. The patients in all were: three with remitting fever, one of them only was bad; ſeven with ſlight fever; four with catarrhous fever; one with belly-ach; one with contuſion; one with inflammation; and two lame. I preſcribed for the bilious complaints as in February 1772.

The Catarrhous Fever deſcribed.

The catarrhous fever attacked both young and old; and it was remarkable, that it was moſt favourable to thoſe who were firſt affected with it, and towards its declenſion. What were its procatarctic, or proximate cauſes, I do not perfectly know. I have mentioned in the Journal, the 23d of February 1772, that the Weaſel's men were ſeized with catarrhous complaints whilſt they lay off Senegal, in very foggy weather, which probably was the cauſe of them: but in the Rainbow, the fever commenced at Teneriff, and diſappeared

* See Part V. chap. i. § 5.

whilſt

whilſt we lay off Senegal, in very indifferent weather.

In ſome patients this fever began with ſwelling, and pain in one ſide of the face and throat*; but generally the whole face and throat was ſwelled. The ſwelling ſeemed to be ſeated in the glands; but it was not remarkably hard. The uvula, tonſils, and ſublingual glands were enlarged and redder than natural. The patient was feveriſh, the ſwelling was painful, and at night there was an exacerbation. About the third day, the ſwelling was much increaſed, the whole head being affected. They ſpoke with pain, deglutition was difficult, and the fever with thirſt was more conſiderable. The ſixth day, the ſwelling, pain, and fever, were much abated; but they ſtill had pain in ſwallowing. They complained of an offenſive taſte and ſmell in their mouths and throats, although I never perceived in them an abſceſs, or an ulcer.

Moſt of them recovered in eight days, a few ſooner; one recovered on the 11th, and one was afterwards ſeized with cough and a very bad fever †.

The criſis of this fever was a copious perſpiration about the throat, a ſalivation, and the offenſive taſte and ſmell already mentioned.

* Could this fever be denominated angina parotidæa, or mumps? If this be the caſe, I never ſaw the mumps in ſo regular and bad a form; nor ſo epidemic.

† See caſe 15th of the fever, Part V.

From

From moſt of the patients I took a little blood, which was ſomewhat ſizy, and next day ordered a purge of ſalts. The ſalts were repeated as occaſion required, eſpecially when the bad taſte and ſmell were perceived. I afterwards ordered the ſaline mixture with Huxham's eſſence of antimony—from fifteen to forty drops—every ſix hours; allowed them ſage tea or barley water for drink; made them gargle frequently, with decoct. ſalv. mel. Britan. & acet. diſtil.; embrocated the parts with volatile liniment; covered them with flannel; and ordered them a light diet.

February 1774.

The patients were not numerous this month, and had chiefly bilious indiſpoſitions, which moſt probably proceeded from eating unripe plantains, bananas, freſh fiſh, and from the hot weather. I ordered ſuch medicines for them as I have already mentioned in February 1772.

Two caſes of remitting fever occurred. One of the patients who had been in the ſick liſt not long before, with a bilious complaint, had it favourably; the other died of it.

Though it is ſaid he died of remitting fever, ſtrictly ſpeaking it ſhould be called *anomalous*; becauſe the ſymptoms were neither pathognomonic of fever, nor of dyſentery, as appears in the following month's Review.

The ſick liſt decreaſed until the 10th of the month,

month, and then increaſed to the end. All the diſeaſes were: two caſes of remitting fever; ſix of ſlight fever; four of diarrhœa; one of belly-ach; one of cough; one of hypochondriaſis; one of piles; two of eruption; one of ſcrophula; one of ſtrain; two of contuſion; one of ulcer; and one of lameneſs.

MARCH 1774.

The ſhip's company was remarkably healthy all the month, which I may again venture to ſay was principally owing to the tincture of bark having been adminiſtered to the people who were employed on ſhore duty, after the ſame manner as on the preceding voyage. This circumſtance deſerves the more particular attention, becauſe they had not the advantage of getting any freſh ſtock, when the ſhip was at the Cape de Verd Iſlands, as theyhad had the two preceding voyages. Another circumſtance is worthy of notice—the marine, one of the wooding party, who got drunk, and lay in the woods one night, and amongſt the blacks the following night, at Sierra Leon, as remarked in the Journal, never had the leaſt ailment, from my having taken the precaution to give him the bark, after a vomit and purge.

The ſick liſt continued to decreaſe until the 24th of the month, when a few ſlight ailments were added to it. The ophthalmia remitted, and after vomiting and purging the patient, it was carried off by the bark. The old ſcorbutic patient recovered

recovered very much, from being ſent on ſhore at Sierra Leon and Cape Coaſt every day, though he was a dirty indolent wretch. The man with hypochondriaſis * grew worſe, and was ſo obſtinate that he would take no medicines. I preſcribed for the other diſeaſes as in preceding months. The man with the fiſtula in ano had a draining from an old inciſion, which had been made in an abſceſs. His body was kept open, and dreſſings applied to the part.

In all were added to the ſick liſt: four with ſlight fever; one with diarrhœa; one with ophthalmia; ſome ſlight ophthalmic complaints; one with excoriation; and one with old fiſtula in ano. The patient whoſe caſe was anomalous died the 6th of the month.

The Anomalous Caſe.

William Macartney, ſeaman, aged about fifty-ſix years, after having been ailing a month, while we lay at Sierra Leon, on the 24th of February, complained of purging with ſevere gripes, of puking, head-ach, thirſt, great weakneſs, and univerſal pains with ſlight fever. His countenance was ſallow. I ordered fifteen grains of ipecacuan. and an opiate at bed time, with barley water for his drink.

* This poor man was the officer of marines, and was lunatic. But out of delicacy, I called his diſeaſe by this name. He never recovered his reaſon. I underſtood afterwards that it was brought on by an abuſe of hydrargyrus.

2d Day

2d Day of complaining, there was no alteration: I preſcribed two ſcruples of rhubarb. P. m. he was griped all the day, and had only one ſtool. An emollient clyſter was therefore adminiſtered, and the opiate—half a grain, repeated at night.

3d, He had a bad night; from conſtant gripes and a fruitleſs deſire of going to ſtool. I ordered pulv. ipecacuan. gr. v.; tinct. heb. gut. vi. in a little water and ſyrup thrice a day. P. m. he found himſelf eaſier, and his thirſt leſs, though his medicine had only puked him. The clyſter and anodyne were repeated. I allowed him a little wine.

4th, He paſſed a reſtleſs night, and was not relieved, though he had had ſeveral copious ſtools: I repeated the rhubarb, anodyne, and wine. P. m. he had ſeveral ſtools; was very weak, and much depreſſed, had no appetite, and his gripes with the febrile ſymptoms continued.

5th, He was not better. I found he had long been ſubject to complaints in his bowels, from dry belly-ach, which he formerly had in the Weſt Indies. A. m. I ordered him two of the following pills, with plenty of demulcent drink, (June 1773) and the opiate at night. ℞. pulv. r. rhei. ʒi.; tart. emet. gr. iv.; ſapon. ven. gr. viii.; tinct. thebaic. gut. xxxvi. ſyr. ſimp. to make a maſs to be divided into twelve pills. A. m. he had no ſtool: the clyſter was repeated.

6th, He

6th, He reſted better. He had one ſtool from his clyſter. The abdomen was ſwelled and tenſe, and the febricula ſtill continued: I repeated the pills, and ordered the abdomen to be well fomented, which relieved him. P. m. his countenance was ghaſtly. I preſcribed camphor gr. vi. and gave him the wine and opiate.

7th, He paſſed a bad night; dozed with his eyes half open, and was in no reſpect better, though he had two copious ſtools in the night. P. m. he was no eaſier. I repeated the pills, and gave him ten grains of camphor, with the anodyne and wine.

8th, He had ſeveral ſtools in the night; the ſwelling and tenſion of the abdomen were, however, very troubleſome. I ordered his medicines, wine, and drink to be continued. P. m. his body was lax.

9th, The abdomen was more diſtended and hard, though not conſtipated, nor had he any obſtruction of urine. His pulſe was very ſmall, his ſkin was only moderately warm, yet his thirſt was inſatiable. I preſcribed as before.

10th, He had a very reſtleſs night: the abdomen was painful upon being touched; and he was ſeized with bilious vomitings, and hiccup. P. m. as he had only one ſtool, I ordered the clyſter to be repeated, and the medicines and wine to be continued.

11th, He was extremely reſtleſs in the night, and the ſwelling and tenſion of the abdomen increaſed. I preſcribed only wine. P. m. he had two copious ſtools in no wiſe putrid, and died at four o'clock*.

April 1774.

The firſt day of the month, a malignant dyſentery made its appearance amongſt the marines, who were the greateſt ſufferers, as well as by the dyſentery of the preceding voyage. Several of the ſeamen were attacked with ſcurvy; a few with bilious indiſpoſitions; and two with remitting fevers, of which one was mild. In all thirteen caſes of dyſentery; one of diarrhœa; two of belly-ach; two of remitting fever; two of nauſea; one of headach; four of ſcurvy; one of rheumatiſm; and one of excoriation occurred. As we therefore had a very quick tranſition from a healthy to a ſickly ſtate, I beg leave to offer the following queries, and ſhall leave it to the reader to judge whether they expreſs the real cauſes of this change or not.

Could our long inactive ſituation off Senegal, in

* I am now ſatisfied, though I was formerly of a different opinion, that this man's caſe was viſceral, but not dyſentry; that the febricula was ſymptomatic only—and therefore was ſtrictly cachexia—as it will be conſidered in the table.

ſo

ſo impure an atmoſphere*; without freſh meat and vegetables; our not getting any freſh ſtock at the Cape de Verd Iſlands; and the men's intemperance while the ſhip lay at Cape Coaſt, be conſidered ſufficient cauſes of the ſickly change?

Could the two laſt days of March, which were very wet, eſpecially the 31ſt, become ſufficient proximate or immediate exciting cauſes of it?

It is true a boat came on board of us twice, on the 31ſt of March, from the whale fiſhing veſſel, with the maſter, who was bad of tertian fever of a mild form; but as the reſt of the men were well, it can hardly be ſuppoſed that a dyſenteric infection was contracted from him. Beſides, the marine who firſt complained of dyſentery, was taken ill the 31ſt of March. But allowing that a malignant dyſentery could have originated from a mild tertian fever, which is by no means probable, is it to be ſuppoſed, that the infection would have operated ſo powerfully as to produce an inſtantaneous action? I certainly think not.

On the preceding voyage the flux did not appear on the paſſage from the coaſt of Africa to Jamaica, notwithſtanding all the heavy rains: but all the previous concurring circumſtances which we met with on the laſt voyage had not then occurred. The men too were undoubtedly intemperate the former voy-

* See the Journal, pages 73, 74.

ages, when the ſhip was at Cape Coaſt; but they were much more ſo the laſt voyage *.

Whether there was any ſecret influence in the conſtitution of the air to induce dyſentery the laſt voyage, I will not preſume to ſay, nor offer any hypotheſis on the ſubject. I have ſtated all the obvious facts concerning it; and leave every perſon to form his own judgment of the matter; acknowledging that I am no admirer of hypotheſes, however ſpecious, in the practice of phyſic. They may indeed ſhow the ingenuity of the author, but are never, in my opinion, uſeful in practice.

The dyſentery we are now ſpeaking of ran more ſpeedily through its different ſtages than that which occurred the preceding voyage; conſequently it was ſooner terminated. Three marines and the ſhip's barber died.

For the deſcription of the dyſentery, and manner in which it was treated, ſee Part V. ch. ii. I preſcribed for the other diſeaſes as I had done in former months.

* Beſides, we are quite ignorant, I believe, why cauſes, to all appearance ſimilar, ſhall one year, or one ſeaſon, produce one effect; and another year produce a different effect on the human ſyſtem. This thought I ſhall enlarge upon in a future part of the work.

May 1774.

Five ſick were left at Antigua Hoſpital. The liſt increaſed all the month, of which the diſeaſes were various, though not a patient complained of dyſentery before the 15th day; after which a few very bad caſes of flux were admitted. Moſt of them were ſent to Port Royal Hoſpital, where our own ſcorbutic men were infected, from the ſame cauſe that they were the preceding voyage.

The ſcurvy continued to prevail amongſt the ſeamen until we arrived at Port Royal. The caſes, however, were not numerous even then, nor were any of them bad, except thoſe of the patients who had ulcers, which became very foul and troubleſome.

The remitting fevers were chiefly mild; but a few of the convaleſcents relapſed, as did one man with head-ach, which remitted; and he continued long weak. The bilious complaints were moſtly added about the end of the month, after the people had got new rum.

All the diſeaſes of the month were: eight caſes of remitting fever, chiefly mild; two of ſlight fever; three of head-ach; eight of dyſentery; one of diarrhœa; one of belly-ach; ſix of ſcurvy; one of cough; one of mortification, with eruption; one of ſcald; one of contuſion; one of lameneſs; and four of ſcorbutic ulcer.

In preceding months, I have mentioned in what manner I preſcribed for ſimilar caſes; but I ſhall here add a few remarks concerning ſcurvy, and then relate the caſe of mortification at length.

Some Remarks on the Scurvy.

Amongſt the ſcorbutic patients during the ſecond and laſt voyage, for there were none the firſt, no unuſual ſymptoms appeared, that is to ſay, no other than thoſe already mentioned in the Synopſis, page 24, 25, 26, and 27. And thoſe mentioned by the indefatigable Doctor Lind, in his moſt elaborate treatiſe on that diſeaſe. It would therefore be needleſs for me to repeat them here, or to inſert any particular caſe, as little, I believe, can be added to that hiſtory, or to the method which he has laid down for curing it, in the third edition of his book. Beſides, in the ſequel of the work I may have occaſion to ſay a few words more on the ſubject.

All that I ſhall therefore ſay on this head at preſent is, that the ſcorbutic people on board the Rainbow were treated, whilſt the ſhip was at ſea, as nearly as circumſtances would admit, after the judicious method which Dr. Lind has laid down; that none of them were perfectly recovered when we arrived at Jamaica; and that they were ſent to Port Royal Hoſpital, where they had freſh meat with plenty of vegetables and fruit. And further, that on the laſt voyage I ſelected three patients

whoſe caſes were nearly ſimilar, for an experiment to be made with different medicines. The three were upon the ſame regimen, and had each of them a pint of wine daily. To the patient who was oldeſt, and rather the worſt, I gave twice a day, one ounce of lime juice, and two ounces of wine mixed and ſweetened with coarſe brown ſugar. To the youngeſt of the three, I gave the elixir of vitriol twice a day in water, in ſuch quantity as not to gripe him. For the other patient who was elderly, and the ſecond in illneſs, I ordered an ounce of the Peruvian bark in powder every day, mixed with water only.

The medicines were regularly adminiſtered for a week, at the end of which it was evident that the man who had taken the bark was moſt relieved; for he complained then of weakneſs only, ſo much he found himſelf recovered. Next to him, the old man who had taken the lime juice mixture was moſt relieved. But I could obſerve no alteration for the better on the man who took the elixir of vitriol.

Before I quit the ſubject, I muſt beg leave to add another remark, which may not be unworthy of attention. It is certain, that a few caſes cannot preſent the practitioner, or reader, with all the various ſymptoms, which are neceſſary to compoſe the hiſtory of a diſeaſe; becauſe an hiſtory ſhould be compiled from a greater number of caſes, than can poſſibly fall under the obſervation of one

practitioner. Therefore, though the pathognomonic, or general ſymptoms, will indicate the diſeaſe to an old practitioner; yet it is more than probable, when only a few caſes happen to come under the care of a young practitioner, which do not preſent all the various ſymptoms that are ſet forth in the hiſtory of a diſeaſe, with which he is only acquainted from reading, that this is the great reaſon of his being puzzled in diſtinguiſhing the diſeaſe, and in treating his patients properly.

I ſay, that the pathognomonic ſymptoms will *generally* indicate what the diſeaſe is, becauſe ſometimes a caſe is ſo complex, as to baffle the ſagacity and diſcernment of the moſt experienced phyſician to inveſtigate it. When this happens, all that can poſſibly be done, I apprehend, is to ſubdue the moſt alarming ſymptoms, in ſucceſſion, until the diſeaſe is either perfectly cured, or aſſumes its proper type.

What led me to this reflection, was the recollection of a ſcorbutic patient's caſe, accompanied with unuſual ſymptoms, on board his Majeſty's ſloop Ferret, in the bay of Mexico, in the year 1766. On a very ſhort cruiſe from Penſacola, (after the ſhip's company had been a long time without freſh meat or vegetables,) in that bay, we had extremely bad weather, during which the people got wet and greatly fatigued. The ſcurvy ſoon after made its appearance, a number fell down with it, and it was very rapid in its progreſs.

Having

Having unfortunately loſt my day-book, I cannot furniſh a particular deſcription of the caſe; but I remember well, that it nearly correſponded with the uncommon appearance (of an univerſal dropſy) which it aſſumed in the Eaſt Indies, on board of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the late war, as deſcribed in Dr. Lind's Treatiſe *. This appearance I had neither heard of, nor ſeen; notwithſtanding I had ſeen the ſcurvy in all its ſtages, on board of his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Orange, on a cruiſe in the bay, after the reduction of Belle Iſle, when we had above a hundred men bad of it; but fortunately only one died. I was ſo much puzzled with the caſe, that I conſulted Dr. Lorimer † at Penſacola on it, and by his advice I made repeatedly ſeveral punctures with a lancet in the ſcrotum, which was greatly diſtended, as well as the whole body, when the diſeaſe was in an advanced ſtate, and treated the patient in every reſpect as if his diſeaſe had been an anaſarca; but he died ſoon after I left the Ferret. At that time, neither I nor Dr. Lorimer ſuſpected the caſe to be ſcorbutic.

None of the Ferret's men died except that poor man, although ſeveral of them were in the laſt

* See p. 278, of the third edition.

† This gentleman is yet Surgeon General of the province of Weſt Florida, and remarkable for his knowledge of mathematics, as well as eminent in his profeſſion.

ſtage

ſtage of the diſeaſe before they were got on ſhore. But they were certainly indebted for their recovery to the humanity of Governor Johnſton, and Captain Murray, who commanded the veſſel. The one generouſly ſpared his country houſe for an hoſpital, and gave the men ſalad every day: and the other liberally gave them wine in ſuch quantities as I thought proper.

The Caſe of the Gangrene or Mortification.

CHARLES DUPLASSEY, butcher, an old man, much given to drinking, was ſubject to the gout, and graveliſh complaints, with ſuppreſſion of urine; of which the laſt generaly followed intemperance, and was carried off by gentle cathartics, diuretics, and pediluvium. On the evening of the 9th of May, he complained of ſuppreſſion of urine, and of great pain about the penis. Upon examination, I found both the penis and ſcrotum much ſwelled, and apparently inflated though not emphyſematous, which I ſuppoſed was the conſequence of the ſuppreſſion, and upon inquiring he acknowledged that this had been the caſe for ſome time. I ordered him a ſtrong decoction of rad. alth. and ſal. nitr. with ſugar, to be drank frequently; the parts to be fomented and ſuſpended, and alſo pediluvium. The medicine operated by ſtool and urine, but not freely.

Next

Next evening he complained of flatulencies in his bowels, and ſlight retching at times. The inflated-like tumefaction did not ſubſide, nor was his pain leſſened.

On the morning of the 11th, I was aſtoniſhed to ſee the ſcrotum in a ſtate of mortification. The pubes appeared red and very painful; the ſpermatic cords were much enlarged, tenſe, and exceedingly painful, as were the penis and ſcrotum, upon being handled very gently. The pain aſcended gradually towards the abdomen. His pulſe was languid, and he had frequent cold clammy ſweats on him. I added ſpirit of wine to the fomentation, and dreſſed the parts with hot digeſtives. I ordered him the bark in equal parts of red port and water, as often as his ſtomach would receive it. He took to the quantity of a drachm and a half of the bark every hour at leaſt, with thirty drops of the ſp. nitr. dulc. at times; but towards night the mortification had ſeized the prepuce which was very large, and the penis was become emphyſematous. He made little water, and had no appetite from the time of his firſt complaining. He was now troubled with hiccup; and his pulſe was very weak and irregular.

In the morning of the 12th his extremities became cold, with cold clammy ſweat over him; he was now inſenſible; his breathing was laborious; the pulſe became very weak and fluttered before he died at 9 a. m. The mortification externally did not

not penetrate deeper than the ſkin. The fœtor about him before death was exceſſively offenſive *.

Query,

* After he died, I was informed †, "that he was very "drunk the afternoon of the 7th, and had lain with a black "woman that night, who had *blown* him; and that he was "taken ill the next morning, the pain and ſwelling about the "genitals having then begun, though he did not complain." What was meant by his having been *blown* by the woman I was ignorant; but hearing there was a man in the ſhip who had formerly received ſuch an injury from a proſtitute, I ſent for him to aſk ſome queſtions on the ſubject. The man ſaid, "he had "ſeen the butcher's condition the morning after he had lain "with the black woman, and told him what the matter "was with him. He likewiſe ſaid he had been ſerved the "ſame way by a girl; for which he was ſent to an hoſpital, "where he once was *all cut and recovered*; having told the "ſurgeon by what means it happened." But this was a young healthy man. He added, "that the manner in which the "whore ſerved him the trick he could not tell, for he perceiv-"ed no unuſual circumſtance or action of hers in their copu-"lation." He added, however, "that he was certain ſhe "knew of her having ſerved him ſo, becauſe ſhe ran away as "ſoon as ſhe got out of bed, and never came near him again; "and he ſuppoſed that ſhe had ſerved him ſo for beating her "before they went to-bed; that the butcher had beat his black "girl before they went to bed, and ſhe likewiſe went on ſhore "as ſoon as ſhe got up in the morning, and never returned "again."

I received this information too late to make any experiment in the butcher's caſe. But if I had known it ſooner, I am doubtful whether I could have been the means of preſerving

† I have no great faith in the following relation, which is inſerted in the manner that I had it; only becauſe I thought it curious.

his

Query, Might not the people's intemperance at Antigua and St. Kitt's; the heavy rains of the 19th and 20th of the month, to which they were expoſed; and their intemperate uſe of new rum, of vegetables and fruit, immediately after at Jamaica, be the exciting cauſes of the dyſentery reappearing, as well as of the bilious complaints? And may not the ſame queries as were ſtated in May 1773, reſpecting the poſſibility of preventing ſickneſs on board the ſhips which touch there from Africa, from becoming ſo epidemic, or of rendering it

his life, considering his age, bad constitution, and his delay to complain after he found himself so bad. It would appear, however, that some prostitutes only have this infernal art of *blowing* a man, *as the seamen term it*, in the act of coition. My mate said, he had seen numbers of such cases, but he never once suspected it to be the butcher's case, nor mentioned it until I told him what the young man said. I could not collect any information from him that was satisfactory about the matter; neither could some eminent physicians, whom I afterwards consulted, give me any, notwithstanding they had had some cases of the same kind under their care in the course of their practice. As for my own part, I still confess myself perfectly ignorant of it; but if it really be in the power of a prostitute to commit so hellish a trick, I think it very providential that so few of them know the art of doing it, otherwise I may venture to say, that they would treat men in that abominable manner for very slight offences. I think it very possible, however, that a woman, by pinching or squeezing a man's testicles in the act of copulation, when he is in liquor, with a design to hurt him, may bring on an inflammation in the parts, and all its consequences.

leſs

leſs malignant, be ſtated here with equal force and propriety? I think ſo. Some of the men died of it at the hoſpital.

June 1774.

The patients were very few this month, and their complaints were the evident effects of intemperance and indiſcretion. Four were admitted the firſt day; one now and then until the middle; afterwards they were more frequent. None of them were dangerouſly ill except the patient with remitting fever, which he brought on by fatigue and expoſing himſelf improperly to the ſun: he was ſent to ſick quarters the third day of his illneſs *: moſt of the other patients were ſent to the hoſpital. The few who remained on board were treated as ſuch patients had been in former months. The caſes in all were: three of dyſentery; one of diarrhœa; one of remitting fever; three of ſlight fever; one of headach; one of ſcurvy; one hectic; one of contuſion; one of lameneſs; one of wound; and one of ulcer.

The patient affected with ſcurvy was the marine, who was ſo dangerouſly ill after catarrhous fever; and the only marine who had the ſcurvy in the three voyages.

* See the laſt caſe of the remitting fever, Part V.

JULY 1774.

The patients of this month were ſtill fewer than thoſe of the laſt, unleſs we include the men who returned from the hoſpital, and were added to the ſick liſt, and the ſeven invalids. The patients who came from the hoſpital were: four ſcorbutic men with flux; one with epilepſy, who was ſent for dyſentery; one with dyſentery; one convaleſcent flux patient; one with ſcrophula; and one with contuſion. The invalids were: one blind of an eye; one with gout; one with obſtructions in the abdomen, after a remitting fever; one with headach, from an old fracture of the cranium; one with a very large foul ulcer; and two with chronic flux; moſt of whom were much recovered by the medicines preſcribed in ſimilar caſes.

One of the men ill of ſcorbutic flux, who returned from the hoſpital, was ſeized on the 20th with nervous fever: his caſe ſhall be deſcribed at the end of the Review of Auguſt. The caſe of contuſion I diſcovered to be a fracture of the head of the os femoris, but I could then be of no real ſervice to the man. The caſe happened when I was on ſhore, and neither my mate, when he ſent him, nor the ſurgeons at the hoſpital, ſuſpected it. Epithems and regimen were all that I could preſcribe for him. The ſcrophulous arm was laid open at the hoſpital, and was exceſſively troubleſome and painful to the

poor

poor man, who was greatly reduced by dyſentery, which attacked him there; and continued to haraſs him, in ſpite of every method that I could think of to remove it. Applications were of very little benefit to his arm. The epilepſy continued as obſtinate as it had been at the hoſpital, where he ſaid he got it by a fright one night in bed. Evacuations, bliſters, gum pills, volatiles, opiates, bark, and the cold bath, in the manner they were tried on ſhore, and repeated on board, were unſucceſsful. The fit always occurred in the night. At times he eſcaped having a fit for one night; and ſometimes he had a ſlight fit; but theſe were uncertain, and ſeldom. As I did not ſee him until he had been bad a conſiderable time, I think it needleſs to inſert a part of his caſe.

There was nothing particular in any of the caſes on board, which were: four of ſlight fever; one of head-ach; one of nauſea; two of belly-ach; one of ſlow nervous fever; one of epilepſy; one of contuſion; one of fracture, diſcovered; and two lame patients. The old patient with hypochondriaſis continued very obſtinate, and would take no medicine.

August 1774.

The weather being rainy, the ſick liſt increaſed until the 26th of the month, and afterwards decreaſed. As we daily raiſed our latitude, the weather became colder, eſpecially towards the latter end

end of the month. The diſeaſes conſequently proceeded from that cauſe, many of the people being ill provided for cold weather, which is generally the caſe with ſeamen after leaving a hot climate, as I have already obſerved. However, the patients were not numerous; the phyſical caſes were all relapſes, and one of the intermittent patients was an invalid; ſome of the caſes of rheumatiſm were relapſes, and the other patients were ſubject to it, except thoſe added the two laſt days; there were few in the liſt when we arrived in England, unleſs we include the invalids who were wonderfully recovered. The man with the blind eye; the one with the large foul ulcer; and the man with obſtructions of the abdomen recovered. The caſe of obſtructions was cured by purges of jalap and calomel, frequently repeated, and in the intervals pills made of ſoap and emetic tartar, and a light diet with wine.

All the patients added to the ſick liſt were: one with remitting fever; three with intermitting fever, one of whom was an invalid; one with ſlight fever; one with head-ach; one with belly-ach; five with rheumatiſm; four with contuſion; one with ſcald; and one with wound.

I preſcribed for them as I had hitherto done for ſimilar caſes.

The man who had nervous fever laſt month, returned to his duty on the 14th inſtant, quite well. His caſe was as follows:

The Caſe of the ſlow Nervous Fever.

CHARLES BURTON, ſeaman, aged about 28, of an effeminate diſpoſition, complained the 10th of May ult. of ſcorbutic ſymptoms, for which he was ſent to Port Royal Hoſpital the 22d, where he had a ſlight attack of dyſentery, and continued there until we ſailed from Jamaica. A conſiderable time after he came on board he was feeble, and was troubled with cough, notwithſtanding he took medicines, and was under proper regimen. He complained the 19th of July that he had had a purging on him for three days, although he did not mention it, for which I ordered him then three doſes of ipecacuan. each five grains, and an anodyne at night.

On the 20th of July, latitude obſerved at noon 18° 58″ N. his purging was abated, but he complained of unuſual weakneſs, heat, and thirſt. P. m. he was very peeviſh, his pulſe was quick, and his ſkin hot. I preſcribed two ſcruples of rhubarb, and thin gruel.

2d, He had an indifferent night; he frequently belched up mouthfuls of ill taſted ſtuff; he was ſomewhat deaf, and returned indiſtinct anſwers; he craved; his cheeks were fluſhed; and his pulſe was irregular and quicker than natural. I gave him ten grains of ipecacuan. and allowed him a little wine.

3d, He

3d, He complained conſtantly of ill taſte, and clammineſs in his mouth, which gave him great anxiety; his tongue in the middle was of a pomegranate colour, ſurrounded with a black line, and the edge clean; he was much troubled with giddineſs; had frequent looſe ſtools, conſtant tremors, an inordinate craving, a continual thirſt, and great weakneſs. I ordered him the ſaline mixture made with the ſal. c. c. wherein the ſalt predominated; with the addition of tinct. theb.* and red port; a nouriſhing diet with wine, and a ſlice of China orange, ſprinkled with ſugar, to ſuck occaſionally.

4th, His tongue was clean; he complained leſs of heat, and his pulſe was not ſo quick. In other reſpects he was the ſame; and ſeemed to ſleep more than he knew or would allow. I continued his medicines and diet.

5th, The diarrhœa was ſtill troubleſome; and a prickly heat like eruption appeared about his neck and breaſt. I preſcribed ten grains of rhubarb, and two grains of ipecacuan. A. m. the powder puked him gently, and gave him ſeveral ſtools. P. m. his pulſe was more regular, and his ſkin cool; but his tongue was dry: he ſighed deeply when he ſpoke; and preferred lying on a cheſt rather than in his hammock.

I ordered him ten grains of compound powder of contrayerva every eight hours, beſides the me-

* In each dose were six drops of the tincture.

dicines every four hours, as preſcribed on the 3d, with his wine and diet. By accident I learned that he had been ſomewhat delirious on the nights of the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt of July, but not afterwards.

6th, He was quiet in the night, and ſweated profuſely; his tongue was much cleaner; and he complained only of weakneſs. However, the bad taſte of his mouth, thirſt, purging, tremors, giddineſs, inordinate craving, deafneſs, and the fluſhing, with wildneſs of countenance continued. His urine was high coloured. I ſtill repeated all his medicines, continued his wine, and frequently gave him, without his aſking for any thing, a little ſago, panada, or toaſt with wine, cinnamon, and ſugar added to them.

7th, He was more peeviſh, being now tired of every thing he was fond of before. I ordered all his medicines, wine and diet, to be continued.

8th, He was weak and faintiſh; his pulſe was very unequal; his mouth was dry and clammy; his ſkin was hot, with a diſagreeable moiſture on it; though he complained of nothing except his purging, and that his ſtools were ſmall. I preſcribed as before, and tinct. theb. gut. xv. to be given him at night; and likewiſe a large bliſter to be applied between his ſhoulders.

9th, He reſted well, but denied that he had ſlept. At noon his pulſe was very ſmall; his ſkin was cold; and he had a clammy ſweat over him.

He

He muttered; ſpake inarticulately; did not aſk for any thing; and frequently dozed, but would not acknowledge it. I repeated the contrayerva powder, with five grains of theriac. androm. every ſix hours; and gave him a large ſpoonful of the following julep every two hours. Four ounces of tinct. ſerp. virg.; a drachm and an half of vol. aromat. ſpirit.; half a pint of ſimple water, ſweetened to the palate. I applied large bliſters to the internal parts of his thighs, and continued his *wine diet*. P. m. he had one ſtool, and ſeemed better, but he felt no pain, though his bliſters acted properly.

10th, He reſted very well, apparently, in the night. His pulſe was more regular, his ſkin was moiſt, and moderately warm; his purging was abated, and he complained of his bliſters being painful. I omitted the theriac. and julep, but continued the contrayerva as before, and repeated the following draught every hour: Huxham's tincture of bark, and ſnake root tincture, each one drachm, in an ounce of ſimple water ſweetened with ſugar. He alſo continued his wine diet.

11th, He was eaſy, but did not ſleep in the night. He was ſtill feveriſh, and his tongue was dry, though he complained of weakneſs only, and was hungry. I ordered him the decoction of bark with wine, and his diet to be continued. P. m. he had one ſtool in the day only; was in good ſpirits; and in every reſpect better.

12th, He paſſed a good night; complained much of the bliſters in the day; and of great weakneſs. His tongue was moiſt, and he had very little fever. I repeated the decoction and diet.

13th, He was a little feveriſh, and took the decoction in the forenoon. P. m. he had no fever on him, and complained only of tremors from his weakneſs.

14th, He was much better, and took the decoction with the wine every hour regularly, and his diet.

15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, He continued to recover. I preſcribed as on the 11th.

20th, He took the decoction every two hours only.

On the 21ſt, he took it four times; and afterwards morning and evening, until the 26th day of the fever, when he returned to his duty quite well.

Six men died on the voyage; viz. the patient whoſe caſe was anomalous; four of dyſentery; and an old man of mortification.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.

The Table of the Diseases on board his Majesty's Ship Rainbow, in 1771-2, 1773, *and* 1774, *on the Coast of Africa and in the West Indies, with the Number of Deaths of each Disease.*

No. of Diseases	Diseases.	No. of Deaths.	Remarks.
62	Remittent fever, including two anomalous cases	2	The anomalous cases only.
11	Intermittent ditto		
169	Slight ditto in hot climates		
36	Slight ditto in cold ditto		
1	Nervous ditto		
11	Catarrhous ditto		
1	Cachexia—morbid viscera	1	Formerly considered anomalous.
1	Weak		
10	Eruption		
2	Erysipelas		
30	Scurvy—including those with scorbutic ulcer		
1	Scrophula		
1	Gout		
29	Rheumatism		
96	Dysentery	9	Many were relapsed cases.
17	Belly-ach		
28	Diarrhœa		
1	Quinsy		
4	Ditto, slight		
1	Hæmoptysis	1	The boy; a singular case.
1	Hæmorrhage		
1	Hectic		
16	Cough		
4	Asthma		
1	Vomica	1	Very singular case.
2	Hypochondriasis		Was a case of lunacy.
1	Epilepsy		
4	Ophthalmia		
1	Dimness of sight		
2	Suffusion		
1	Deafness		
2	Nephritis		
4	Hæmorrhois		
47	Contusion		
4	Strain		
10	Inflammation		
5	Guinea worm		
1	Parotis		
7	Abscess		
5	Wounds		
2	Excoriation		
3	Scald		
1	Mortification	1	
1	Fistula in ano		
9	Ulcer		
21	Lame—slight complaints		
3	Fractures		
2	Accidents	2	One fell from the mast-head upon deck, and the other down from the ship's side into the deck.
673		17	

CHAPTER V.

On the Means of preventing Sickneſs on the Coaſt of Africa.

From what has been ſaid, it appears that although remittent fever prevailed on board the Rainbow twice on the firſt voyage, after leaving Sierra Leon and St. Thomas's, it could not be ſaid to be epidemic; becauſe, excepting one caſe, thoſe only were affected with it who, having been employed and ſlept on ſhore, were expoſed to marſh effluvia. The ſame remark applies to the fever on board the Weaſel, in 1769; for all the gentlemen, and moſt part of the ſhip's company, having been on ſhore at Gambia, wading in the marſhes, beſides being under the influence of the marſh effluvia, which were continually eſcaping, with the rains and heavy dews while we lay in that river, were in a peculiar manner expoſed to their noxious effects. And it is a queſtion, which cannot now be ſolved, whether, if we had not gone on ſhore at Gambia, any more of the people or gentlemen, than thoſe employed in wooding and watering the ſhip, would, notwithſtanding the rains, have been affected with fever, as happened to the people thus employed on board the Rainbow? Our people were not affected with fever,

fever, in March 1773, notwithſtanding the heavy rains and calms which we had at ſea, and at no great diſtance from the coaſt of Africa. There indeed we were beyond the reach of the baneful effects of the marſh effluvia. But the men were frequently expoſed to the effects of cold and moiſture in the tornados, in ſhortening ſail; and the thermometer always ſunk conſiderably on the approach of, and during a tornado. Nor was the health of our men affected by cold foggy weather, in January 1774, off Senegal, where we lay above three weeks. The cold wet fogs on the banks of Newfoundland, in ſummer or winter, never, to my knowledge, give riſe to, or occaſion, remittent fevers. In marſh effluvia, therefore, which never fail to bring on remittent fever, a matter extremely noxious to human life is contained, and acts certainly upon it, unleſs ſome means are taken to prevent it. The matter involved in moiſt and cold, or in moiſt and hot air, whether acid or alkali, ſeems to be a compound of animal and vegetable bodies, and is highly volatile. What quantity of vegetables, fiſh, inſects, or other animals entangled in ſwamps and marſhes, and which there become putrid, are requiſite to form the poiſonous exhalations; or in what manner the effluvia, when formed and brought in contact with the body, act upon the ſyſtem, when inhaled into the lungs, to produce the morbid change from health to remittent fever, it is impoſſible to determine. Suppreſſed perſpiration

does not ſeem to be a neceſſary agent in producing the change. It may be occaſioned by cold air alone. It is not given us to know to the *Arcana Dei*. It is quite ſufficient for us, if our knowledge enable us to ſhun and prevent theſe fatal effects of ſuch cauſes. But a preventive of remittent fever in hot climates may be thought a diſcovery, or ſubject, too trivial to merit much attention from any except thoſe employed or concerned in ſuch climates. The preſervation of the health of our fellow creatures, in any ſituation, however, and more eſpecially of the health of thoſe who are employed on public ſervice for the benefit of every individual of the ſtate, is certainly a duty incumbent on us all.

Notwithſtanding this truiſm, Dr. Lind * was the only profeſſional perſon, before the author, who could be ſaid to have laboured ſtrenuouſly or ſucceſsfully for that purpoſe. Indeed all his writings are calculated for the preſervation of the health of ſeamen; though too little regard has been paid to it by ſurgeons and others. He very judiciouſly "condemns the dangerous practice of ſuffering men to ſleep on ſhore in the ſickly parts of Africa; eſpecially in the rainy ſeaſons." Yet though the fatal effects of ſuffering it were often and woefully experienced on board his Majeſty's ſhips, and in others, his admonitions, I muſt ſay, were but little attended to.

* Dr. Lind of Haslar is here meant.

Without

Without ſuffering men to ſleep on ſhore on the beaches, there is too much danger of their incurring ſickneſs by doing the duty in the day. Beſides, as very little time is employed in landing them a. m. and taking them off p. m. the ſervice will be forwarded by doing ſo. What an abominable unhealthy place St. Thomas's is for Europeans to ſtay aſhore on, appears from upwards of fifty men ſleeping on ſhore one night, the night the tornado happened, in a houſe with ſeveral large fires; and yet few of them eſcaped the remittent fever: this deſerves the particular attention of thoſe who touch there. Apprehending then the danger thoſe men would incur from having been unavoidably on ſhore; and imagining a large doſe of tincture of bark might be comfortable to them, if not a preventive from ſickneſs, I ſent for that purpoſe, next morning early, a doſe of it for each man, which was adminiſtered in a glaſs of Captain Collingwood's wine. No perſon could have expreſſed more concern for their ſituation, and for his not having been able to prevent their being on ſhore all night, than he did. When they came on board many of them were exceedingly dejected and complained; but they were unanimouſly of opinion, that the tincture of bark and wine had been of very great ſervice to them.

Reflecting on this circumſtance I was impreſſed with the idea of forming the plan of adminiſtering bark and wine in future to the people that might

be ſent on ſhore duty, on the coaſt of Africa, as a preventive of fever, and of urging in the ſtrongeſt manner the propriety and neceſſity of not ſuffering any of the men to ſleep on ſhore.

Accordingly, on our ſecond voyage, being fully provided with the means, I communicated to Capt. Collingwood my intention to make the experiment. At the ſame time I intimated to him the propriety of having the experiment alſo made on board the Diſpatch ſloop in company with us; and ſolicited his aſſiſtance as far as it might be found neceſſary on the preſent occaſion; and in extending the plan ſtill further hereafter, if it ſhould prove ſucceſsful on board the Rainbow and Diſpatch; which he very readily promiſed, and afterwards performed.

The plan having been followed up, and proving ſucceſsful on board both ſhips, Captain Collingwood made it known, by tranſmitting all the correſpondence and reports on the ſubject to the Secretary of the Admiralty as ſoon as we returned to England, together with his own opinion. To which their lordſhips replied, "that they had ſent the papers on the ſubject to the Commiſſioners of Sick and Hurt, and deſired them to report on them." In conſequence of which the Commiſſioners for Sick and Hurt wrote to me and the ſurgeon of the Diſpatch for an account of our preſcription * and the

* Cort. Peruv. in cras. pulv. lb. vi.; rad. gentian. incis. lb. ij.; rad. serp. virg. cont. lb. j.; vin. alb. cong. xxxij.—and next voyage

the expenſe—which we complied with; but before I heard from them again our ſhip ſailed.

I therefore followed this voyage the plan as before ſtated on the laſt voyage, with the addition ſubjoined to the preſcription in the note. When we returned to England Captain Collingwood again ſent my report on the effects of the preventive plan, with the other neceſſary papers, to the Admiralty: and their lordſhips replied, that they had ordered the Commiſſioners for Sick and Hurt to repay the ſurgeons their expenses for the preventative medicines made uſe of on both the voyages—which they complied with.

The Commiſſioners for Sick and Hurt, after having conſulted the phyſicians of the naval hoſpitals, and ſeveral eminent phyſicians in London, reſpecting the plan, acquainted the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty therewith, and that they were unanimouſly of opinion it would become beneficial to his Majeſty's ſervice to adopt *Mr. Robertſon's plan*. But, inſtead of a tincture of bark, that they would recommend a drachm of the powder of bark to be given in a gill of white wine, every morning and evening, to each man who might be ſent on ſhore duty, on the coaſt of Africa, as a preventive of ſickneſs. Upon which their Lordſhips thought proper to order the ſaid plan to be ſtrictly followed in future; and the Commiſſioners

voyage I added pulv. cr. cort. Peruv. lb. j.; one ſixth more of the gentian and ſerp.; and aurant. parv. exſiccat cont. lb. ij.

for

for Sick and Hurt to give the neceſſary directions, from time to time, for that purpoſe.

Taking a bitter in wine before dinner had been a uſual cuſtom, perhaps, time immemorial; and Dr. Lind recommended, in his Eſſay on the moſt effectual Means of preſerving the Health of Seamen, a bark bitter; but until I made a trial of it, without knowing any thing of the doctor's hint, for I had never ſeen that valuable book, no public experiment of its efficacy had ever been made, to my knowledge.

Having thus ſucceeded in perfecting my plan and in getting it introduced into the ſervice, I thought it right to ſtate the ſubject fully, as an inducement to others *, in future, to bring forward plans of public utility.

Having obtained this important object, I endeavoured, by every means in my power, to excite the ſociety of naval ſurgeons, at Portſmouth, to get a general petition ſent to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to allow Peruvian bark, at the expenſe of government, for the uſe of his Majeſty's ſhips in hot climates. To further this laudable deſign, I ſtated to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Hurt, at the end of my Journal on board the Wea-

* I believe Dr. Trotter was the perſon by whoſe means citric acid was furniſhed to the navy in the late war, at the expenſe of government; and a very beneficial improvement it is.

ſel,

ſel, the fatal conſequences to the ſervice which were the reſult of my want of that medicine—although I had ſupplied myſelf with more than thrice the quantity ſent from Apothecaries' Hall on board the Weaſel for foreign ſervice: imputing the loſs of moſt of the lives of thoſe who died to my not having Peruvian bark to adminiſter as liberally as I ſaw it needful; and therefore, entreating them, for the benefit of the ſervice, to get all his Majeſty's ſhips, employed in hot climates, ſupplied therewith in the manner they were ſupplied with elixir of vitriol and James's powder. But unluckily I was ordered to ſea before I could bring it to bear; and it was entirely dropped in my abſence *.

* In 1796 this plan was taken up in a liberal manner by the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded; and, besides bark, they obtained for the surgeons of the navy, at the expense of government, a gratuitous supply of the most expensive necessary medicines. They also very properly curtailed the old naval invoice of medicines, to the benefit of the service and very much to the interest of the surgeons; whose situation now in the service is greatly improved—nearly after the plan which I pointed out as highly necessary to be adopted for the benefit of the navy, in 1781, in a pamphlet without my name, entituled, *A Political View of the Indigent Establishment of the Navy Surgeons:* a copy of which was put into the hands of three succeeding First Lords of the Admiralty, and of other men in public situations; but no regard was paid to it until Lord Spencer's administration, when the new arrangement was made, which I have now hinted at.

On

On the general ſubject of prevention from ſickneſs, in addition to the numerous hints which I have already thrown out in the preceding ſheets, and will have occaſion to throw out hereafter, I would refer the reader to Dr. Lind's works; Dr. Blane's abſtract of them, with his own additions, on the preſervation of ſeamen's health; and Dr. Winterbottom's Directions to Navigators and Settlers in Hot Climates; where he will find all that I have ſaid confirmed and enlarged upon.

PART

PART V.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES WHICH OCCURRED DURING SEVERAL VOYAGES TO THE COAST OF AFRICA AND THE WEST INDIES, IN THE YEARS 1771, 2, 3, AND 4.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Remitting Fever.

SECTION I.

Arrangement of the Subject.

ALTHOUGH it was not my intention to insert a general history of the diseases which fell under my observation on board the Rainbow, yet as the Remitting Fever and Dysentery were the most prevalent and dangerous that occurred, I think it proper to give a more particular account of them, and of the method in which I treated them *.

I have

* All the difference which is to be observed between the fever that happened on board the Weasel and the one on board

I have already given a very particular account of the Remitting Fever which occurred on board the Weaſel; and I may even venture to ſay, it is truly valuable; becauſe, as I have already obſerved, nature was, in a manner, left to follow her own courſe throughout the fever *, from my not having a ſufficient quantity of bark. But, beſides various circumſtances which occaſioned much difference between the fever in the Weaſel and that in the Rainbow, it will be agreeable to the reader to obſerve what a ſtriking contraſt appears between the reſult of the treatment which ſpeaks more powerfully in favour of the bark, than any eloquence whatever, as it was liberally made uſe of in curing the latter.

I ſhall therefore firſt deſcribe the ſymptoms of the fever; ſecondly, offer ſome obſervations on it; thirdly, inſert the method of cure; and laſtly, ſet down the two anomalous caſes which ended fatally; and then a number of the caſes—dividing thoſe different heads into Sections. With reſpect to the deſcription and treatment of the Dyſentery, I have nearly followed the ſame method.

the Rainbow, may fairly be ascribed to the different modes of treatment.

Some remarks on the rheumatism, ulcers, and syphilis, will be added.

* That is to say, the *vis medicatrix naturæ* had liberty to act; and a destructive use she made of it. To a man of experience she may be made a very useful handmaid, but is never to be trusted, except in absolute necessity, as was my case.

I ſhall

I ſhall not enter into any detail reſpecting the different appellations given to remittent fever, according to the different types of its periods. If a practitioner is only careful to watch his patients, and obſerve attentively the commencement, increaſe, height, and declenſion of the paroxyſm, with the particular ſymptoms, ſo that he may be enabled to preſcribe with propriety, I think it will hardly be a matter of much conſequence whether he always applies the term Semitertian to the manner of Hoffman or to that of Celſus.

Though I do not wiſh it to be underſtood that I condemn accurate and nice diſtinctions, yet I think it right to obſerve, that a practitioner muſt be long converſant with the diſeaſe, before he can become ſufficiently acquainted with the various changes of remittent fever, and be able to comprehend them. Much more difficult will he find it to define and apply thoſe diſtinctions with preciſion. Beſides, there is ſcarcely a phyſician who, if called to viſit a patient in the firſt paroxyſm of remitting fever, can tell with certainty whether it will aſſume the type of ſimple, double, triple, or ſemitertian, unleſs he continue with his patient until the period is ended. Even then he will be equally at a loſs to aſcertain what appearance the fever will aſſume next period, becauſe various circumſtances may concur to alter its type, from what it was in the firſt period, admitting no medicine has been given in either. So great is the difficulty

of attaining the knowledge of applying ſuch diſtinctions; not to mention thoſe which the ſymptoms create.

In the ſubſequent account, I ſhall therefore retain the term of Remitting Fever, whatever types the periods may aſſume; becauſe this is perfectly underſtood by every practitioner without any further explanation. Beſides, the explanation may be found in the works of many learned and able phyſicians; eſpecially in Sir John Pringle's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army; Dr. Lind's book on Hot Climates; and in Mr. Cleghorn's Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of Minorca, who is remarkably particular on this head.

But inſtead of obſerving the diurnal occurrences in the following account, I ſhall attend more particularly to the periods; to the paroxyſms; and the ſymptoms happening in each of them. Becauſe, though it amounts to one and the ſame thing, I think I ſhall in this manner be more clearly underſtood, which is all I wiſh.

SECTION

SECTION II.

The Remitting Fever deſcribed.

THE Remitting Fever generally began with chillineſs; ſevere head-ach; ſickneſs at the ſtomach; and pains in all the bones, but eſpecially in the loins.

But ſome drooped ſeveral days before they thought themſelves bad; were chilly, and hot alternately, with rigors, the cold fit continuing twelve hours; ſome, without any ſenſation of chillineſs, were at once ſeized with burning heat, profuſe ſweat, and violent head-ach. Together with the general ſymptoms, ſome were ſeized with fixed pain in the ſide, or breaſt, affecting reſpiration; pains in the ſhoulders, pains over the eyes; pain and oppreſſion about the præcordia, with wandering pains, and univerſal foreneſs and uneaſineſs. Some were ſeized with nauſea; bad taſte in the mouth; with vomiting of bilious matter; ſevere vomitings and purgings; hæmorrhage at the noſe; watery eyes; head-ach; with univerſal illneſs; great anxiety and deſpondency; ſudden giddineſs and faintneſs only; and conſtipated bowels. The ſkin of ſome patients, and the palms of the hands, were exceſſively hot and dry; and their thirſt vehement.

The pulſes varied according to the manner in which they were ſeized; in ſome caſes they were

ſlow and weak; in ſome they were ſmall and quick; and in others they were quick and full, but not hard.

In theſe various ways did the fever commence. But if they were at firſt ſeized with chillineſs or rigors, burning heat, great uneaſineſs and difficulty of breathing ſucceeded; and the head-ach and pain of the loins became more violent. Some of their countenances were greatly flushed; their eyes were much inflamed; the retching was more troubleſome; and their thirſt intenſe. Thus they continued, until they were relieved more or leſs by profuſe perſpiration. In whatever way they were firſt ſeized—except in the anomalous caſes to be deſcribed—the paroxyſm terminated in more or leſs ſweat, which varied much, both as to duration and violence.

In the remiſſion, they all complained of great laſſitude and weakneſs; of pains, and foreneſs of their bones; of giddineſs; and loſs of appetite. Their pulſes were more languid than in health; and though their ſkin was now much cooler, the thirſt continued. As to the calmneſs or duration of the remiſſion, it varied amongſt them as much as the preceding paroxyſm had done. Indeed, to ſuch a degree did they both vary, that not in any two patients were they exactly ſimilar.

Some, after having perſpired a little, which ſcarcely alleviated their complaints, continued quite uneaſy, until by the next paroxyſm, terminating in profuſe perſpiration, they were relieved; ſo that

in

in a manner they had two paroxyſms before there was a remiſſion.

The ſecond paroxyſm, which in ſome was preceded by rigors, was in every caſe more violent than the firſt. The head-ach and lumbago were particularly vehement; the latter, in ſome caſes, extended quite round the abdomen, which was painful when touched, and very tenſe. Some patients were delirious. The pains of the breaſt and ſide were very acute, the latter extending as low as the leg. Some had great oppreſſion about the præcordia. Bilious vomitings and purgings, and idle notions, with fear of falling aſleep, were very troubleſome; as were hæmorrhage at the noſe, and ſenſation of chilline ſs during the whole paroxyſm. Their pulſes were irregular, and their ſkin impreſſed a diſagreeable ſenſation on the fingers. In a few caſes, inſtead of one, there were two paroxyſms, or a double one, as before. But every patient, in whoſe caſe a remiſſion was evident, had two paroxyſms within the firſt period, or forty-eight hours; a few caſes exceeding that time by three or four hours only. In two caſes only one paroxyſm occurred, which continued nearly the whole period. As to the paroxyſms, the firſt was of longeſt duration in ſome, and the ſecond in other caſes; but neither exceeded twenty-four hours, except the two mentioned.

The preceding paroxyſm left the ſick very weak, anxious, and dejected; with burning heat in the

palms of their hands, and ſoles of their feet; loſs of taſte, or bitter taſte in the mouth, and inſatiable thirſt. The remiſſion continued longer, and was more diſtinct in ſome caſes than in others. In one patient it continued nearly the whole period, which proved to be only a very deceitful calm, for he had two violent paroxyſms the period following.

In the ſecond period, a few patients had one long and two ſhort paroxyſms—ſome one long and one ſhort—and others had but one paroxyſm, which was of longer duration in ſome caſes than in others. So much they continued to vary, and even in the ſame patient the hour of commencement was altered. In the paroxyſms, which were ſtill preceded by chillineſs, beſides the former ſymptoms, there were now troubleſome cough, during which the head ſeemed to open and ſhut *; ſtricture and pain over the eyes and at the bottoms of the orbits; great difficulty of breathing from weight and oppreſſion about the præcordia, together with faintneſs; frequent and deep ſighs; ſwelling and conſtipation of the abdomen. Some complained of dyſuria; of the urine being very ſmall in quantity and quite turbid, which indeed occurred in the former period in one caſe; of bilious vomiting and purging in the place of a paroxyſm; of profuſe hæmorrhage at the noſe; and of dread of falling

* As mentioned before, the patient's own words are frequently inserted.

aſleep.

aſleep. Anxiety and deſpondency were greater; delirium was more general; ſome of their tongues were brown and rough; and their countenances were ſallow and ſhrunk.

The paroxyſms in a few caſes ended with bilious ſtools and moderate perſpiration; but generally they ended, as before, in profuſe ſweat. One or two patients had a very mild period. During the remiſſions, which again varied in duration, the ſick were all much weaker; nothing pleaſed the taſte; none of them would ſwallow any food; their giddineſs and weakneſs were greater; and ſome were faintiſh on the leaſt motion.

In the third, as well as in the former periods, ſome patients had only one, ſome two, ſome had three, and ſome four paroxyſms, which were preceded by griping. Many new and more alarming ſymptoms appeared. Thoſe who apparently had not hitherto been ſo bad were much weaker, and their ſpirits more depreſſed than other patients whoſe paroxyſms had been more violent. Coma; an immoderate diſcharge of urine; acute pains were complained of by ſome patients who had none before; ſtraitneſs about the breaſt and ſide; much pain, with oppreſſion about the ſcrobiculum cordis; great anxiety, depreſſion, and deſpondency. The pains of ſuch patients as had any before, now extended more and more. Cough with wheezing and great difficulty of breathing were more general. Partial, angry, prickly heat, like eruptions, appeared. The tongue in

ſome

ſome caſes was white and dry; in others huſky, and the teeth covered with black ſordes. Pain about the throat, which rendered deglutition difficult; and fluſhing of the countenance were greater; the pulſes were more irregular, and all the other ſymptoms were aggravated. An obvious privation of the intellects, and of motion, except convulſion about the mouth, was obſerved. The extremities were cold. Cold clammy ſweats; a tremulous thready pulſe; and ſubſultus tendinum prevailed. The impreſſion on the fingers from feeling the pulſe was more diſagreeable, and continued longer.

The remiſſions in the third period were very imperfect; and, beſides the former complaints, which were all aggravated, the ſick were extremely weak and quite faint. But the remiſſion preceding the fourth period was much more diſtinct, and of longer duration than any preceding one.

In the fourth period, a few had two mild paroxyſms; and ſeveral patients had none; but they ſtill had a conſtant febricula, with giddineſs; lumbago; proſtration of ſtrength, and faintneſs; with cold ſweats in a few caſes. The medicines puked ſome, and purged more of the patients. Eruptions broke out about their mouths.

Even in the fifth period, one or two patients had ſlight paroxyſms.

The preceding is an accurate relation of the bad Remitting Fevers which occurred during the three voyages,

voyages, except two cafes which I ſhall deſcribe hereafter in their proper places, under the term of *Anomalous*; as they not only differed widely from the other cafes; but were managed very differently.

SECTION III.

Obſervations on the Remitting Fever.

The odd days 3, 5, 7, and ſo on, were remarkable for more paroxyſms, for continuing longer, and for their violence.

The remiſſion on the 3d and 4th days was very deceitful; for an exacerbation returned on the 5th. The remiſſion which happened on the 6th day, if followed by an exacerbation on the 7th*, proved fatal. Imminent danger attended obſtinate coſtiveneſs throughout the fever. Deſpondency, or deſpair; or fear of dying, was exceedingly dangerous. The caſe proved extremely bad when the patient was ſeized with ſudden giddineſs and faintneſs. The ſickneſs at the ſtomach which continued until the 11th day was mortal. Spitting a little

* See the laſt anomalous caſe, described in July and Auguſt 1772.

blood,

blood, and a few drops falling from the noſe, proved mortal †. Nor was the event more favourable where natural evacuation occurred without being forced by medicines. Urine highly coloured, in ſmall quantity, and depoſiting a lateritious ſediment, proved fatal. The caſe was equally dangerous when the urine was pale, depoſiting no ſediment, and containing filaments or ſmall clear air bubbles.

Of all the prognoſtics, which I have formed in remitting fevers, the moſt fatal is—*When the patient thinks himſelf too well to be in bed, but does not feel himſelf in a proper ſtate; and when he is very anxious, uneaſy, yet ſcarcely makes any complaint, though it is evident he is not recovering.* Roaring out without being able to aſſign a cauſe, and convulſive rigors, followed the uſe of Doctor James's fever powder, on the 11th day of the laſt anomalous caſe ‡.

* This was a case arising from morbid viscera, as before noticed in the note subjoined to that case; but in the first edition was improperly classed with the two anomalous cases of fever. In the table it is styled cachexia.

† Cleghorn has made the same observation.

‡ I will not, however, take upon me to say that these symptoms were the consequence of *that powder*; but in justice to the public I must say, on the fairest trial which I have repeatedly made with it, and with *tartar emetic* given in simple water, *that the latter was always the most effectual remedy*, though much cheaper than the former.

With

With reſpect to the critical days, one died on the 7th, and another on the 14th*. All the other caſes were cured by bark.

* The patient with cachexia or morbid viscera died the 16th, after he complained: but he had been ailing a month before.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER II.

Method of Curing the Fever.

LETTING more or leſs blood at the commencement of remitting fevers, is not only a practice followed; but inſiſted on as abſolutely neceſſary by many eminent phyſicians; whilſt others of equal eminence, by their inculcating the utmoſt degree of caution, and enjoining the ſtricteſt frugality in taking away blood, ſeem, tacitly, to condemn the practice.

When the firſt or ſecond paroxſyms are extremely violent, the pulſe ſtrong and quick, or ſtrong and much oppreſſed, or quick and hard; when the eyes are much inflamed; the ſkin extremely hot; when there are fixed acute pains about the thorax; and when the patient is athletic, and lately arrived from a cold climate—eſpecially when moſt of theſe circumſtances concur in one caſe—it muſt certainly be neceſſary to take away blood, whoever may argue to the contrary. But ſuch a caſe will hardly ever be met with upon the coaſt of Africa; becauſe the people are ſome time in a warm climate before they can reach the coaſt; conſequently the pores of the ſkin being ſufficient-

ly opened, the tenſion or rigidity of the fibres, how great ſoever it might have been before, is now relaxed or removed, which obviates ſuch inflammatory ſymptoms, ſhould they be attacked by fever. But, though there may be an *apparent urgency* for bleeding, it will rarely be found to anſwer any good purpoſe. Indeed this will afford little ſurpriſe, if it be conſidered that the *vis vitæ* is depreſſed in a much greater degree than the fibres of ſuch patients, as are ſeized with fever ſoon after their arrival in hot climates, are relaxed; particularly on the coaſt of Africa, where the atmoſphere, eſpecially in the ſickly parts, is always hazy and moiſt, notwithſtanding the ſun ſhines; with heavy dews falling in the night, which amazingly depreſs the ſpirits even of thoſe who are well, as I have frequently noticed in the Journal.

Before I went on that coaſt, I learned, from obſervation and experience in the Weſt Indies, and at Penſacola, that letting blood in remitting fever was hardly of any ſervice; which, I own, had greater weight with me than any theory whatever. I am ſo fully convinced of this opinion, that the benefit which practitioners aſcribe to opening the venæ ſaphenæ, has been chiefly, if not wholly, owing to the pediluvium made uſe of upon the occaſion, and not to the bleeding.

For thoſe reaſons, I was very cautious in uſing the lancet in treating the fever. I never let blood

blood * except in the St. Jago fever, when we were juſt arrived in a hot climate, in two caſes of the Sierra Leon fever, and in the laſt anomalous caſe † —for which I thought I had ſufficient ground, as we were then in latitude 40° 03′. But none of the patients were relieved by it. Indeed they became faintiſh from the loſs of a very few ounces, except one of the Sierra Leon fever patients, who was ſubject to maniacal complaints. I ordered twelve ounces to be taken from that man; and upon weighing it, I found it to be full ſixteen ounces. He bore the loſs well, however, and with great advantage.

Hence it appears that the greateſt diffidence is requiſite in regard to the moſt ſpecious theory in favour of blood letting in the remitting fevers of hot climates.

Any precaution that might have appeared neceſſary to be taken during the firſt paroxyſm, eſpecially the cold ſtage, was defeated by the patients ſeldom complaining until the paroxyſm was ended.

The firſt ſtep therefore generally taken towards the cure, was to give an emetic. But though nature indicates the neceſſity of this evacuation, either by retching or nauſea, ſome practitioners

* The case of remitting fever of December 1772, does not come within the exception, because it happened in a cold climate.

† See Mr. F.'s case.

wholly

wholly condemn it. However, as their objections appear to be only the offspring of a favourite theory, they do not merit ſerious attention. The quantity of bile which is brought up; not to mention the advantages of its frequently promoting evacuations by ſtool, urine, and perſpiration, will render it neceſſary, in the opinion of thoſe who are guided by cool reflection, and experience.

If it happened that I did not ſee the patient during the firſt paroxyſm, I always gave the vomit before the ſecond commenced. Otherwiſe I ordered it either in the cold, or in the hot ſtage. But I always delayed giving it until the paroxyſm was ended, if the ſweat had commenced before he applied; preſcribing, in ſuch caſes, only tepid ſubacid diluting drink to promote the ſweat and the urinary diſcharge, as well as to allay the patient's thirſt, and after it ended the vomit was given. When there were no ſuch regular ſtages during the paroxyſm, as too generally occurred, I gave the vomit when he applied; after the ſame manner as in the fever on board the Weaſel*, which was wrought off with warm water, barley water, or very thin gruel. By which means, as already obſerved, a copious ſtool or two were obtained, a free perſpiration was promoted, and the paroxyſm terminated more ſpeedily, when it was given in either of the two firſt ſtages than ever happened when the ſick did

* See page 76.

not complain until the ſweat had broken out. In theſe caſes drink only was adminiſtered until the remiſſion, when the vomit was given.

If the vomit was given in the evening, I preſcribed a ſaline draught with more or leſs of eſſen. antimon. at bed time, according to the age of the patient and other circumſtances, with ſage tea or barley water, to which acid or ſal. nitr. were occaſionally added: and a purge the next morning.

But when the vomit was adminiſtered in the morning, whether it procured one or two ſtools, I generally ordered the purge to be given in two hours after its operation. The purge was an ounce of the ſal. cathart. amar. diſſolved in half a pint of thin gruel or barley water, divided into four parts, and one of them given every half hour. The ſtomach being apparently loaded with bile, and the inteſtines with bilious *Saburra*, I thought they never could be too ſoon emptied of their noxious contents, which this method always effected in a mild and gentle way; and indeed I found it ſometimes neceſſary to repeat both thoſe evacuations, particularly the purge, in the courſe of the fever.

Of all the authors who have written on the treatment of remitting fever, which I have met with, though they differ in opinion with reſpect to bleeding and vomiting, not one condemns purging; the advantages ariſing therefrom being too obvious to admit of any theoretical diſpute, or heſitation, concerning the propriety of this evacuation. Indeed it

is

is aſtoniſhing to ſee the prodigious quantity of uncommonly fetid, if not putrid, *colluvies*, which is diſcharged by the purge, and ſometimes without it, to the great relief of the patients. In ſome caſes they never have a ſtoöl, unleſs laxatives are adminiſtered; and what would be the conſequence, if the putrid Saburra was pent up in the inteſtines throughout the fever.

Though purging is abſolutely neceſſary, I apprehend that the moſt dangerous conſequences would enſue from *draſtic* purges; I therefore made uſe of no other than either the ſal. cath. amar. or Glauber, generally alone; to which may be occaſionally added any other medicine. Tamarind beverage proved not only an agreeable drink, but likewiſe a laxative; by which two very material advantages were frequently obtained. It no doubt would be moſt proper to adminiſter the purge in a remiſſion; but I found this generally ſo ſhort and imperfect, and often ſo uncertain, that I very ſeldom waited for it, but gave the purge ſoon after the operation of the emetic was over, as I have already mentioned, or early next morning, and the ſaline draught * with eſſen. antimon. at bed time.

Notwithſtanding the indifference with which ſaline draughts are mentioned by ſome authors, I

* It was always made with vegetable acid when I could get it; and likewiſe added to their drink.

found them a moſt uſeful vehicle for the antimonial wine or tart. emet. as well as ſerviceable in aſſiſting to allay thirſt. They were made after the uſual manner, and well diluted, and the antimonials added in ſuch proportions as I judged proper. But in ſome caſes I preferred the ſp. Mindereri, to which the antimonials were always joined. I gave a large ſpoonful of one or other of them every hour, or every two hours; and I am certain that this medicine frequently ſhortened the paroxyſm, by promoting freely the urinary as well as cutaneous diſcharges. During the remiſſion it was given much ſeldomer. Sometimes I gave camphor, though it ſcarcely ever agreed with the patient in any form, and at others, the pulv. contrayerv. com. but I found them of little ſervice. When the head-ach was violent, the tinct. theb. given after Dr. Lind's method, was ſerviceable for a time, eſpecially if the pediluvium was joined to its aſſiſtance; though bliſters were much more effectual in relieving it.

However, without bark there was no cure; for the only two who died took none, for the reaſons I before ſtated. I always adminiſtered the bark in ſubſtance, to the quantity of one drachm, one and an half, or two drachms, which doſe I never exceeded; and never ordered it ſeldomer or oftener than once an hour, until I thought the patient out of danger. Sometimes I gave the tincture along with it; but the doſe was not diminiſhed. When I firſt

I firſt began giving it, the ſtomach was often ſo weak as not to be able to retain it in water alone. It was for this reaſon I added either tinct. cort. Peruv. Huxham, ʒij.; or a ſpoonful or two of wine; or tinct. theb. gut. x. to every one, or every two doſes, until the ſtomach acquired ſufficient ſtrength to retain it in water only, which, commonly, was after ſix or ſeven doſes.

Though this manner of giving the bark was far from being elegant, I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that it never failed me once, in all the caſes of remitting fever which occurred on board the Rainbow. I mixed an ounce of the powder in twelve ounces or three gills of ſimple water, and ordered that quantity to be given in eight hours. When I wanted to give a drachm and a half every hour, an ounce and a half was mixed in a pint of water, which was ordered to be taken in eight hours; and when I ordered two drachms of it every hour, two ounces were mixed up in five gills of water, and given in eight doſes; to each of which ſometimes were added a few drops of elixir of vitriol; and the patient waſhed his mouth with a little of his drink, and ſwallowed it after every doſe. Whatever be the vehicle in which it is to be given on board ſhips, it is abſolutely neceſſary to mix it up before it be delivered into the charge of the attendants on the ſick; for to give it out in papers, in ſingle doſes, would not only employ one perſon

conſtantly to diſpenſe them, if there were many patients; but the attendants, ſuppoſing they were very careful, would be liable, in conſequence of the motion of the ſhip, to loſe ſome of the papers wholly, and a part of every one in mixing it up; but theſe inconveniences are obviated, by mixing a quantity, and putting it into a bottle, which can be ſafely diſpoſed of ſeveral ways. This precaution, ſimple as it is, will be found worth attending to, for obvious reaſons.

As to the time of beginning to adminiſter it; I thought proper to vary it in different patients; but I never began before the end of the firſt period, or third day. After I did begin, I continued to give it regularly every hour, night and day—unleſs the violence of the paroxyſms obliged me to omit a few hours —until I was ſure there was no danger of the fever returning. For I judged it more expedient to employ the time in adminiſtering the ſure means of ſoon procuring them quiet and refreſhing ſleep, than to allow them to waſte it in reſtleſs ſlumbers. On board the Weaſel, a remiſſion was introduced by ſound ſleep, in two caſes of the fever, which never occurred on board the Rainbow.

The number of doſes was then gradually leſſened to once every two, three, four, or ſix hours. After they arrived at a convaleſcent ſtate, I gave them either the decoction of the bark, with elix. vitr.; or the wine infuſion before mentioned, twice

or

or thrice a day, until they were perfectly recovered; which was in an aſtoniſhing ſhort time, conſidering how very ill many of them had been.

During the cure, I ſometimes added the ſal. cath. amar. with the bark, when the patient was coſtive, though it very ſeldom failed to procure one or more copious ſtools at firſt. When the bark brought on diarrhœa or vomiting, which ſeldom happened, I added the tinct. theb. to it.

Diet had no ſhare in the cure; for except in ſome very mild caſes, I never could get the ſick to take any kind of food, unleſs their drink and medicine be reckoned ſuch, until the fever was ſubdued. I am therefore ſurpriſed at ſome practitioners of eminence, who preſcribe breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper, for their patients during fever, with as much confidence as they do medicine; and as if the ſick could really be perſuaded or prevailed upon to take regular meals. When my patients began to take food, I was contented to indulge them every now and then with a ſmall quantity, as I found them inclined, until they were tolerably well recovered, inſtead of expecting them, or patients in any acute diſeaſe, to eat regular meals.

The diet for the ſick on board his Majeſty's ſhips, as well as for the well people, is far ſuperior to what is allowed in any other ſervice. The former is entirely under the direction of the ſurgeon, and conſiſts chiefly of ſago, rice gruel, water gruel,

and panada, to which wine and ſpices are occaſionally added* ; and of portable broth with barley, beſides what the captain and officers in moſt ſhips ſend them from their tables; fiſh, when they can be caught with ſeines, or hooks and lines—every ſhip being ſupplied with one or two ſeines, and a proportion of hooks and lines, according to the number of the men, and the ſervice the ſhip is employed on. Of whatever is caught, the ſick always get the firſt ſhare. After the captain and officers are ſerved, the remainder is equally divided among the ſhip's company.

Before I finiſh this head, I cannot help making mention of a circumſtance which I obſerved with much pleaſure amongſt the ſick, when the fever prevailed on board; and though it may ſeem trivial, it ſeldom happens in a ſhip, or perhaps among ſhore patients. A viſible ſatisfaction appeared in their countenances, when I began to give them the bark; and even they, with whom it diſagreed, took it with cheerfulneſs—which was certainly owing to their own obſervation of its ſalutary effects, in the caſes in which they had ſeen it adminiſtered.

* Flour and water well boiled, thin, with a little wine, ſugar, and cinnamon, added to it, makes a good meſs. But the proviſion for the ſick, in 1796, was liberally increaſed.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER III.

Cases of the Fever.

SECTION I.

Cases of the Fever at St. Jago.

CASE I.

JOHN EVERET, marine, aged about thirty, on February the 3d, 1772, when sentinel over the water on the booms, the night after anchoring in Praya Bay, at the island of St. Jago, was affected with chillinefs, fucceeded by heat and rigors alternately, which continued eight hours. He then became very hot and thirfty, with vehement headach, and fevere pains in his bones, particularly his loins, which continued three hours. A profufe fweat then broke out on him, by which he was relieved.

About noon of the 4th, but ftill the firft day of his illnefs, a paroxyfm returned without any chillinefs. P. m. in this exacerbation all the fymptoms were more violent, and the pulfe was full and quick. Near ten ounces of blood were let, which occafioned faintnefs, and an emetic being adminiftered in four hours after, it brought up much

much bile, gave him ſeveral copious ſtools, and promoted a free perſpiration. But the paroxyſm was not ended before midnight.

2d, He was tolerably cool in the remiſſion, but complained of great proſtration of ſtrength; univerſal pain; and loſs of appetite. I preſcribed elix. vitr. twice in the day, and a ſaline draught with eſſen. antimon. and ſubacid drink at bed time.

3d, At midnight a paroxyſm returned, which remitted at 6 a. m. Another paroxyſm returned at noon, which continued about four hours; and though neither of them were ſo violent as the preceding, he complained during the remiſſion of much greater weakneſs and giddineſs; and the pulſe was ſmall and quick. I repeated his antimonial draught every four hours.

4th, A. m. he had a ſhort paroxyſm preceded by rigors; he was very feveriſh, thirſty, and, with his former complaints, had a pain in his right ſide all day. He continued his ſaline antimonial medicine as before.

5th, He awoke at four a. m. in a profuſe ſweat, quite languid, and dejected. I ordered him a drachm of bark every hour. At ten a. m. a paroxyſm returned with more violence than ever; and the pain of his ſide extended down to his knee. During the paroxyſm he took his antimonial medicine as before.

6th, The fever continued all day with burning heat in the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet.

feet. I ordered him tart. emet. gr. ¼, every two hours, which purged him ſeveral times.

7th, At midnight a ſhort exacerbation came on, which continued all this day. But I preſcribed the bark again, with a little elix. vitr. and he took an ounce and a half, which ſat eaſy on his ſtomach.

8th, He complained of weakneſs only; and took the ſame quantity of bark as he did yeſterday.

9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, He continued recovering, and took half an ounce of bark daily.

On the 16th day he returned to duty; and took the decoction of bark twice a day for ſome time after.

CASE 2.

ANDREW THOMPSON, a ſtrong healthy ſeaman, aged about 36 years, was taken ill the 3d of February, p. m. while at work on the ſhrouds, but complained only on the 5th, when the head-ach, and pain in the loins were violent; he was very giddy at times, and his pulſe was quick and full. He had been very hot, and ſweated profuſely ever ſince he was affected in Praya Bay, St. Jago. I ordered ten ounces of blood to be taken from him, by which the pulſe was much lowered, and he became faintiſh. In three hours after he took an emetic; and

and the ſaline draught with the antimonial at bed time, after the pediluvium.

2d Day of his complaining, he ſaid he had reſted very indifferently, and that the head-ach and thirſt ſtill continued; though his loins were eaſier. I preſcribed a doſe of ſalts for him, which operated well. At 4 p. m. an exacerbation came on, and at bed time he took his antimonial draught with refrigerating drink.

3d, The paroxyſm remitted at midnight. His ſkin was pretty cool, but the head-ach continued without any inclination for food; and he was very weak and thirſty. The antimonial mixture was ordered every four hours.

4th, He reſted better, and was eaſy in the morning. At 6 p. m. his fever and complaints returned. I repeated his medicine and drink.

5th, He complained leſs, but the fever and thirſt continued. I ordered him a drachm of the bark every hour, which agreed very well with him.

6th, Weakneſs was his only complaint; and he continued his bark.

7th and 8th, He took only half an ounce of bark each day, and would return to his duty the 9th. I ordered him the decoction with elixir of vitriol twice a day, for ſome time after.

SECTION

SECTION II.

Cases of the Sierra Leon Fever.

CASE I.

JOHN STRINGER, marine, aged about 32, a very lifeleſs creature, who never before was in a hot climate, had been drooping ſome days, and complained on the 27th of February—lat. at noon, 08° 13′—of head-ach; ſickneſs at ſtomach; and univerſal pains. I ordered him an emetic which operated well, and an antimonial draught with acidulated drink, at night.

2d, He reſted indifferently, owing to weakneſs and ſevere pain in his knees; his thirſt was urgent; the tongue white; and the pulſe fuller and quicker than natural. A. m. a doſe of ſalts; and at bed time the antimonial medicine with drink were preſcribed.

3d, He was much better, but could not tell me when, or in what manner the fever remitted. But he complained of weakneſs; of heat in the palms of his hands, and ſoles of his feet; and of bad taſte in his mouth. I ordered the antimonial medicine three times.

4th, He continued better, though he was both feveriſh

feveriſh and coſtive. I gave him ſix drachms of the ſal. cath. amar. which purged him; and the antimonial draught at bed time.

5th, A. m. a ſevere paroxyſm returned, he knew not when; the head-ach was ſo violent that his head ſeemed to open and ſhut; the pain of the loins was very acute, with great proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits; the tongue was white and foul; and thirſt inſatiable. P. m. the fever remitted by profuſe perſpiration, and left him quite languid and giddy, with his other complaints ſeverer. I ordered him a ſaline draught with tart. emet. gr. ſs. every three hours in the paroxyſm; and afterwards the medicine and drink as on the 3d.

6th, He had a very reſtleſs night; he generally lay on his back, with his hands folded over the ſcrobiculus cordis; where he complained of great oppreſſion, and extreme weakneſs. He could not tell me when he became worſe. At 6 a. m. there was a ſmall remiſſion; his tongue was brown and rough, and his countenance ſallow and much fallen. P. m. he was rather better, and his tongue cleaner. I ordered him the antimonial mixture every four hours, and drink as uſual.

7th, At 4 a. m. a paroxyſm returned with increaſed violence, and continued all day; p. m. he raved at times, and had ſtupor. A large bliſter was applied between the ſhoulders, and the medicine continued.

8th,

8th, The fever remitted a little in the night, and left him quite languid. I ordered a drachm of the bark every hour, which was not regularly administered. 9th, He had a ſhort paroxyſm in the night; and continued taking his bark, with elix. vitr. every two hours, which agreed very well with him, ʒiſs. cort. for a doſe. He never had another paroxyſm, though he continued weak until the 20th of April, during which time he took a great deal of bark.

CASE 2.

JOHN WAKEFIELD, marine, aged about 40, was ſeized the ſame day as the preceding patient, at 4 a. m. with head-ach; ſickneſs at ſtomach; and univerſal pains and foreneſs. When he firſt complained, the 29th of February p. m. he found himſelf worſe; his ſpirits and ſtrength were much depreſſed; his countenance dejected; and his pulſe quick and ſmall. I preſcribed an emetic, and an antimonial draught with ſubacid drink at bed time.

2d Day of complaining, he paſſed a very indifferent night, all his complaints continuing; and he now complained of bitter taſte in his mouth, with urgent thirſt. I gave him a doſe of ſalts, which purged him, and repeated his night draught.

3d, At 2 a. m. a violent exacerbation came on; fear and wild notions prevented him from ſleep; he had

had ſtricture and pain over his eyes, acroſs the forehead, and at the bottoms of the orbits; his thirſt was inſatiable, and he raved much. I applied a large bliſter between his ſhoulders, put his feet and legs in warm water, and gave him tart. emet. gr. ſs. in a ſaline draught, with tinct. theb. gut. xv. every four hours, and acidulated his drink with lime juice.

4th, About 2 a. m. there was a ſlight remiſſion, but his thirſt continued; the tongue was white and rough; the palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet, were diſagreeably hot; he was very giddy; quite languid; and had no appetite. P. m. he was vomited and purged by the ſaline mixture and eſſ. antimon.

5th, A ſevere paroxyſm, with bilious vomiting and purging, came on at midnight, and the vomiting continued all night. I ordered him three drachms of Huxham's tincture of bark, with twelve drops of thebaic tincture in three ſpoonfuls of water with a little ſugar every two hours.

6th, A. m. he had a tolerable night, and was much eaſier, though quite feeble and dejected. I ordered him a drachm of the cortex every hour, to which ten drops of thebaic tincture were added occaſionally; but as his ſtomach would not retain it, it agreed very indifferently with him.

7th, He was pretty eaſy all night; but had cold ſweats over him, and the pulſe was ſmall and very irregular

irregular. I ordered him a drachm of the cortex every hour, in the form of an electuary, to be waſhed down with two drachms of Huxham's tincture of bark, in two ſpoonfuls of water, and a little ſyrup; which agreed with him tolerably well, as he ſeldom puked it.

8th, He had an indifferent night, and was no better a. m. I gave him every two hours the draught preſcribed on the 5th. His medicine run off by ſtool, and he complained of nothing, although evidently worſe.

9th, He reſted better than uſual, his medicine having been continued all night, and a. m. he was hungry and now and then eat a little thin ſago with wine. I ordered him a drachm and a half of the bark every hour, with red port and water, which agreed very well with him, and ſtopped the purging. P. m. his pulſe was much firmer.

10th, He reſted well, and a. m. complained only of weakneſs. P. m. the bark, as preſcribed yeſterday, was continued, and he had no relapſe. He continued taking the bark, until the 29th of March, when he returned to his duty quite well; the number of doſes, ana ʒi. was gradually diminiſhed in the day, as he acquired ſtrength*.

* In the preceding case I was obliged to deviate from my general method of treatment.

CASE 3.

WILLIAM TURNER, ſeaman, aged about 34, came from a merchant ſhip at Sierra Leon, and on the 29th February, latitude at noon 6° 40″ N. was ſeized at 2 p. m. with chillineſs and head-ach. At 6 p. m. when he complained, the head-ach was violent; his eyes watered much; and he had ſevere pain in his right ſide. As he was a ſtrong man and his pulſe full, I ordered ſix ounces of blood to be taken from his arm, which he bore ill; and an antimonial draught to be repeated every three hours during the paroxyſm.

2d, At 5 a. m. the paroxyſm abated; but the head-ach and pain of his ſide continued, with thirſt and ſickneſs at ſtomach. I preſcribed an emetic for him, which operated well, and procured him two copious ſtools; and gave him the draught at night.

3d, At 2 a. m. a paroxyſm returned with increaſed violence; the pain of his ſide extending down to his leg; the pulſe quick and full; the tongue white; inſatiable thirſt, and he raved much. About 5 p. m. there was a ſlight remiſſion; but his complaints being very little alleviated, I ordered the pediluvium during the paroxyſm; and a ſaline draught with fifteen drops of thebaic tincture and half a grain of tartar emetic every three hours.

4th, He reſted very ill from the pain of his ſide; difficulty

difficulty of breathing; univerſal uneaſineſs; conſtipation of the bowels; and the abdomen tumid. I ordered him ſal. cath. amar. ʒi. diſſolved in a little thin gruel, and to be repeated every hour, until he had ſeveral copious ſtools, which relieved him much; and at bed time the antimonial draught.

5th, He had a very reſtleſs night, from bilious vomiting and purging. I preſcribed the tinct. cort. Peruv. and tinct. theb. as in the preceding caſe, with water and toaſt for his drink.

6th, About eleven p. m. a violent exacerbation came on with great inquietude; much pain and oppreſſion about the præcordia; ſhort frequent cough; wheezing and laborious breathing; wild notions and dreams; and all his former complaints, except the vomiting and purging, were greatly increaſed. The pediluvium was repeated, a bliſter applied between his ſhoulders, and camphor. gr. v. with his antimonial medicine and drink, was adminiſtered every three hours.

7th, He was much eaſier, though his ſpirits and ſtrength were much exhauſted; he was very thirſty, and complained of burning heat in the palms of his hands, and ſoles of his feet. I ordered him a drachm of the cortex every hour, which ſat eaſy on his ſtomach, until a paroxyſm returned p. m.; the bark however was continued.

8th, He retched with his bark ſeveral times in the night. I ordered tinct. theb. gut. x. to be added

to every doſe, which kept it on his ſtomach. From 4 to 10 p. m. he had a paroxyſm, during which the bark was continued.

9th, The prickly heat broke out on him, and he found himſelf hungry. I ordered him the bark alone, which agreed very well with him; and he eat now and then at his pleaſure a little ſago with wine. He had no return of his fever again; but continued taking bark, until he returned to duty on the 29th of March.

CASE 4.

M. S., aged about 30, who had never been in a hot climate before, after drooping ſome days, and having been much afraid of ſickneſs from lying aſhore at Sierra Leon, was ſeized, on the 2d of March, at noon, latitude obſerved 5° 40″, with chillineſs and retching that continued ſome hours, and was ſucceeded by great heat, ſevere head-ach, pain in the loins, laſſitude, deſpondency, a fluſhing of the countenance, and thirſt. His pulſe was very quick, though rather ſofter than natural. It being late when he complained, I ordered the antimonial draught every two hours, and acidulated drink.

1ſt Day, the fever remitted a little in the night; yet he complained of great proſtration of ſtrength, giddineſs, and dejection. I ordered him an emetic, which operated very well both by vomit and ſtool.

At

At 10 p. m. a paroxyſm came on with increaſed violence; the head-ach with pain over the eyes, which were much inflamed, and pain at the bottoms of the orbits were very ſevere; and the lumbago reached quite round the abdomen. I repeated the antimonial medicine, as before, and alſo his drink.

2d, He had a very reſtleſs night from purging; univerſal uneaſineſs and pains, eſpecially in the head and loins; inſatiable thirſt, and a dry hot ſkin, beſides his other complaints. At 6 p. m. he fell aſleep, which did not at all relieve him, being much diſturbed with frightful dreams. I repeated his medicine, and the pediluvium.

3d, He had an exceeding bad night, from great deſpondency, wild notions, and delirium. I ordered him a drachm of the bark every hour, which he puked frequently; and therefore I ordered the bark with the ſaline mixture, in a ſtate of effervescence. At 10 p. m. he complained of no pain, though the fever continued; his body was open.

4th, The ſkin was hot and dry, and he was much troubled all night with inquietude and thirſt. A. m. he complained of no pain; ſighed heavily from great oppreſſion about the ſcrobiculus cordis, and the pulſe was very irregular. At 8 a. m. an exacerbation returned with leſs violence, which continued until 10 p. m. In its height, I ordered the antimonial medicine every two hours, and the

pediluvium ; and at other times the bark, and a ſmall glaſs of wine after every doſe, which kept it on his ſtomach very well. The urine he made during the paroxyſm contained neither cloud nor ſediment.

5th, He had an uneaſy night. A prickly heat like eruption appeared on his face, breaſt, and ſhoulders. A. m. he was much better. I ordered the bark and wine as before, which he puked only twice. At 8 p. m. a ſlight paroxyſm came on ; and an angry eruption broke out about his mouth. He ſtill continued the bark and wine.

6th, He reſted well in the night, and complained only of great weakneſs and depreſſion of ſpirits. I preſcribed the bark with wine every hour, as before. He had no return of his fever, and continued to take the bark until the 27th of the month, when he returned to his duty.

CASE 5.

JOHN WILLIS, marine, aged about 28, a ſtrong man, ſubject to maniacal complaints, who never had been in a hot climate before, on the evening of the 6th of March, latitude at m. 4° 16″ N. was ſeized with rigors, and univerſal pains ; but did not complain until next morning, when his head ached violently ; his eyes were greatly inflamed ; and his pulſe was much oppreſſed. I ordered twelve

twelve ounces of blood to be taken from the arm; but on weighing it I found ℔ i had been taken away. An emetic, in four hours after, was adminiſtered; and after the pediluvium, which puked him well, the antimonial draught, with plenty of acidulated drink at bed time. The blood was ſizy, the ſerum red and little in quantity, and the craſſamentum rather looſe.

2d Day, the head-ach and pains ſtill continued. I preſcribed a doſe of ſalts; and after the operation, the antimonial medicine, with the pediluvium and drink. P. m. the head-ach remitted; but he complained of pain in his breaſt, and thirſt; and the pulſe was rather quick and ſofter than natural.

3d, He had a reſtleſs night from an exacerbation of fever. A. m. the head-ach was very troubleſome, with cough; foreneſs of the throat; and pain of the breaſt. I applied a large bliſter between the ſhoulders, and continued his medicines as before.

4th, Though the fever was moderate he reſted indifferently in the night; complained ſtill of head-ach; of univerſal pains, and of thirſt. The antimonial medicine was repeated every four hours.

5th, There was no alteration for the better, and he was very coſtive. Of a mixture of Peruvian bark, and bitter purging ſalts, each ſix drachms; lime juice two drachms; gruel half a pint, he took one fourth part every hour. His medicine purged him only once; he was very cool at night.

6th, He was much better, and took his bark as before.

7th, The bark was preſcribed with elix. vitr.; and he continued taking it, only diminiſhing the number of doſes, daily, until the 17th of the month, when he returned to duty.

Three other marines, of the watering party at Sierra Leon, were ſeized in the ſame manner with fever, and recovered by the ſame means, the worſt of them, in twenty-five days.

SECTION III.

Caſes of the Fever at St. Thomas.

CASE I.

WILLIAM LAUCHLAN, ſeaman, aged about 50, on the 24th of April 1772*, p. m. was ſeized with chilline ſs, head-ach, and ſevere univerſal pains. Next morning when he complained, after having been very hot, thirſty, and reſtleſs through the night, the ſkin was dry and hot, the pulſe quick, the tongue whitiſh, and thirſt inſatiable, with great proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits. I ordered him

* Latitude at noon 0° 9′ South.

an

an emetic, which operated well; and the antimonial mixture every four hours, with nitre in his drink. At 9 p. m. there was a ſmall remiſſion.

2d, He reſted very ill in the night. He was very weak, giddy; his thirſt was inſatiable; and his pulſe quick and ſmall. I preſcribed a doſe of ſalts, and his antimonial draught at bed time, with his drink. At 6 p. m. an exacerbation came on, which remitted at 10 p. m.

3d, He had no reſt in the night, a violent paroxyſm having come on at 1 a. m. with frequent cough; and great deſpondency; beſides the former complaints; the tongue being foul, and coſtiveneſs. At 3 p. m. a ſlight remiſſion came on, during which the ſymptoms and thirſt were not perceptibly alleviated. I continued his medicine every two hours in the paroxyſm, and every four in the remiſſion. Another exacerbation with dyſuria began at 9 p. m.

4th, He was quite languid from great inquietude in the night. There was a ſlight remiſſion at 6 a. m. though his head was like to ſplit; the univerſal pains were ſevere, particularly in the loins; the palms of his hands and ſoles of his feet were very hot, and his thirſt continued. I preſcribed ſal. cath. amar. ℥ſs. which gave him ſeveral ſtools; I afterwards repeated the antimonial medicine, and made him uſe the pediluvium.

5th, His cough was very troubleſome; and increaſed

creaſed the head-ach. The pulſe was very irregular. At 4 p. m. an exacerbation of the fever and ſymptoms returned with great pain about the ſcrobiculus cordis, and remitted imperfectly at 6. At 8 p. m. it returned with greater violence; and the tongue was brown and rough.

6th, A ſlight remiſſion commenced at 11 p. m.; and at midnight a violent paroxyſm returned. Beſides the former ſymptoms, which were more increaſed, he had great pain about the throat; over the eyes, and at the bottoms of the orbits; when he coughed, his eyes were like to ſtart from his head*, and he raved much. At 4 a. m. a ſlight remiſſion; at 6 the paroxyſm returned, and remitted again imperfectly at 4 p. m. His pulſe was very irregular, and a diſagreeable ſenſation remained on the fingers for ſome time after feeling it†. I applied a large bliſter between his ſhoulders; repeated his medicine with pulv. contrayerv. c. camphor. ana gr. vi. in a bolus, every three hours.

7th, He was in leſs pain in the night, though the cough continued inceſſant; and he was quite languid. I ordered him a drachm of the bark, with a little wine every hour; and though he puked it ſeveral times, he was rather eaſier at night.

* The reader is to remember that the patient's own words are inserted.

† This was observed in every case.

8th,

8th, He complained chiefly of the cough. He continued the bark and wine, which agreed very well with him. At night he was cool, and the cough leſs. Laſt twenty-four hours he took two ounces and a half of bark.

9th, He continued taking the medicine in the night; and had no complaint but weakneſs. He took the bark every two hours, with wine only; of which he had his allowance. He afterwards took the bark with elix. vitr. until the 8th of May, when he returned to duty; but I gave him the decoction with elix. vitr. for ſome time after. This is one of the caſes which relapſed with change of weather.

CASE 2.

PETER WILLIAMS, ſeaman, a very ſtrong mulatto creole, aged about 34, on the 27th of April, latitude at m. 0° 41″ S. at 10 a. m. was affected with ſevere rigors which continued two hours; violent head-ach; ſickneſs at ſtomach; univerſal pains, eſpecially in his loins; ardent fever, with vehement thirſt. Great anxiety ſucceeded the cold ſtage, which terminated in profuſe ſweat. It being late in the evening before he complained, I ordered him the antimonial mixture, and ſubacid drink.

1ſt, About twelve laſt night there was a ſlight remiſſion. A. m. I ordered an emetic: in two hours after its operation, ſal. cath. amar. ʒi; and at night the

the antimonial medicine, to be repeated every four hours, with ſubacid drink.

2d, At 11 p. m. an exacerbation came on with greater violence; and delirium. It remitted a little at 4 a. m.; and returned again at 10 a. m. with chillineſs. The paroxyſm continued ſevere until 8 p. m.; during which, beſides his former complaints, he had great pain and ſtricture about his eyes, which were much inflamed; with coſtiveneſs. During the imperfect remiſſions there was great proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits, with giddineſs. He complained alſo of univerſal pains; uneaſineſs; and inſatiable thirſt. I repeated the antimonial medicine every two hours in the paroxyſms; with the drink and pediluvium occaſionally.

3d, He paſſed laſt night better. I ordered ſix drachms of ſal. cath. amar. with thin gruel, which procured ſeveral copious ſtools; and the antimonial medicine at bed time. At 6 p. m. a violent exacerbation commenced, with bilious vomiting and purging; dyſuria; and great inquietude.

4th, He was very much diſturbed with delirium; inquietude; vomiting and purging all night. At 7 a. m. I obſerved a ſlight remiſſion, during which his pulſe was full and very ſoft; the tongue was remarkably ſmooth; he was greatly dejected; quite languid; complained of a bitter taſte in the mouth; and of burning heat in the palms of his hands and ſoles of the feet. I preſcribed the antimonial medicine in an

effervescent

efferveſcent ſtate with tinct. thebaic.; applied a large bliſter between his ſhoulders; and repeated the pediluvium. At 6 p. m. a paroxyſm returned; during which he raved greatly; and was comatoſe. I ordered pulv. contrayerv. c. camphor. ana gr. vi. every four hours; with other medicines.

5th, At 10 p. m. a ſlight remiſſion appeared, which continued two hours. Then a violent paroxyſm commenced with great oppreſſion about the ſcrobiculus cordis. He was highly delirious and outrageous with extreme watching. The tongue was black; and other complaints were more ſevere; the coma excepted. About 7 a. m. a very imperfect remiſſion. I continued the medicines preſcribed yeſterday during the paroxyſm; and applied bliſters to the ankles. At 7 a. m. I ordered a drachm and a half of cort. Peruv. pulv. every hour, with a little wine. At 10 p. m. he found himſelf eaſy and cool, having taken twenty-two drachms of the bark, which agreed with him.

6th, Between midnight and 2 a. m. a very ſlight paroxyſm was obſerved; at other times he was quiet; eaſy; and took the bark. P. m. he was very eaſy all day. He took a drachm of the bark every hour, with elix. vitr.; and I allowed him his wine.

7th, He had a good night's reſt, and was recovering. I preſcribed the bark with elix. vitr. every two hours; and his wine.

8th,

8th, He continued to recover; and took half an ounce of bark. Afterwards he took the decoction of bark with elix. vitr. and returned to his duty the 7th of May. The change of the weather affected him frequently afterwards.

CASE 3.

James Aysloe, aged about 15, of a very thin and paralytic habit; had never been in a hot climate before; was taken ill, at the same time as the preceding patient, with the general symptoms of the fever. When he complained next morning, he found himself worse in every respect, after a restless night. I ordered the emetic; and two hours after its operation, a dose of sal. cath. amar. with gruel. At noon a remission appeared. At night I gave him the antimonial medicine, with subacid drink.

2d Day, he had a tolerable night; but complained of great weakness; giddiness; and that his medicine griped him. I therefore added to every dose a few drops of tinct. thebaic. every four hours. At 4 p. m. a severe exacerbation came on, which remitted imperfectly at 10; in the course of it he had several bilious stools.

3d, At midnight a paroxysm returned; which remitted at 6 a. m. leaving him quite languid and dejected; with the usual complaints. At 4 p. m. another exacerbation began and remitted a little at 8.

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As he was coſtive, the antimonial medicine was given in ſmall quantities every two hours, without the tinct. theb.

4th, A ſevere paroxyſm, preceded by griping, had commenced at midnight; and remitted at 7 a. m. All the ſymptoms were more troubleſome; and he continued to take his medicine.

5th, He was tolerably eaſy in the night, but had no ſleep. At 6 p. m. an exacerbation came on, which continued only a few hours; but the remiſſion was very imperfect. His medicine was continued.

6th, His complaints were in no reſpect better. I ordered him a drachm of the bark every hour; through negligence, he only had been given one or two doſes. P. m. he was rather weaker.

7th, His tongue was very foul, and the other ſymptoms were very troubleſome in the night; but he took his bark every hour, and continued to take it all day, with a little wine after every doſe, which agreed very well with him.

8th, He was much better; and complained of weakneſs only. I repeated the bark as before. He continued to take it; only diminiſhing the number of doſes gradually; until the 10th of May, when he returned to his duty. He took the decoction of the bark with elix. vitr. twice a day, for ſome time after.

CASE

CASE 4.

M. R., aged about forty years, a ſtrong man, of middle ſize; of a florid complexion, and of an healthy conſtitution, after drooping a few days, on the evening of the 28th of April 1772, lat. at noon 1° 12″ S. was affected with head-ach; pains in all his limbs and bones *, and thirſt. 29th a. m. the 1ſt of his complaining, he was ſick at ſtomach; with an exacerbation of his former complaints. His ſkin was diſagreeable to the touch, though not remarkably hot; his pulſe was quicker than natural; his tongue was white; with proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits. P. m. a vomit operated well. He was very anxious and much afraid.

2d, He had a bad night; was coſtive; his head light, and rather giddy; he wandered a little; was nice about trifles; his urine was high coloured with whitiſh fibres in it; the pulſe was irregular; and though he had no ſevere complaint, he was greatly afraid of dying.

3d, His countenance was fluſhed and rather wild after having been much haraſſed with inquietude in the night, with fear of falling aſleep from idle notions tormenting him. His head was more light and giddy, notwithſtanding he had a

* This was his own phraſe.

number

number of copious fetid ſtools, and complained little. The pulſe and ſkin continued much the ſame; and his urine was paler without cloud or ſediment.

4th, He paſſed a very reſtleſs night; and the ſkin was quite dry. Sometimes he had a pain for a ſhort time in his right leg; but he complained very little, only by expreſſing deſpondency. His urine continued pale. P. m. a ſmall cloud appeared at the top of the glaſs, but in the night there was no ſign of it; and the urine was very pale. He had two copious ſtools; and from his looks, ſpectators imagined there was very little the matter with him.

5th, He had an exceeding uneaſy night; he ſighed frequently; his pulſe was ſofter and ſlower, his ſkin drier and hotter than natural; the tongue was white and ſcabrous; and the urine pale with filaments in it. When quiet, he lay with his hands folded over the thorax, and frequently clapped the ſcrobiculus cordis with his right hand; and when ſpoke to he raiſed himſelf ſuddenly upon one of his elbows. P. m. he complained very little; ſlept for a ſhort time, and awoke frightened. He had a copious ſtool, and his urine was full of clear ſmall air bubbles.

6th. He was more reſtleſs than uſual. He wandered much, talked conſtantly of dying; his ſkin was dry, hot, and diſagreeable to the touch; a prickly heat like eruption broke out on his breaſt and

neck, and his urine was of a bright amber colour without cloud or ſediment. P. m. he wandered more, and was extremely reſtleſs. At midnight he was quiet, without any complaint; ſwallowed his medicine in an unuſual manner, and refuſed to take the whole of it. His ſpirits, apparently, were very much agitated: after which he lay down as to ſleep, and died at 5 a. m. on the 7th day of his illneſs. —He had a copious ſtool the 6th day.—From firſt to laſt there was no remiſſion. For the manner in which he was treated, ſee the Review of the Sick Liſt, May 1772.

CASE 5.

Thomas Dale, marine, aged about 38, had never been before in a hot climate; on the 30th of April, at 8 p. m. latitude obſerved 2° 10′ S. was ſeized with all the general ſymptoms of fever, which remitted at midnight for a ſhort time. When I ſaw him at noon all the ſymptoms were more ſevere; and accompanied with deafneſs. I ordered an emetic, which operated well; and the antimonial draught at bed time, with nitre in his drink. P. m. a ſlight remiſſion appeared.

2d, He reſted very ill, being troubled with much inquietude, and lumbago. I preſcribed an ounce of ſal. cath. amar. with gruel, and the antimonial medicine

medicine at bed time. Three p. m. he complained of chillineſs, though his ſkin ſeemed hot and dry; and the pulſe quick.

3d, He paſſed a reſtleſs night; and all the ſymptoms increaſed with violence, during the paroxyſm, which left him quite languid and deſponding about 8 p. m. With the ſaline mixture, I ordered tart. emet. gr. ſs. every four hours, and ſuitable drink.

4th, He had an indifferent night. A. m. I found him very giddy; languid, and thirſty, with the other uſual ſymptoms; and nothing pleaſed his palate. I ordered the antimonial mixture as before.

5th, An exacerbation returned at 10 p. m. and continued until 7 p. m. 21 hours, with urgent cough and pain about the ſcrobiculus cordis. I preſcribed for him as I did on the third.

6th, He reſted ill, and was greatly dejected. I ordered him a drachm of the cortex, with a little wine every hour. At 6 p. m. a paroxyſm began; and during its height he took the antimonial mixture.

7th, Early a. m. a remiſſion appeared; and he took his bark and wine every hour; which agreed very well with him. Though his paroxyſms were never violent, he appeared much weaker than others who had more ſevere ones.

8th, He was recovering, and continued to take the bark as before.

9th, He had a ſlight paroxyſm in the night. I ordered the elix. vitr. with the bark every hour, and allowed him his wine.

10th, 11th, and 12th, I gave him half an ounce of bark daily; and afterwards the decoction of bark with elix. vitr. twice a day, which he continued to take ſome time after he returned to duty, which was on the 15th of May.

CASE 6.

HENRY ANNAS, ſeaman, a ſtrong man, aged about 37, on the evening of the 29th of April, lat. obſerved 1° 45″ S. was ſuddenly affected with giddineſs and faintneſs, followed by violent head-ach; acute univerſal pains, eſpecially of the loins; heat, and great thirſt. When he complained on the firſt of May, theſe ſymptoms were more ſevere; he was ſick at the ſtomach; and his pulſe was ſtrong and quick. I ordered an emetic; the antimonial draught every four hours after; ſubacid drink and the pediluvium occaſionally. P. m. there was an imperfect remiſſion.

2d Day, at 1 a. m. a paroxyſm commenced with rigors, which continued until 6. p. m. He complained then of great proſtration of ſtrength and univerſal ſoreneſs; his thirſt was inſatiable; and his pulſe ſoft, beſides the general ſymptoms which have already been deſcribed in the remiſſion.

I or-

I ordered the doſe of ſal. cath. amar. and after its operation, the medicines to be repeated as laſt night, with diluting drink. At 9 p. m. an exacerbation again commenced.

3d, The paroxyſm, accompanied with great inquietude, continued until 1 a. m.; when rigors which laſted three hours enſued; and were ſucceeded by a moſt violent paroxyſm, which continued until 4 p. m. The former ſymptoms were greatly increaſed. Beſides, he complained of dyſuria; great pain and ſtricture over the eyes; and of oppreſſion about the ſcrobiculus cordis. The tongue was brown and dry; the mouth parched; and he wandered with ſlight delirium. The remiſſion was attended with great proſtration of ſpirits and ſtrength, and he was very giddy. I continued the antimonial medicine, in ſp. Minder. with diluting drink; and repeated the pediluvium every two hours in the paroxyſm: his body was open.

4th, He paſſed a tolerable night; but early a. m. another paroxyſm began, and continued until 4 p. m. but not ſo violent as the preceding one. His medicines were repeated as before.

5th, He was eaſy in the night, and a. m. continued ſo. At 2 p. m. he was ſuddenly taken ſpeechleſs; and when I was called to ſee him, I was told he was juſt dying. I found him lying on his back; his eyes not quite cloſed; his countenance, very ghaſtly, was covered with cold clam-

my ſweat, which alſo covered the breaſt; the extremities were cold, and his hands folded over the ſcrobiculus cordis; the pulſe was thready, tremulous, and at times vermicular; the hypochondria were tumid; he was quite ſenſeleſs and motionleſs; with convulſive twitches about the mouth. He continued in this lifeleſs ſtate about an hour, notwithſtanding he was well rubbed as he lay with flannel clothes ſprinkled with volatiles. As ſoon as he could ſwallow, ſome volatile drops were adminiſtered internally, in a little drink. After the tibiæ internæ were well embrocated with warm vinegar, large bliſters were applied to them. Apparent apoplexy*, ſyncope, torpor, or whatever elſe it may be denominated, were ſucceeded by mere frenzy: during which his countenance was exceedingly flushed; and his eyes greatly inflamed; the muſcles of the neck were quite rigid; the abdomen was tenſe; the ſkin felt burning hot; the pulſe was very irregular, with ſubſultus tendinum; and the tongue was quite black and dry. *I covered his back* with a bliſter; adminiſtered pulv. contrayerv. c. camphor. ana gr. viii. twice; and repeated antimonial medicine every hour, with ſubacid drink, before 9 p. m. when perſpiration

* I do imagine that Dr. Cleghorn gave this appellation to ſome patient or patients in a ſimilar ſtate. But in this ſtate, there was more of vital expreſſion than there appears in the real apoplectic countenance.

came

came on. Two drachms of the cortex, with wine and a little tinct. theb. every hour were then administered, which the ſtomach retained.

6th, The bark was given regularly all night, though there was no remiſſion until midnight; and he continued taking the bark in the ſame manner until 4. p. m. The remiſſion, though ſhort, was moderate and diſtinct*; and was followed by a ſlight paroxyſm which then commenced. He then took a drachm of the bark every hour.

7th, At midnight he became quite cool, and continued the bark and wine.

8th, He was recovering, though very weak, and took his bark regularly every hour.

9th, The bark was ſtill preſcribed every hour with a few drops of elixir of vitriol, and his wine allowed him. By the 15th, when he wiſhed to return to his duty, he had taken a pound of the bark in powder; and for ſome time after, I gave him, twice a day, an infuſion of it in wine. He was afterwards very ſlightly affected with change of weather.

A number more of our men had the fever, from lying on ſhore at St. Thomas's, and all recovered by the ſame method of treatment.

* At 9 p. m. of the 6th, he began and continued, without intermiſſion, until 4 p. m. of the 6th, to take two drachms of bark every hour; during which time he took four ounces and a half, which agreed with him.

CASE 7.

M. F., aged about ſixteen, never had been in a hot climate before, after drooping a conſiderable time, on the 31ſt July, p. m. lat. at noon 34° 58″ complained of loſs of appetite, head-ach, and ſickneſs at ſtomach. His pulſe was quicker than natural.

2d Day of his illneſs he complained leſs, but was ſtill feveriſh.

3d, He would not take the medicines; but ſaid he was pretty well, and would go on deck.

4th, He made no complaints, nor would take medicine, though he was entreated.

5th, He complained of being unwell, and very coſtive. P. m. he was well purged.

6th, He found himſelf better; but he ſtill had a little fever, with thirſt, and no moiſture on his ſkin.

7th, He got cold, complained again of head-ach, and ſickneſs at ſtomach. His tongue was white, his ſkin hot and dry, and the pulſe quick and hard. P. m. the pulſe was much quicker and harder, nevertheleſs he became faintiſh upon loſing about five ounces of blood.

8th, He raved in the night; the pulſe was ſofter and not ſo quick; the head-ach, and ſickneſs at ſtomach continued; the ſkin was hot and dry, and he was now thirſty.

9th,

9th, He was very irregular in his living. A. m. he complained of his bliſter only, which prevented him from ſleeping in the night; he was very giddy when out of bed, p. m.; and began to rave. His medicine procured him a number of copious ſtools.

10th, He ſlept, and perſpired a little, but was not refreſhed. His ſkin became hot and dry; he had no complaint, no thirſt or appetite; the tongue was white, and a diſagreeable ſenſation remained on the fingers for ſome time after feeling the pulſe. P. m. he was very reſtleſs, and delirious; he looked frequently at his hands, and bit his nails.

11th, He was quieter, and ſlept two hours a. m. He vomited what he had eat the preceding day at noon, as entire and indigeſted as when he ſwallowed it. He ſlept again, but when he awoke denied that he had ſlept any. He was more delirious, and reſtleſs, particularly with his hands; the lower extremities were cold; ſtill he had no complaint. P. m. after taking doctor James's powder, a profuſe clammy ſweat broke out; *he then made ſome high coloured urine, which depoſited a lateritious ſediment*, followed by ſeveral convulſive rigors, which continued ſome minutes.

12th, He had a very bad night, being troubled with great inquietude. A profuſe clammy ſweat was again brought on by doctor James's powder; but

no

no alteration for the better. P. m. he roared out, though he denied that he had any pain, and at times had convulſive twitches. At night the ſkin was dry and hot; the pulſe was ſoft and irregular; and the tongue was ſwelled, white, and foul.

13th, He had no reſt in the night, though he perſpired. The pulſe was very ſmall; he was exceedingly weak, but ſenſible, and eat a little ſeveral times. His tongue was covered with a black cruſt; he ſpat a little blood; and had an involuntary diſcharge of urine, but whether from the bliſters is doubtful.

14th, He ſpent a very reſtleſs night. A. m. he ſpat a little more blood, and a few drops fell from his noſe. The involuntary diſcharge of urine continued; he had partial ſweats; the ſkin was very diſagreeable to the touch, and the pulſe very ſmall and irregular. The abdomen, though conſtipated, was neither ſwelled, tenſe, nor painful upon being preſſed; yet he ſeemed to feel great pain upon introducing the pipe of the clyſter ſyringe into the anus with the greateſt care; and a very ſmall quantity only of the injection could be thrown up at a time. At 8 p. m. the return of convulſive rigors carried him off.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Cases of the Remitting Fever on the Second Voyage.

CASE I.

WILLIAM PEER, marine, aged about 26, who had never been in a hot climate, on the 30th of March 1773, latitude obſerved 5° 29′ N. was ſeized with pain and oppreſſion about the pit of the ſtomach; nauſea and giddineſs. I ordered an emetic; the antimonial draught at bed time; and ſubacid drink.

2d Day, though he ſweated profuſely in the night, and his ſkin was much cooler, a. m. his complaints ſtill continued. I preſcribed the purging ſalts; and the antimonial draught again at bed time.

3d, He had a very bad night, and at 4 a. m. a ſevere exacerbation, preceded by rigors, came on, attended with bilious vomiting and griping; with heavineſs of the head; great pain in the loins; proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits; a very quick ſmall pulſe; urgent thirſt; and increaſed violence of the former complaints. Towards night a remiſſion appeared, during which he was quite languid and dejected. As the ſalts did not purge him the preceding day, I gave him two drachms of ſal. cath. amar.

every

every hour, in warm thin gruel, until he had ſome ſtools, and afterwards the antimonial medicine.

4th, He was troubled with much inquietude in the night. At 2 a. m. a paroxyſm came on, and remitted at 7, during which he had four copious ſtools. He took the antimonial medicine every four hours. P. m. he was eaſier, though very weak. The tongue was foul; and he was haraſſed with a bad taſte in his mouth.

5th, At 2 a. m. a paroxyſm with increaſed violence of former ſymptoms returned. He vomited ſeverely, and felt great pain upon preſſing the ſcrobiculus cordis. There was an imperfect remiſſion at 8; and an exacerbation came on again at 11 a. m. which remitted at 6 p. m. He complained of coſtiveneſs; giddineſs; proſtration of ſtrength, and very great deſpondency. I continued the antimonial medicine, and drink.

6th, He had an eaſier night. I ordered a drachm and an half of bark, with two drachms of ſal. cath. amar. in the firſt doſe; and every hour a little wine, which agreed with him. He had ſeveral ſtools.

7th, He had a good night; was free of fever; complained of weakneſs only; having taken eighteen drachms of bark, with wine and water. He continued to take bark until the 13th of April, when he returned to his duty, only decreaſing the number of doſes daily. I gave him twice a day, for ſome time after, a wine infuſion of the bark.

CASE

CASE 2.

FRANCIS EASTMOND, marine, a ſtrong man, on the 9th of April 1773, latitude obſerved 4° 23′ N. a. m. was ſeized with rigors, which were followed by the general ſymptoms of fever, and in the evening there was an imperfect remiſſion of them. I immediately ordered him an emetic, and at bed time the antimonial medicine; and nitre in his drink.

2d, About 10 an exacerbation came on. He was much troubled with inquietude, and had great pain and ſtricture over the eyes, and at the bottom of the orbits; beſides his former complaints. At 6 p. m. there was a ſlight remiſſion. I gave him ſal. cath. amar. ℥j. and at night repeated the antimonial medicine every four hours, with drink.

3d, He paſſed an indifferent night; and at 6 a. m. a paroxyſm commenced with rigors. Beſides the former complaints, his pulſe was now irregular; and his tongue foul; with watching and delirium. I applied a large bliſter between his ſhoulders; ordered camphor. gr. viii. which he nauſeated; the ſp. Minder. with eſſ. ant. every four hours, and the pediluvium.

4th, A remiſſion appeared at 7 a. m.; but he was very coſtive. I repeated the purging ſalts, which gave him ſeveral copious ſtools; and afterwards the antimonial

antimonial mixture as before. A very angry eruption broke out about his mouth and nose.

5th, At 4 a. m. an exacerbation returned again with rigors; bilious vomiting; and immoderate discharge of urine; besides the former symptoms, which remitted at noon. I ordered the antimonial medicine every two hours; and repeated the pediluvium.

6th, He was extremely weak, giddy and dejected. I ordered him a drachm of the bark every hour, and allowed him wine.

7th, He was recovering, and continued the bark until the 18th of the month, when he returned to duty. I then gave him a wine infusion of bark twice a day.

SECTION V.

Cases which occurred during the last Voyage.

CASE V.

THE following case, properly speaking, is anomalous, because the patient was affected with three distinct and very different diseases, viz. angina parotidæa; hectic, and remittent fever: but as the case is

is uncommon, and terminated in a putrid* remittent, I ſhall inſert it at full length.

RICHARD SPURRET, marine, aged about 36, on the 20th of December 1773, latitude obſerved, 25° 2″, complained of pain and ſwelling in the left ſide of his face, which came on in the night; he was thirſty; and the pulſe quick and hard. I ordered a few ounces of blood to be let; the part affected to be covered with flannel wet with volatile liniment; the antimonial draught to be given at bed time; and ſuitable drink.

21ſt, His face was eaſier; the epithem was renewed; abſtinence from ſalt proviſions enjoined; and the eſſ. antimon. with ſage tea, was repeated at bed time.

22d, The ſwelling now extended over the face and down the ſide of the throat; he had pain in ſwallowing; coughed at times; and the pulſe was quick, though not hard. I preſcribed the purging ſalts and a gargariſm to be frequently uſed; a bolus of ſperm. cet. and nitre at night, and the epithem to be continued.

23d, The ſwelling was more enlarged and harder; the pulſe was ſtill quick; and the ſkin drier and hotter than in health. I ordered a formentation and epithem to be renewed twice a day; I repeated his bolus morning and evening; and at night gave him

* I ſpeak here in the common acceptation of the type.

the

the eff. antimon. with his drink. He was ſubject to cough and complaints in the breaſt.

24th, The parotis was leſs; he had no pain in it; and deglutition was eaſy: the tongue was foul; the cough without expectoration was more urgent, which occaſioned a head-ach; and he complained of pain in his back. His body was open. I gave him a linctus of ſperm. cet. mel. Brit. and oxymel. ſcill. and acidulated with ſp. of vitr. ten. to take the ſize of a nutmeg of when the cough was urgent; beſides continuing his other medicines, I ordered him an opiate and the pediluvium at bed time.

25th, He found himſelf much better, and coughed leſs. I ordered the medicines to be continued.

A metaſtaſis of the morbid matter began to take place; and the diſeaſe aſſumed the appearance of hectic.

26th, He had got cold yeſterday, and coughed all night; which renewed the head-ach, with great pain in the breaſt, and difficult reſpiration. The pulſe was now quick and fuller than in health. A few ounces of blood were let; and acidulated ptiſan for common drink was preſcribed with his other medicines.

27th, The ſwelling and pain had entirely left his face and throat. But he complained of pain and oppreſſion about the ſcrobiculus cordis; watching;

ing; and colliquative ſweats. P. m. he complained more; raved, and his pulſe was ſmall, quick, and hard. I applied a large bliſter to his back; and inſtead of the linctus, I gave him the lac ammoniac. with oxymel. ſcil. & eſſ. antimon. and ptiſan. P. m. I opened both the venæ ſaphenæ, after pediluvium; added tinct. theb. gut. v. to every doſe of his mixture, and allowed the common emulſion with nitre, and the ptiſan for his drink.

28th, He was in great pain about the thorax; breathing difficult; after being extremely reſtleſs and delirious the firſt part of the night. He was relieved towards morning; expectorated a little; had two copious ſtools; and I continued his medicines.

29th, He reſted well; coughed little; expectorated freely; breathed eaſy; and had no fever. He took his mixture every four hours, continued his drink, and had an opiate at night only.

30th, He was much better, and his medicines were repeated.

31ſt, He complained of ſtraitneſs about the thorax, eſpecially the right ſide; and coughed frequently. I repeated his medicines and drink, ordered the pediluvium; and applied a large bliſter to the affected ſide.

January 1ſt, 1774. He reſted well; expectorated eaſily; breathleſs from walking up or down the ladder; and complained much of the bliſters paining him. I continued his medicines.

2d, From his opiate having been neglected, he coughed, and was reſtleſs the firſt part of the night until he got it. He was eaſy in the day; made uſe of his former linctus, with the ptiſan; and took his opiate at night.

3d, He had no cough in the night, and complained of weakneſs of his loins only. The colliquative ſweats were not gone. The medicine was continued, and the bliſtered parts kept open.

4th, There was no alteration. Beſides continuing his linctus, I ordered him a drachm of the bark, with elix. vitr. four times a day.

5th, The cough was troubleſome in the night. I ordered the bark twice a day; and as he was feveriſh, I gave him camphor, gr. v. four times a day, and continued his linctus, ptiſan, and opiate.

6th, He had a quieter night; but the colliquative ſweats weakened him exceedingly. P. m. he had chills and heats alternately. I omitted the camphor, and preſcribed half an ounce of bark, to be taken with elix. vitr. and continued his other medicines and drink.

7th, He was weakened extremely by the ſweats; and had a continual ſmall fever with head-ach, and irritating cough. Inſtead of the linctus, I gave him occaſionally a little olive oil; the emulſion and ptiſan for drink; and his anodyne at night. The bark made him ſick p. m.

8th, He had a purging in the night, which relieved him.

him. I continued his medicines, and repeated his anodyne twice.

9th, He paſſed the night tolerably, but the fever continued; and the dyſpnœa produced no pain. He was not coſtive; but p. m. his ſtomach and abdomen were much diſtended with flatus, which he was anxious to expel. Towards night he became very reſtleſs; and at times faintiſh. His countenance was wild and he raved. I omitted the bark; adminiſtered an emollient injection; renewed the bliſter on his ſide; gave him wine and water frequently; and the emulſion with nitre for his drink. The injection procured him ſeveral ſtools and free expulſion of wind, which relieved him.

10th, He ſweated profuſely at every pore until morning, and was very reſtleſs from urgent cough. I continued the wine, with very light diet, and gave him an anodyne at bed time.

11th, He ſweated leſs; but was extremely weak; his pulſe very ſmall; the tongue rough and white in the middle; a tickling in his throat induced cough; he expectorated a little phlegm; and was coſtive. I ordered the injection to be repeated, which gave him two copious ſtools; a ſoft linctus to lick occaſionally; and the medicines and diet, to be continued as yeſterday.

12th, He reſted well, coughed little, and expectorated eaſily. The pulſe was regular; he was cool;

had little thirſt, and no appetite. He was ſtill coſtive. I continued his medicines.

13th, He had very little cough; and complained only of great weakneſs, and of coſtiveneſs. I ordered him two ounces of a decoction of ſena, tamarinds, and cardamom. min. which gave him three copious ſtools. P. m. he had little cough; and his medicines were repeated.

14th, He complained only of weakneſs. I preſcribed a drachm of the bark twice a day, with wine and the elix. vitr. which agreed with him.

15th, He continued better; and took his bark as before, with nouriſhing diet.

16th, The conſtipation of his bowels continued. I gave him ſal. cath. amar. ʒij. which occaſioned cough and expectoration of phlegm. Afterwards, he took his bark in four doſes, inſtead of two, with his wine as before.

17th, He did not recover ſtrength. I increaſed the quantity of bark to half an ounce daily, which he took as before.

The fever now aſſumed the remittent type.

18th, He had no cough, but was very hot the firſt part of the night, and perſpired freely after. I continued his bark, wine, and diet. At 6 p. m. he was ſeized with chillineſs, ſucceeded by fever, hæmorrhage at the noſe, which ended in profuſe perſpiration.

perſpiration. During the paroxyſm, I preſcribed ſp. Minderer. and ſage tea.

19th, He was quite weak, eſpecially in his loins; the thirſt continuing. I ordered a drachm of the bark with wine every hour. At 3 p. m. a ſevere exacerbation of fever; of hæmorrhage; violent head-ach; great pain in his loins; purging, and urgent thirſt came on. The ſp. Minderer. and tinct. theb. were preſcribed, together with his drink.

20th, The paroxyſm continued; the hæmorrhage returned in the night, and he complained of great pain in his knees. At 5 p. m. he was ſeized with chilline ſs, and retching, which were followed by fever, hæmorrhage and other uſual ſymptoms. I added tinct. theb. gut. x. to the doſe of bark, which I gave him every hour, together with his wine.

21ſt, Without any obvious remiſſion, an exacerbation of fever came on in the night, with very profuſe hæmorrhage, at leaſt to the quantity of ℔. iv. before it was ſtopped with doſſils immerſed in the tinct. ſtypt. plugged up his noſe, and opiates adminiſtered internally. His extremities were then cold; his pulſe was vermicular; he was covered with a cold ſweat; his countenance ſeemed ghaſtly, and he was quite faint. At 7 a. m. a paroxyſm returned with rigors, and vomiting which continued through the day. His extremities were frequently well rubbed with flannel ſprinkled with volatiles, and wrapped up in them; the bark with wine and tinct. theb. was re-

gularly repeated every hour, and at intervals I ordered him a little wine. P. m. his extremities became warm; an equable and moderate perſpiration broke out over him, and he was in tolerable ſpirits.

22d, He was reſtleſs and puked once the firſt part of the night. His medicine agreed with him, and he ſlept a little towards morning. The pulſe was much firmer, he was quite cool, and complained of weakneſs only. I continued his medicines, and allowed him wine, and mutton broth now and then, without any fat.

23d, He reſted well, and had no fever or any complaint, but weakneſs. I preſcribed the bark, a drachm every hour as before, with wine only, which agreed very well with him, and his diet as before.

24th, He had regular ſtools, without any complaint, but of dejection of ſpirits. I continued his bark, wine, and diet.

His medicine, and nouriſhing diet, were regularly adminiſtered, and no alteration happened until the 2d of February, when he complained of his feet and legs ſwelling towards night. He was otherwiſe much recovered. I ordered him half an ounce of bark daily, his pint of wine and diet.

3d, The prickly heat broke out over him, and he complained only of weakneſs, particularly in his loins, and of his legs being ſwelled at night. No alteration was made in the preſcriptions.

5th,

5th, His countenance was rather bloated, though he was greatly recovered; I ordered him the wine infusion of bark, with elix. vitr. twice a day, which he continued for a considerable time after he returned to sentinel's duty on the 8th of February.

In June following, he was seized with scorbutic symptoms, and complained much at times, of the weakness and pain of his loins, of which he recovered, and came home in good health.

This man took above a pound of bark in powder; what quantity he used in infusion, I am not certain, but I know it was considerable.

CASE 2.

M. R., aged about 32, of a thin habit, by carelessly exposing himself to the sun's rays; and by fatigue on the 16th of June, p. m.; brought on a stoppage of perspiration; and was affected with universal, severe, wandering pains; great lassitude; anxiety; and burning heat in the palms of his hands and soles of his feet. His pulse was full and quick; and the urine, which he voided with heat, was high coloured, and in small quantity. He used the pediluvium; and took the antimonial medicine, with acidulated drink. In the evening, all his complaints and thirst were greatly exacerbated.

17th, He reſted ill from great inquietude: he had ſhort partial ſweats, with intolerable heat in the palms of his hands and ſoles of his feet; his thirſt was inſatiable; the pulſe was ſtrong and quick, and the temporal arteries throbbed vehemently. A. m. he was a little relieved, though he had ſevere head-ach, and the urine, which was leſs in quantity, was darkiſh coloured, and quite turbid. He took a purging draught of ſalts and manna, which purged him well, though he vomited a little. P. m. a remiſſion appeared. He repeated the pediluvium; and antimonial medicine; and drink.

18th, He reſted better; his complaints were all more moderate, except the dyſuria, which was more ſevere. The urine was very little in quantity, of a very dark colour, thickiſh, and full of bloody fibres. He found himſelf very giddy when he got out of bed. I repeated the antimonial medicine a. m. and added ſp. nitr. d. drink. At 10 a. m. an exacerbation of the fever and ſymptoms commenced, with the head-ach pain acroſs the forehead. P. m. he was ſent to ſick quarters. Having been favoured with the ſubſequent part of his caſe, I have inſerted it.

In the evening he was ordered to repeat the pediluvium; the antimonial medicine, with tamarind beverage and ſp. nitr. dul. His urine now was neither ſo dark coloured, nor ſo thick.

19th,

19th, He reſted very ill, though there was a remiſſion of the fever and ſymptoms at midnight. The purge, with the addition of ſome cryſt. tart. was repeated, which operated very well. P. m. he found himſelf better; and the dyſuria abated. The medicines were repeated at night, as before.

20th, The fever remitted after a tolerable night's reſt; he voided his urine eaſier, in larger quantity, and clearer; yet the head-ach haraſſed him. He was ordered a drachm of the bark every hour, with water only, which agreed with him. The head-ach remitted at 2 p. m. and though he had taken an ounce of bark, the medicines and drink were preſcribed at bed time as before.

21ſt, He had no return of his fever; but the pain in voiding his urine did not leave him for a conſiderable time; and he continued to take the bark eight days, but after the fourth he diminiſhed the quantity daily.

I have now ſtated the obſervations I made on the remittent fever as it aroſe from the land exhalations, or marſh effluvia, on the coaſt of Africa; and given a faithful account of the manner in which it was ſucceſsfully treated: except Mr. Roberts and Mr. Fennel's caſes; in which bark was not adminiſtered, for the reaſons mentioned and ſhown in their reſpective caſes.

Moſt of the ſick, while under cure, were at ſea;

ſea; ſo far as not to be affected or acted upon by the marſh effluvia during their illneſs * and cure.

It is evident that the inelegancy or ſimplicity of the manner in which my patients were treated was no bar to its ſucceſs. *This* indeed was ſo perfect as to render any apology for the treatment unneceſſary.

I formerly obſerved, that I was perſuaded, by a phyſician of the old ſchool, before I went out in the Rainbow, not to adminiſter bark in fevers ſo early as I had done on board the Weaſel; which perſuaſion I own, with ſhame, I paid too much attention to, contrary to my own opinion; and ſubſequent experience proved I was right. In the caſes of all the patients to whom I gave the bark, ſo early as the third day of their illneſs, no unfavourable ſymptom ever occurred; but many from a contrary practice!

After much longer experience, I am fully warranted in recommending the adminiſtration of the bark as ſoon as the *primæ viæ* are emptied; ſuppoſing this to be done in a few hours, and that there is a remiſſion; or as ſoon as a remiſſion appears.

* Doctor G. Fordyce maintains, "that when a patient is once infected or affected with fever, he is no longer susceptible of the infection or infectious aura or vapour, but that, whether he continues exposed thereto or not, his fever will hold on its course to its termination, equally the same, under any supposed circumstances. See his Dissertation on Fever.

PART

PART VI.

ON THE DYSENTERY.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Dyſentery in different Parts.

SECTION I.

The Deſcription of Dyſentery at Jamaica.

THE general ſymptoms of the patients afflicted with Dyſentery at Jamaica, were frequent looſe ſtools; in ſome caſes with, and in others without gripes or any blood; *ſoreneſs of the belly** ; pain and weakneſs of the loins; nauſea and thirſt. The pulſe was quicker, and the ſkin hotter and drier than natural.

When the diſeaſe had its courſe for two, three, or more days before they complained, which was too often the caſe, the account of its beginning

* It is to be remembered, that their own expreſſions are often inſerted.

and

and progreſs, which I got from the ſick, was very indiſtinct; the ſymptoms varying according to the manner in which they had lived, and the time they had been ill.

Many were ſeized at firſt with chillineſs or rigors, retching, bloody ſtools, violent gripes, *twiſting of their guts*, as if they had been cramped, or contracted into knots; and the pain ſuch, as if the bowels had been pierced with knives; for in all theſe different ways they expreſſed themſelves. Teneſmus; hæmorrhage at the noſe; numbneſs of the feet; great proſtration of the ſtrength and ſpirits; and faintneſs, were alſo ſome of the firſt ſymptoms. The more of theſe that concurred in one caſe, the more dangerous the caſe always proved.

But in whatever manner they were firſt affected, their caſes ſoon became nearly ſimilar, and apparently differed in degrees of violence only; unleſs they were relieved by the firſt evacuations, which, I am ſorry to ſay, ſeldom occurred. Their ſtools, which at firſt were large, ſomewhat excrementitious, with blood in ſome caſes, and in others without any, as I have already obſerved, continuing ſo throughout the diſeaſe, ſoon diminiſhed in quantity; and became more frequent, watery, ſlimy, or of the conſiſtence of mucus, mixed or ſtreaked with blood. In ſome caſes they appeared like the *Carnium Lotura*, and in others like mere ſanies.

The

The gripes and teneſmus continued to increaſe daily, with very little reſpite, until the diſeaſe either became chronical; or until the ſtrength of the patient was exhauſted, and mortification took place. The pain then ceaſed, their ſtools ran off involuntarily, and death put an end to their calamity. Such caſes were preceded by one or more black, putrid, and very fœtid ſtools.

In the courſe of the diſeaſe many other alarming ſymptoms occurred; namely, very hot ſtools *; procidentia ani; amazing dilatation in ano *; a profuſe hæmorrhage ab ano *; dyſuria; ſuppreſſion of urine, eſpecially towards night; great tenſion and pain in the abdomen; flatulencies; ſevere pain about the pubes; vomiting, particularly after taking any thing; vomiting of worms; voracious appetite; aphthæ; ſenſe of great internal heat; pain and foreneſs of the eyes; tinnitus aurium; wildneſs in the countenance; great anxiety and reſtleſſneſs; delirium; hiccup; an hippocratic countenance; deliquium, and cadaverous ſmell.

Some of theſe may be reckoned ſymptoms of the fever; and differed in degree of ſtrength and malignancy amongſt them, keeping pace with each other. Towards night there was generally an exacerbation. The pulſe was ſometimes quick, ſmall, and irregular, and at others very languid, though

* These symptoms have not been taken notice of by any author which I have read.

very

very often it was not to be depended upon, as it varied with the patient's fatigue in getting out and in to bed: however, it generally fell gradually, and was either very ſmall, tremulous, or vermicular, with ſubſultus tendinum before death. The tongue, from being white at firſt, became daily more foul; and at length appeared brown or black; and the teeth became cruſted over with ſordes. The thirſt was generally inſatiable. The ſkin moſt commonly in the beginning was hot and dry, but towards the fatal termination there were partial and cold clammy ſweats, particularly on the face and breaſt; and the extremities became cold.

SECTION II.

On the Dyſentery to the Southward of the Equator.

In the Dyſentery which happened to the ſouthward of the equator, the ſickneſs at the ſtomach; the gripes; the pain in different parts, and contortion of the bowels were more violent; and the proſtration of ſtrength and ſpirits were much greater. Some were alſo attacked with alternate rigors and heats; violent head-ach; vomitings, and had very

very quick and full pulſes. Others were at once affected with frequent purgings of blood; and violent gripes, without a feveriſh ſymptom. In one caſe, which proved fatal the third day, a violent pain in the bowels preceded the purging, which was attended with very great proſtration of ſtrength, wildneſs of countenance, and the utmoſt deſpondency. And though it was not near ſo *epidemical* as the one at Jamaica, it was more malignant; or, as Sydenham * expreſſes himſelf, "of a more ſpirituous nature."

In the equator dyſentery we had only 24 men ill; of whom four died †: one on the 3d, one on the 6th, one on the 11th, and one the 14th day. In the other we had 72 men bad in all; including relapſes, of whom nine only died; beſides the patient affected with vomica. Four of them died at the hoſpital; but on which days of their illneſs I am uncertain. The earlieſt death on board was on the 9th, but the patient had alſo an exceedingly bad fever: one died the 20th of a relapſe, one on the 22d, one on the 23d, and one, who had frequent relapſes, on the 33d day.

Theſe few were the only material circumſtances wherein the two dyſenteries differed.

* See Swan's translation of his works, p. 156, par. 6.

† Two more of them died at Port Royal hospital.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Reflections on the Dyſentery.

Of all the diſeaſes which attack a ſhip's company, the Dyſentery, if not the moſt fatal, is in my opinion equally ſo with any other; and by far the moſt loathſome. The conſtant doleful complaints from the various violent pains of the bowels; from gripes, and teneſmus; from the continual noxious fetor about the ſick, as well as from that of the neceſſary buckets; not to mention how extremely diſtreſſing ſuch objects muſt be to the ſight; in ſpite of all the means which can be uſed, are evils peculiar to dyſentery alone. Yet great as they are, they are undoubtedly much increaſed when the weather is ſo bad as not to admit the lower deck ports to be up in large ſhips, or the hatchways in ſmall ſhips to be unlayed. The foul air then being much more confined around the ſick, and where the well people lie, is conſequently drawn into the lungs again and again by reſpiration, and ſoon becomes more foul and noxious, which renders it unfit for the ſalutary purpoſes of both the ſick and the healthy.

This circumſtance is perhaps a much more powerful agent in enfeebling the ſeamen; in de-

preſſing their ſpirits during bad weather; and in rendering the dyſentery epidemic in the ſhip, than the inclemency of the weather to which they are expoſed upon deck in their watches. It is very pleaſing to obſerve the immediate alteration which appears in the countenances of the men, when the ſhip is well waſhed and aired, and when they have cleaned themſelves after bad weather. From being quite ſallow and dejected, they acquire a healthy look, and freſh ſpirits.

But the poor dyſenteric patients ſuffer more particularly from being ſo weak, that they are unable to get on deck to enjoy a moment's freſh air in fine weather, and much leſs in bad.

As it is to be apprehended that infection might be communicated to the reſt of the ſhip's company by ſuffering the flux patients to eaſe themſelves in the common ſeats of the head, they ought not to be ſuffered to go there upon any account, admitting they are able to go. When they arrive at a convaleſcent ſtate, one ſide of the head ſhould be allotted for their uſe only, and the well people prohibited from going thither, under the pain of being puniſhed*.

If cleanlineſs in the ſick births be neceſ-

* But the best mode for the sick, and for the rest of the ship's company, is to include one of the round houses with the sick birth. This will always be found the most appropriate convenience.

ſary in other diſeaſes, there ſeems to be yet a more indiſpenſable neceſſity for their being kept remarkably clean in the dyſentery, in conſequence of the reaſons before noticed *.

* But little can be added to what Dr. Lind has said on the subject, in his Essay on the most effectual means of preserving the health of seamen. An essay which has very deservedly done that eminent physician great honour as well as his other valuable writings.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER II.

On the Treatment of Dyſentery.

SECTION I.

Obſervations on different Medicines.

WHAT renders the Dyſentery on board of ſhips more diſtreſſing, is, that no *certain method* of curing it has yet been diſcovered *.

The bark, from its well known properties, and effects in various diſeaſes, ſeems to be the moſt ſuitable medicine for curing dyſentery, after evacuations have been adminiſtered; but I am ſorry to ſay, that in the manner which I made trial of it, I found it came far ſhort of my intention, or expectation. It is true, I did not give it in a recent caſe, after the firſt vomit and purge, becauſe I apprehended that the early uſe of aſtringents was abſolutely improper, and would have increaſed the inflammation, inſtead of curing the diſeaſe. Had I fortunately, however, taken notice

* I am now ſpeaking in 1772, 3 and 4.

of that paſſage in Dr. Lind's Treatiſe on Hot Climates*, where, in ſpeaking of the method of curing the flux, "he recommends a mixture of bark with opium, after vomiting and purging the patient," I certainly would have laid aſide my own prejudice againſt the early uſe of it; and have given it a fair trial. However, I muſt acknowledge, that I found it preferable as a corroborant in the declenſion of the diſeaſe to any other tonic.

Ipecacuan. performed nothing as to curing the dyſentery, to entitle it to the character of a ſpecific; and moſt probably for the reaſon which Sir John Pringle aſſigns†.

Rhubarb toaſted or untoaſted, ſo ſtrenuouſly recommended by the learned Huxham‡ was far from being of that efficacy which he found it.

Diaſcordium with opium, another favourite medicine of that great author§ in the dyſentery, was not more efficacious than the former; nor was theriaca. Opium, which was the immortal Sydenham's‖ principal remedy in the cure of dyſentery, was barely a palliative in the two dyſenteries under our immediate conſideration.

* See p. 276.

† See p. 261 of his Obſervations on Diſeaſes of the Army.

‡ Vid. Obſervationes de aere et Morbis epidemicis, tom. ii. p. 106.

§ Ibid. p. 100.

‖ Swan's tranſlation, ſect. iv. chap. 3.

Terra

Terra Japonica was of no real ſervice. How proper ſoever the great Boerhaave's * method of treating the inteſtines, in an inflamed ſtate, may be, in the beginning of dyſentery, other medicines are certainly requiſite to complete the cure. Beſides, the inconveniences that attend the uſe of fomentations and injections, which, to be of any real ſervice on board of ſhips, muſt be frequent, eſpecially when many are ſick, are inſuperable.

As to the ſemiruba or lign. campech. I had neither of them on board to make trial of them.

SECTION II.

The Method in which the Dyſentery was treated.

I DID not judge it proper to let blood in the dyſentery, except in a caſe at Jamaica, which commenced with hæmorrhage at the noſe. As the patient had been no way reduced by any preceding illneſs, to occaſion it, I thought this an indication to let a few ounces. In ſome other mild caſes, which occurred on our paſſage from Jamaica to England, when our latitude was pretty high,

* Vid. Aphorism 966, and 976.

and the weather cool, I took away blood ſparingly, becauſe ſome particular ſymptoms, in the courſe of the diſeaſe, though not at the commencement, ſeemed to require it. Theſe patients, indeed, all recovered, though I do not by any means aſcribe this to their being let blood, but entirely to the favourableneſs of the attack of the diſeaſe; for I am firmly of opinion, that general blood-letting in the dyſentery in hot climates would be as bad practice as in the remitting fever.

The cure was begun by adminiſtering ipecacuan. as an emetic. In the Jamaica flux, I generally gave from ten to five and twenty grains of the powder at one doſe. Though it always vomited the patient well, and frequently procured him a more copious ſtool or two than uſual, I found that it operated much better by ſtool, when I gave five or ſix grains every hour, and repeated that quantity three times, after Sir John Pringle's * method. In this manner, therefore, I generally preſcribed it in the equator flux; and in the mean time the patients drank thin gruel, barley water, chamomile tea, or water with toaſt, at pleaſure †. At night I always gave an opiate from the firſt of their complaining, to eaſe the violent pains, and procure ſome reſt.

If the patient complained in the morning, and

* See the place of his Observations already cited.

† Huxham, besides many others, recommend water. Vid. loc. citat.

the operation of the ipecacuan. was over, I gave him the ſame day, at Jamaica, from one to two ſcruples of rhubarb; very ſeldom toaſted. Huxham, in his account of the dyſentery which raged at Plymouth in 1743, gives rhubarb the preference to all purges in theſe expreſſive words: "Omnium ſanè optimum eſt rhabarbarum, quod "exhibendum eſt ſæpiùs (toſtum id ſemper ſi ab "Indiis venit orientalibus) cum nucis moſchatæ, "aut cinnamomi pauxillo *." I changed the rhubarb purge in the equator flux, for the ſal. cath. amar. which I found to act more powerfully, and with greater eaſe to the patient. I therefore generally gave an ounce of ſal. cath. amar. diſſolved in half a pint of thin warm gruel, divided into three or four parts; one of which he took every half or three quarters of an hour, until it was all taken; allowing thin demulcent drink to work it off; and in the evening the opiate. The one which I made uſe of, was either ſolid opium, or tinct. theb. But when the vomit was taken p. m. the purge was adminiſtered next morning.

If the gripes were much relieved by the vomit and purge, and the flux had abated the day after; whether it was the ſecond or third day of complaining, I gave no other medicine than the opiate morning and evening, and allowed the patient demul-

* Vid. ibidem.

cent drink at pleaſure *. If, on the contrary, the gripes continued violent, the ſtools ſmall and frequent, and the patient had a frequent ineffectual deſire of going to ſtool, I repeated the purge daily, until theſe complaints were relieved, and the opiate according to circumſtances.

When my patients were ſufficiently purged, and the inflammatory ſymptoms moderated, I endeavoured to reſtrain the flux by ſmall doſes of ipecacuan. and rhubarb, with ſmall doſes of opium, three or four times a day. Or gave diaſcord. cum opio pulv. two drachms to half a pint of water ſweetened with ſyr. com. made into a mixture; a ſpoonful or two for a doſe every two, three, or four hours, and the opiate at bed-time.

But after the patient appeared to be recovering, it too often happened, that an exacerbation came on, either from the diſeaſe having been only palliated; or more frequently, perhaps, from ſome irregularity of the patients, and the neglect of the attendants. I was therefore obliged to repeat, again and again, the purges and ipecacuan. after I had begun to adminiſter aſtringents.

When the diſeaſe was violent and protracted, it became neceſſary to uſe the white decoction; opiates more liberally, to alleviate the violent pain; emol-

* In this I imitated Sir John Pringle; see his Observations on the Dysentery.

lient

lient formentations for the abdomen; emollient and anodyne clyſters compoſed of decoction of lint ſeed; or ſolution of ſtarch and opium; aſtringent and antiſeptic clyſters; the decoction of bark; or of cascarilla —or of balauſtine flowers cum opio, and to give aſtringents internally with wine: viz. the terra Japonica, bark and caſcarilla, together with opium; and white decoction for drink. But they all proved often ineffectual. To illuſtrate what I have ſaid upon this head, I ſhall add a number of the caſes of both fluxes.

SECTION III.

Caſes of the Dyſentery at Jamaica.

CASE I.

WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, marine, aged about 30, who never had been in a hot climate before, complained, on the 10th of June 1773, p. m. of having a flux upon him, and that he was violently griped at times. His ſtools were watery, his ſkin was drier and hotter, his pulſe quicker than natural; and he was very thirſty. I ordered him the ipecacuan. vomit, half a grain of opium at night, and thin gruel or barley water for drink.

2d Day, he did not find himſelf relieved, and took half a drachm of rhubarb; and the opiate at bed time. The rhubarb did not operate well.

3d, He had a bad night; his ſtools were ſmall, frequent, and bloody; the gripes were violent ſometimes acroſs the abdomen; at others fixed in a point; and the teneſmus haraſſed him. I gave him pulv. rad. rhei. ℈ ij. nuc. moſch. gr. x.; and the opiate at bed time.

4th, He reſted better, and was eaſier, after having had more copious ſtools. I preſcribed ten grains of rhubarb, and three grains of ipecacuan. three times, which gave him ſeveral pretty large ſtools; and the opiate at bed time as uſual.

5th, A. m. he was much better. P. m. the griping became more ſevere, and the ſtools more frequent. I ordered him four ſmall doſes of rhubarb and ipecacuan.; and the opiate at night.

6th, He reſted well the firſt part of the night, and was better. I repeated his medicines.

7th, He continued much the ſame. There was always an exacerbation p. m. I ordered half a drachm of rhubarb, and his opiate at bed time.

8th, He had a good night, was much better, and took his medicines as on the 5th, with decoct. alb.

9th, The griping, when at ſtool, which was often, became very ſevere. I continued his medicines.

10th, He continued much the ſame; but the pulſe

pulſe was quick and ſmall; and thirſt inſatiable. I repeated the purge and opiate.

11th, He was rather better. I preſcribed pulv. ipecacuan. gr. vi. twice, which puked him, and gave him ſome ſtools; and repeated the opiate at night.

12th, There was very little alteration; and he complained of difficulty of breathing p. m. I ordered the diaſcord. mixture every three hours; the decoct. alb. and the opiate.

13th, He breathed eaſy, and the pulſe was pretty regular; though his countenance was wild; and his complaints continued. His ſtools were mucous, mixed with little blood. I continued his medicines and decoction.

14th, No alteration for the better appeared; nor was any made in his medicines.

15th, 16th, The flux ſtill continued, and he was much reduced. I preſcribed the following draught every four hours, and his opiate at night. Twenty grains of the powder, and half an ounce of tincture of bark, in three ſpoonfuls of water.

17th, He reſted very ill in the night. Beſides the uſual ſymptoms he was very feveriſh the firſt part, and his ſtools were ſmall and frequent. I ordered him pulv. rhei, gr. xxxv.; calomel, gr. ij. which purged him well; and he took his opiate at night.

18th, He was very weak and thirſty, though in other reſpects much better. I preſcribed as on 15th and 16th.

19th,

19th, He continued better, was hungry and in good ſpirits. I repeated his medicines, and allowed him ſome weak mutton broth. P. m. his ſtools were frequent, and the gripes troubleſome.

20th, No alteration. I continued his medicines, and broth, and allowed a little wine; all of which agreed with him.

21ſt, He was recovering, and complained little. I ſtill ordered his bark, opiate, and diet.

22d, As he lay in his hammock, a. m. after having ſtrained a good deal upon the bucket for a ſtool, an immoderate hæmorrhage, without pain, proceeded ab ano, which increaſed upon the leaſt motion, and wet all his bedding before he knew of it. It could not be perceived on examination whence it proceeded; nor could it be ſtopped with tents dipped in ſtyptics, and introduced in ano. Opiates were added to his draughts. I ordered an injection of a ſtrong decoction of balauſtine flowers with tinct. theb. to be adminiſtered, which, upon being repeated, entirely reſtrained the hæmorrhage; and when the injection returned, there was no blood mixed with it. The loſs of blood weakened him greatly, yet his appetite, which was in a manner voracious, continued. P. m. he was eaſy, and had no ſtool.

23d, He was very quiet all night, and had only one ſtool without any blood. The pulſe was thready and tremulous, and the countenance ghaſtly. I ordered the bark, wine, and diet to be continued.

P. m.

P. m. his extremities became cold; he was reſtleſs with his hands, picking himſelf and his bed clothes; hiccup haraſſed him; and he died at 9 o'clock*.

CASE 2.

MICHAEL JOHNSON, ſeaman, aged about 48, complained, the 18th of June, of flux; very ſevere griping; and of violent pain in his bowels, ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another. His ſtools were bloody. I ordered an emetic, and an opiate at bed time, with demulcent drink.

2d, He was no better, and complained of ſevere pain in his loins. I preſcribed pulv. rhei, ʒſs. the opiate, and drink. P. m. his medicine did not purge him well.

3d, He was much the ſame. I repeated the rhubarb and opiate.

4th, He was no eaſier. I ordered him pulv. ipecacuan. gr. vi. three times, which purged and vomited him very well; and repeated the opiate at bed time.

5th, He was very uneaſy. The abdomen was ſwelled and tenſe; the ſtools were ſmall and frequent; and the teneſmus was violent. I ordered

* I am fully of opinion that the hæmorrhage occaſioned this man's death.

the

the rhubarb with ipecacuan. three times, which purged him very little, and the opiate at night.

6th, The abdomen was leſs and ſoft; but the other ſymptoms continued the ſame. I ordered three ſmall doſes ā gr. vi. of ipecacuan.; and the opiate at bed time.

7th, He was much eaſier, and had leſs purging. I gave him farinaceous drink and the opiate only. P. m. he was feveriſh; and the ſwelling and tenſion of the abdomen returned.

8th, He had no fever, and his abdomen was the ſame. I preſcribed as on the ſixth.

9th, He had a tolerable night, after having been well purged with the ipecacuan. The abdomen was ſoft, and he complained of great weakneſs. I ordered the diaſcord. mixture.

10th, He was much better, though his flux continued. I repeated his mixture and opiate.

11th, There was no alteration until p. m. when the ſwelling and tenſion of the abdomen returned. I continued his mixture every three hours, the decoct. alb. and opiate.

12th, He was much the ſame, and had ſevere gripes and pain about the bottom of his belly. I repeated the ſix grains of the ipecacuan. three times, which operated chiefly downwards, and relieved him. After eating broth, the ſwelling and tenſion returned.

13th,

13th, He was better, though very weak. I ordered him his mixture, drink, and opiate.

14th, He complained of ſickneſs, and pain at the ſtomach. I preſcribed gr. x. of ipecacuan. and the opiate at night.

15th, He complained as on the 12th; and took the gr. vi. of ipecacuan. three times, which brought away ſeveral ſcybala.

16th, He complained chiefly of ſoreneſs in his bowels and weakneſs. I ordered the mixture as before; and the opiate at night was gradually increaſed.

17th, He continued better, but had pain in the left ſide of the abdomen. I repeated his mixture.

18th, He was troubled with flatulency in his bowels, which paſſed per anum. He took the mixture as before.

19th, 20th, 21ſt, He was ſtill recovering, and continued the mixture.

22d, I ordered the decoction of bark and eleuther. four times a day; his opiate at night; which he took regularly until the 26th with wine, when he returned to duty.

This poor man relapſed when we got to the northward, and the weather became cold, and when we arrived in England he was ſent to the hoſpital.

CASE

CASE 3.

THOMAS TILESLEY, marine, aged about 30, came from Jamaica hoſpital a few days before, as cured of flux, and complained again, the 19th of June, that his flux had returned the day after he had left the hoſpital. His ſtools were very frequent; he was ſeverely griped; and the teneſmus very painful. I ordered him an emetic, in two hours after, pulv. rhei, ʒſs. and an opiate at night.

2d, He was very little relieved. I repeated the rhubarb; and the opiate at night.

3d, He had leſs pain; but his ſtools were ſmall, frequent, and ſlimy. I repeated the purge, and opiate.

4th, He reſted ill from purging, and violent griping. I ordered ſix grains of ipecacuan. three times; and the opiate at night.

5th, He was much the ſame; and complained greatly of ſuppreſſion of urine, with pain about the pubes, which had haraſſed him ſeveral days, although he did not mention it. I preſcribed two ſpoonfuls of diaſcord. mixture every three hours; the white decoction; an emollient fomentation; and the opiate at bed time.

6th, He was much the ſame. The medicines and fomentation were repeated.

7th,

7th, A. m. he complained of being griped; and took the bark as Hutchins did on the 11th day of his illneſs.

8th, He was very reſtleſs and hot in the night, from ſevere gripes, and frequent ſmall ſtools. I ordered the purge and calomel*, gr. ii. which operated well; and an opiate at bed time.

9th, He was very feveriſh and thirſty in the night; but the other complaints were eaſier. I repeated the bark and opiate as before. The ſuppreſſion of urine was relieved.

10th, He had frequent and ineffectual ſolicitations to the ſtool; and the teneſmus continued troubleſome. I ordered the purge as on the 8th. P. m. when at the ſtool, he puked a large lively round worm.

11th, He was much better. I preſcribed the bark and opiate.

12th, He was recovering, and I repeated his medicines. He continued the wine and white decoction.

13th, He complained of ſickneſs at his ſtomach. I gave him ten grains of ipecacuan. which puked him; and afterwards repeated the bark; and opiate at bed time.

14th, He was pretty eaſy, and continued his medicine regularly, until the 24th, when he return-

* Huxham prescribed it, vide p. 100, tom. ii. Observat. de Aere, &c. as also Sir J. Pringle and Cleghorn, to assist the rhubarb.

ed to duty. He relapſed from the ſame cauſe as the preceding patient, and was ſent to the hoſpital, very much reduced.

CASE 4.

Luke Coleby, ſeaman, aged about 44, a little inſane at times, complained, the 21ſt of July, latitude at noon 31° 21′ of flux, which had ſeized him two days before. His ſtools were frequent; ſmall and watery; accompanied with very ſevere griping, and twiſting of his bowels. I ordered him ſix grains of ipecacuan. three times; which puked and purged him well; an opiate at night; and demulcent drink at pleaſure.

2d, He was no better. His bowels ſeemed to be cramped, or drawn into knots; and ſometimes as if they had been cut acroſs the abdomen; or pierced with knives. I repeated the medicine as yeſterday; and the opiate twice. P. m. he was well purged again.

3d, He found himſelf much eaſier. I ordered him the opiate, and drink.

4th, He continued better. I preſcribed four ſmall doſes of rhubarb and ipecacuan.; and the opiate with white decoction.

5th, He complained of being much griped and purged, and of the teneſmus. I repeated the ipecacuan. as on the 1ſt.

6th,

6th, He found himſelf very little eaſier. I ordered the powders as on the 4th.

7th, There was very little alteration, and he continued his medicines.

8th, The abdomen was very ſore; and he was much dejected. I repeated his medicines and drink. P. m. he had always an exacerbation more or leſs.

9th, His complaints were more troubleſome. The diaſcord. mixture was repeated every two hours, and the opiate morning and evening.

10th, He was eaſier, though much dejected. I continued the mixture, decoction, and opiates, and allowed him a little red port.

11th, He continued better, after perſpiring greatly in the night, about the head and neck. His medicines and wine were adminiſtered.

12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, He was recovering. I allowed him wine; ordered Peruvian bark ʒſs. in a little wine, four times a day, and the opiate at night.

16th, He was eaſy; but when at ſtool the griping violent, and teneſmus haraſſed him, eſpecially p. m. I preſcribed a doſe of rhubarb, his bark and wine afterwards, and the opiate at night.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, He could hardly be ſaid to have recovered. He continued weak; much dejected, with an exacerbation towards night. His ſtools were mucous, and

extremely hot. Flour boiled thin with water, to which a little wine, ſugar, and cinnamon were added, was the only diet he would take; and he was ſoon purged after eating it. I repeated the bark and wine four times a day, and the opiate as before.

23d, He was much the ſame. I ordered him a doſe of rhubarb, and the opiate at night.

24th, There was no alteration. The diet, drink, and opiates, were continued. P. m. he was ſeized with rigors.

25th, He had a tolerable night. I gave him four ſmall doſes of the ipecacuan. and rhubarb.

26th, He continued better. I preſcribed an ounce and a half of wine infuſion of bark, four times a day, with the opiate and drink as before. P. m. the rigors returned with fever.

27th, He reſted pretty well laſt night. He took half a drachm of the bark, with wine infuſion of bark one ſpoonful, in water, every two hours, beſides his diet, wine, and opiate.

I perſiſted in this plan until the 36th day of his complaining, when I ſent him weak and emaciated to the hoſpital. The flux was not quite gone. He was very untoward; thinly clothed; and frequently lay on the deck in the courſe of his illneſs.

CASE

CASE 5.

RICHARD ENOCH, marine, aged about 33, was ſeized, the 29th of July 1773, with chillineſs; rigors; and ſickneſs at the ſtomach; ſucceeded by fever; head-ach; thirſt; flux; and ſevere gripes. He complained the 30th, latitude at noon 41° 20″; and took a doſe of ſalts. I did not ſee him before the 31ſt. His pulſe was then quick and rather ſoft; ſkin dry and hot, with head-ach and ſickneſs; he was very thirſty; frequently purged, with violent gripes, and the teneſmus was very painful. I ordered him the ipecacuan. to puke him, which operated well. P. m. his complaints were not relieved, and the tongue in the middle was brown and rough, with a red edge. I ordered a draught of the ſp. Minder. with eſſ. antimon. and tinct. theb. ſweetened; and acidulated drink.

4th Day of his illneſs, he reſted very ill from the flux and griping, and perſpired little in the night; the fever and ſymptoms were more moderate a. m. though the flux and gripes were not relieved. His ſtools were mucous and ſtreaked with blood; his countenance was bloated, and rather wild; and he complained of his toes being cramped. I preſcribed pulv. rhei, gr. xxxv. which purged him well. P. m. an exacerbation came on; and the opiate was repeated at bed time.

5th, He paſſed a bad night. His pulſe was ſlower and his countenance fluſhed; he talked incoherently; was ſick at the ſtomach; and the flux with its ſymptoms continued very troubleſome. I gave him three ſmall doſes of ipecacuan. which operated well both by vomit and ſtool; but he was ſcarcely relieved. I added to his draught more tinct. theb.

6th, He reſted the firſt part of the night; but afterwards was purged very often, and violently griped. He was very fractious; his countenance was fallen; he found himſelf much hotter; more reſtleſs at times; and thirſty. I ordered a drachm of the cortex in a little red wine every two hours, and an opiate morning and evening. P. m. the flux continued; hiccup, to which he was ſubject, haraſſed him. He drank ſome coffee which his meſſmates gave him. At 7 he had a perſpiration on him, and ſeemed better. His medicines agreed with him.

7th, He complained leſs, after having been eaſy and little purged in the night. His pulſe was quick and ſmall; he was extremely weak; the tongue was red, and he had a ſtupor on him. I ordered the bark with wine to be repeated every hour. P. m. he appeared more ſtupid; the purging continued; he complained of no pain; was very reſtleſs, and cried for air; and for water to drink. Inſtead of the opiate morning and evening, I added tinct. theb. gut. v. to every doſe of his bark.

8th,

8th, He had only one ſtool in the night; complained of no pain; his countenance was ſtill wild; he was delirious and unmanageable. P. m. he was worſe, and ſwooned away twice to-day, when got out of bed to the bucket. I applied a large bliſter a. m. between his ſhoulders; ordered him eight grains of camphor every four hours, and continued his bark, with wine only, every two hours, without the tinct. theb. and allowed him wine and water, with toaſt, for drink.

9th, He ſlept little from inquietude. He muttered, and complained of his bliſter; and his pulſe was ſmall and irregular. A. m. I ordered him camphor, gr. x. and the wine to be continued. There was a cadaverous ſmell about him p. m. and he had the hippocratic countenance. Five p. m. I preſcribed moſch. gr. x. in a draught, applied bliſters to his ankles, and continued his drink.

At 10 o'clock the hiccup was very troubleſome; he had convulſive rigors on him at times, and reſpiration was laborious. I gave him twelve grains of muſk in a draught, and ſupplied him with drink.

10th, His medicines were ineffectual, and he continued growing weaker until 3 a. m. when he expired. Calculating the time, he died on the 9th day. From the prodigious fetor about him, he had certainly voided putrid, involuntary ſtools before his death; which circumſtance prevented

me from looking at his body before and after he died. I think it more than probable there were external marks of putrefaction on it.

CASE 6.

DANIEL BINGHAM, ſeaman, aged about 43, having been very ill of dyſentery, was ſent to Port Royal hoſpital, and returned uncured; but recovered on board. He relapſed ſoon after, and was bad a fortnight before I knew of his illneſs. When I ſaw him, on Auguſt 8th 1773, latitude obſerved 45° 35″, his appearance was ſhocking; his countenance was quite ſallow and much bloated; the ſwelling emphyſematous; his voice weak and hoarſe; his throat was ſore; he was very often purged, and violently griped; thirſty; had no appetite; was extremely weak, languid, and deſponding; and his pulſe was very feeble. As it was then late p. m. I ordered him only an anodyne, and drink.

2d Day of my ſeeing him, he was no better, and complained of ſickneſs at the ſtomach; and teneſmus. I preſcribed ſix grains of ipecacuan. twice; and chamomile tea to drink. He was vomited and purged, and had ſome eaſe. I allowed him a little wine, repeated his opiate at night, and applied an epithem to his throat.

3d,

3d, He had a bad night from purging. I gave him pulv. rhei, ʒſs. nuc. moſch. gr. x. continued his wine, repeated the opiate, and renewed the epithem.

4th, He was very reſtleſs; and complained much the firſt part of the night, but was eaſier a. m. though none of the ſymptoms were removed. I ordered him rhubarb ſix grains; of emetic tartar half a grain; theriac. androm. five grains, in a draught, four times a day; and the wine and opiate at night.

5th, The flux and gripes were violent the firſt part of the night; he had no perſpiration on him, and was weaker. I continued his draughts, wine, and opiate.

6th, There was no alteration for the better; nor was any made in his preſcriptions.

7th, He was eaſier than uſual the firſt part of the night; but got out of bed inſenſibly the latter part; and complained of much pain in the abdomen. A. m. he had ſome ſleep. When he awoke his tongue was black; his teeth were cruſted over with ſordes; and he was very thirſty. His pulſe was extremely weak and irregular; and the emphyſematous ſwelling being almoſt gone, he appeared emaciated. I applied a bliſter to his back a. m. and endeavoured to ſupport him with wine. He died at 6 p. m *.

* Was this case what authors term scorbutic dysentery?

I can-

I cannot properly inſert the caſes of the other two men who died of the Jamaica Dyſentery, becauſe they were a conſiderable time at the hoſpital, whence they returned, and continued very ill until their death. They both died with vomiting, ſuppreſſion of urine, and black, putrid, and very fetid ſtools *. They took bark, were allowed red port, had opiates, emollient fomentations, and antiſeptic injections, with light diet.

SECTION IV.

Caſes of the Dyſentery to the Southward of the Equator.

CASE 1.

THOMAS WATTS, marine, aged about 32, who never before had been in a hot climate, was affected, March 31ſt, 1774, p. m. with flux, and complained next day, lat. 00° 49″ ſouth, of bloody flux, with violent gripes and pains in his bowels. He was ſick at ſtomach; thirſty; and his pulſe quicker than natural. I preſcribed pulv. ipecacuan. gr. v. three times, which operated well by vomit; and an opiate at night, with drink.

* Are these symptomatic of the rectum being gangrenous?

2d,

2d, He had a very bad night, with flux and gripes. His bowels felt as if contracted into knots; and the teneſmus haraſſed him exceedingly. I preſcribed pulv. rhei, ℈ii.; fomented the abdomen; and repeated his opiate at night with demulcent drink.

3d, The ſymptoms continued violent; his pulſe was quick; and thirſt inſatiable. I ordered him a doſe of ſal. cath. amar. and the opiate at night. P. m. he was well purged.

4th, He was eaſier in the night, unleſs when at ſtool, which was often, and he was then violently griped. A. m. he complained of his bowels being very ſore. I repeated his purge, opiate, and drink.

5th, He reſted tolerably; and was much eaſier, with a moderate perſpiration over him. I gave him only demulcent drink, and the opiate at night. P. m. he eat ſome mutton broth without being ſenſible of it.

6th, He was often purged, ſeverely griped, and the teneſmus was haraſſing in the night. I repeated the purging ſalts in ſmall quantity every half hour, which procured him ſome large ſtools, with ſcybala, and relieved him greatly. He took the opiate at night.

7th, He was frequently purged and weak; but was much eaſier; and had a little appetite. Eruptions broke out on the left cheek and ſide of

of the chin. I ordered him four ſmall doſes of rhubarb and ipecacuan.; a very light diet; and the opiate as before. P. m. as ſoon as he eat any thing he purged.

8th, The flux continued, though he was eaſy, and perſpired freely. I repeated the powders; regimen and opiate, which was tinct. theb. gut. xl.

9th, He had an eaſy night, perſpired, and was hungry. I made no change in the medicines. P. m. he had fruitleſs deſires for the ſtool.

10th, The flux and teneſmus continued; and the eruptions about the mouth looked angry. I ordered him the diaſcord. mixture every two hours, with diet, and the opiate at night.

11th and 12th, He was conſiderably better, and took his medicines.

13th, He was often purged in the night, and his bowels, he ſaid, were drawn together. I ordered the ſal. cath. amar. as on the 6th, and the opiate at bed time. He was not ſufficiently abſtemious.

14th and 15th, He was very weak, though much better. I repeated the diaſcord. mixture and opiate, with his regimen.

16th, He was reſtleſs and much frightened the firſt part of the night, in conſequence of a man dying. I therefore repeated his opiate with a little wine. A. m. he was better, and took his medicine as before.

17th

17th and 18th, He recovered ſlowly, and no alteration was made in his medicines.

19th, He had ſeveral bloody ſtools in the night without gripes. I ordered him pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ ſs. every two hours, with a little red wine, and one grain of opium at night.

20th, His bark purged him. Tinct. theb. gut. viii. was added to every doſe.

21ſt, He had an indifferent night with purging. I preſcribed two ſcruples of the bark every two hours, with an opiate and wine, and the diaſcord. mixture at times, with light diet.

I followed this method regularly until the 27th, without gaining any ground. He was by no means abſtemious or careful in his diet; and whatever he eat, immediately paſſed through him. Being now purged and griped, I ordered him rhubarb gr. xii. ipecacuan. gr. v. theriac. androm. gr. viii. in a draught; it purged him well, and carried off the griping.

I again put him on the bark, wine, and opiates; and a light diet. Notwithſtanding which, the flux and weakneſs continued until the 37th of his illneſs, when I ſent him to Antigua hoſpital.

CASE

CASE 2.

DANIEL MARROW, marine, aged about 34, who never before had been in a hot climate, was attacked with flux the 1ſt of April 1774, but did not complain until the 2d, lat. obſerved 1° 16″ S. The ſymptoms were the ſame as in the preceding caſe; and he was much dejected. I preſcribed the emetic, opiate, and drink.

2d, He was violently purged and griped all night; his thirſt was inſatiable; and his pulſe quick and full. I ordered him the ſal. cath. amar. which purged him well, but did not relieve him. The drink and opiate were repeated.

3d, He ſuffered exceedingly with inquietude in the night, from the violence of the ſymptoms. A. m. he was eaſier, and perſpired; yet his ſkin was diſagreeably hot; and an uneaſy ſenſation remained on the fingers after feeling his pulſe. I repeated the purge and opiate as before, and indulged him with toaſt and water at pleaſure, which he was deſirous of for drink.

4th, He was eaſy only while the effects of the opiate remained. Afterwards, he ſaid, his bowels were twiſted, drawn into knots, and ſeemed to be cut and pierced with knives; and the teneſmus haraſſed him. I repeated the purge and opiate, and continued the drink. P. m. he was eaſier, after being well purged.

5th,

5th, He had a better night, was eaſier, and his ſtools more copious; but he was very weak, and dejected. A little ſago, which he requeſted and eat, did not agree with him. I gave him drink and the opiate only.

6th, The pain and teneſmus were eaſier, though he was very weak from inceſſant purging. He was anxious for ſago. Inſtead of the diaſcord. mixture, which I ordered, three ſmall doſes of ipecacuan. were given him, and the opiate at night.

7th, He was greatly fatigued in the night, with a frequent and fruitleſs deſire for the ſtool. He was thirſty, much dejected, and his pulſe was quick and ſmall. I preſcribed forty grains of rhubarb; eight grains of theriac. androm. in a draught; and the opiate at night.

8th, He was much worſe; the fruitleſs deſire for the ſtool continued, without griping; he had an inordinate craving and anxiety; lay on his face; his countenance was wild; his tongue covered with a light brown mucus; and he wandered. Emollient clyſters * were injected, and the abdomen was fomented. I ordered the diaſcord. mixture

* My mate informed me, that when he gave him the firſt injection, the anus was ſo much dilated, he could put all his fingers into it; that a bloody ſanies was dripping from it; and that ſcarce any of the injection was retained. He complained of great pain too in receiving it, and there ſeemed to be an obſtruction in the rectum.

every

every two hours; the opiate to be repeated every four hours; allowed him red wine; and gave him the white decoction, or water and toaſt, for drink.

9th, All his complaints were the ſame, and the ſtools were only a little ſanies, though he ſaid he was better; he continued to lie on his back. The medicines were continued. The injections were a ſtrong decoction of the cortex, and eleuther. with opium. P. m. the fever increaſed; his tongue was black; his teeth were cruſted over with ſordes; and the other ſymptoms, with the deſire for the ſtool, continued.

10th, He paſſed a very bad night, and became worſe. The medicines were continued; a little warm wine was allowed him at intervals, and the antiſeptic injections were repeated. P. m. he had ſtill an ineffectual deſire to eaſe himſelf; was extremely weak; and the extremities were cold. At eight o'clock a hiccup came on, with convulſive catchings; and he died at midnight.

CASE 3.

DANIEL WAUGHAN, marine, aged about 30, who had never before been in a hot climate, was attacked, on the evening of the 12th of April 1774, latitude at noon 4° 41″ S. the day on which the preceding patient was buried, with excruciating pain in his bowels, which was ſoon followed by purging. When

When he complained in the morning of the 13th, the flux and griping were very ſevere; he was exceſſively dejected, and afraid of dying. I ordered him three ſmall doſes of the ipecacuan. which vomited and purged him well, an opiate at night, and demulcent drink. P. m. he was eaſier.

2d, He continued eaſier; but the deſpondency and dejection remained. I preſcribed the ſal. cath. amar. which purged him, and the opiate at bed time. P. m. he was ſeized twice with deliquium. I allowed him wine now and then.

3d, He had a very bad night, from frequent bloody ſtools, but without pain or griping; he was very ſick, and ſeized again with deliquium a. m. His countenance appeared wild and frightened; he had ſcarcely any pulſe; and there was a cold clammy ſweat over him. I ordered him cardiacs with wine, and applied a large bliſter between his ſhoulders. P. m. he was comatoſe; he anſwered queſtions very indiſtinctly; and was very deſirous of getting frequently to the ſtool. His ſkin became hotter a little before nine o'clock, when he died. Fear alone ſeemed to have hurried him off. He had been affected with ſiphilis, I was told, and took medicines of his own.

CASE 4.

BENJAMIN NIXON, ſeaman, aged about 39, a hard drinker, on the evening of the 16th of April, latitude at m. 3° 4″ S. complained of flux; of ſevere gripes; of vomiting at times; and great thirſt. The pulſe was quick, and his ſkin hot. I ordered the ipecacuan. in ſmall quantities; an opiate at night, and drink. P. m. the ipecacuan. brought up much bile, and purged him a little.

2d, He had a very reſtleſs night, and was no eaſier. I preſcribed the ſalts; thin gruel; an opiate at night; and the white decoction. He was very thirſty p. m. and had frequent ſmall ſlimy ſtools, with leſs griping.

3d, He found himſelf no better after much inquietude in the night. I repeated the purge; drink and opiate as before. P. m. his bowels ſeemed to be contracted to one place; the griping was violent; and the flux continued, with painful teneſmus.

4th, He was no eaſier; very weak and much dejected. I ordered him a grain of opium every four or ſix hours, as the pain required; fomented the abdomen; and gave him the common emulſion and white decoction for drink. P. m. his thirſt was leſs, and he found himſelf eaſier.

5th, He was much better. I repeated the opiates and his drink only. P. m. the violent gripes were

were ſeldom, though his ſtools were frequent, but more copious, and voided with leſs pain.

6th, He found himſelf worſe. I preſcribed three ſmall doſes of ipecacuan. which vomited him a little, and purged him well, and the opiate at night. P. m. he was much eaſier.

7th, He reſted tolerably until midnight, when the griping began to be violent at times. I repeated the opiate twice, and continued his drink. P. m. he was not griped, but very weak.

8th, There was hardly any alteration. I ordered the diaſcord. mixture every two hours, and opiate at bed time.

9th, He was better, though very weak. He got the rhubarb, ipecacuan. and theriac. draught, three times, inſtead of the mixture which I preſcribed. P. m. he did not find himſelf worſe.

10th, He had a cold ſweat at times on the face; though the ſymptoms were eaſier; and his ſpirits were tolerable. I ordered the mixture; the opiate twice; and allowed him a little red port.

11th, He continued better, though very weak, and was diſturbed in the night by a man's dying; his ſpirits were good, and he had an appetite. I repeated his medicines, wine, and drink. P. m. he complained of ſlight griping.

12th, P. m. he became much worſe; was ſeverely griped; retched when at ſtool; was much dejected, and his pulſe was quick and ſmall. His

mixture, opiates, and wine, were given him regularly, and emollient clyſters with tinct. theb. injected.

13th, He had a bad night. A. m. he was eaſier, the retching being gone. I ordered him the terra Japonic. in the form of a mixture, with tinct. theb. aq. cinnamon. ſp. ſyr. ſimp. et aq. commun. every two hours; beſides the wine at intervals, and antiſeptic and aſtringent clyſters to be adminiſtered. P. m. his ſtools became more frequent; the countenance hippocratic; his pain ceaſed; and hiccup came on with extreme weakneſs.

14th, The hiccup increaſed. I repeated the medicines and wine frequently. P. m. he ſpake little; was extremely reſtleſs and had a large putrid ſtool. The injections were continued, and a muſk draught given him every four hours.

15th, He was ſpeechleſs; but took his medicines until 8 p. m. when he died.

CASE 5.

Dudley Blackey, ſeaman, aged about 28, on the 19th of April 1774, lat. at m. 1° 5″ S. complained that he had been purged for two months paſt. However this might be, he was much emaciated; very giddy; his eyes were painful; he was much griped when at ſtool; and the pulſe was ſmall and quick. I ordered him ipecacuan.

gr.

gr. v. three times; an opiate at night; and demulcent drink.

2d Day of his complaining, the flux, gripes, and teneſmus, were very troubleſome. I preſcribed the ſal. cath. amar. ʒi. and the opiate. P. m. he was much better, having been well purged.

3d, He was much the ſame. I gave him the drink and opiate.

4th, His complaints and purging were more troubleſome. I repeated the ipecacuan. as on the 1ſt, which vomited him a little; purged him very well, and relieved him much. He took his opiate at night.

5th, He continued better. I ordered him four ſmall doſes of rhubarb and ipecacuan.; with opiates; and the white decoction.

6th, He complained of great weakneſs; of hectic heats; and of being more purged and griped. I repeated his powders, opiate, and decoction.

7th, He found himſelf no better; the giddineſs and other complaints being troubleſome. I ordered him the diaſcord. mixture every two hours, and the opiate at night. P. m. he retched.

8th, He was much the ſame, and complained of pain in the lower and back part of his neck. His medicines and drink were repeated; and I allowed him a little wine.

9th, He was ſick at the ſtomach, and much griped.

I ordered him three ſmall doſes of the ipecacuan. his opiate, wine, and drink.

10th, After midnight, the flux, teneſmus and gripes became more ſevere. I preſcribed the rhubarb, ipecacuan. and theriac. androm. in a draught, which procured ſeveral large ſtools with ſcybala, and relieved him. At night he took the opiate.

11th, The abdomen was tenſe, and he was ſeverely griped at times. I repeated the medicines, wine, and drink, as on the 8th.

12th, No alteration appeared, nor was any made in his preſcriptions.

13th, He was no better of the flux; the hectic heats were greater; and he complained of pains in different places. I ordered him pulv. cort. Peruv. ℈ ij. tinct. theb. gut. xv. every two hours; and his wine.

14th, His head ached, and he felt wandering pains. P. m. he complained of tinnitus aurium. His medicines and wine were regularly adminiſtered.

15th, The flux, teneſmus, and griping, were eaſier, though the other ſymptoms were more troubleſome. I preſcribed rhubarb gr. x. tart. emet. gr. ſſ. theriac. gr. vi. three times, and afterward his bark and wine as before. P. m. the fever, wandering pains, and tinnitus aurium continued.

16th and 17th, He did not recover, though the bark

bark and wine were regularly given him, and the rhubarb, with tart. emet. at intervals.

18th, He was ſent aſhore to Antigua hoſpital.

CASE 6.

RICHARD HARDIE, marine, aged about 28, who had never before been in a hot climate, complained he had been ſeized the preceding day with flux and griping; that his ſtools were more frequent, ſmaller, and bloody; and that the gripes and twiſting of his bowels were become violent. He had a painful teneſmus which haraſſed him; his thirſt was great; and the pulſe was quick, and fuller than natural. I ordered three ſmall doſes of ipecacuan. demulcent drink, and an opiate at night. P. m. though he was well vomited and purged, he was not relieved.

2d, He had a bad night; and the ſymptoms continued. I preſcribed the ſal. cath. amar. opiate, and drink.

3d, He was no better, after a reſtleſs night. I repeated the purge with an opiate; the drink as before; and the opiate at night. P. m. he continued the ſame, and looked wild.

4th, He reſted a little in the night, but was not relieved. I repeated the three ſmall doſes of ipecacuan. and the opiate at night. P. m. the ſtools were very ſmall, frequent, and bloody; he retch-

ed at times; his hands were wet and cold, though his feet were warm; his countenance was wilder; and he wandered. I allowed him wine now and then, and repeated his opiate at night.

5th, He was very reſtleſs, and wandered more in the night. He had frequent ſmall ſtools, yet complained of no pain; and his legs were cold. I continued his wine; applied a large bliſter between his ſhoulders, and adminiſtered antiſeptic clyſters. P. m. the purging was abated; and the extremities were warm, but the wandering continued. I was informed that he fell down the fore cockpit hatchway in the night, when he was out at ſtool, through the careleſſneſs of the attendant; but he did not complain of any part being hurt by the fall. At 8 o'clock he was very delirious, calling out for his companion who had died the 11th of the month, and expired at midnight*.

* The reason why I have taken so little notice of the daily appearance of the stools, is, that as there were few necessary buckets in the sick births, a number of the sick used the same one, so that it was impossible to distinguish the different stools; nor is it practicable to get a separate bucket for every patient to remedy the inconvenience.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER III.

On Rheumatiſm.

THIS not being a diſeaſe peculiar to, or frequent in hot climates, I had few opportunities to form obſervations concerning it. But in the ſubſequent volumes, which contain the obſervations on diſeaſes peculiar to cold climates, rheumatiſm will be found more frequent, and to deſerve attention, as not being eaſily cured.

No rheumatic caſe occurred on board the Weaſel. During the three voyages in the Rainbow we had twenty-nine rheumatic patients only; moſt of whoſe caſes were chronical, and yielded to cathartics, ſmall doſes of calomel and jalap, with the addition of a little camphor, to prevent the mouth from being affected. Sometimes bliſters were applied to the parts, but more frequently they were only rubbed ſeveral times a day with the ol. terebinth. and covered with flannel.

One man, who was much troubled with rheumatiſm in one of his wriſts, elbow, and ſhoulder, on the ſecond voyage was cured, by rubbing the parts a few times with a liquid which Captain Collingwood got from a gentleman in Jamaica (who is ſince dead),

dead), to rub his limbs with when he was attacked with the gout*; and which was often ſerviceable to him in allaying the pain. What the compoſition was I know not; but the gentleman aſſured Captain Collingwood, it was made from herbs, and always had relieved him when he was laid up by terrible fits of the gout. It was as clear as water; and he deſired it might be warmed in a baſon or cup placed in hot water before it was uſed. In rubbing it on, it formed a kind of lather, and made the part look red afterwards, and break out in a ſmall eruption. He called it vegetable cream.

The rheumatiſm of laſt Auguſt was acute, of which the caſes were more numerous than thoſe of the firſt voyage. I treated it therefore nearly as acute fevers are managed in a cold climate. A little blood was taken from the patient; a purge was adminiſtered and repeated as was neceſſary, and antimonials were given twice a day with diluting drink; or eight grains of camphor; or the tincture of gum guaic. with ſal. nitre, according to circumſtances, and light diet. The ſolution of the gum promoted the alvine diſcharges, as well as a free perſpiration: but unleſs the patient drank plentifully, it was apt to occaſion ſlight dyſuria. The

* Captain Collingwood was very much affected for many years with, and died of, gout.

ſame

ſame topical applications were applied as in the chronical caſes.

I have ſeen an emetic very ſerviceable in lumbago, when bleeding and purges repeated, with ſudorifics, had proved ineffectual.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.

On Ulcer.

THE ſame remarks may be made, almoſt, concerning ulcer as thoſe I have already made on rheumatiſm. For, though it is, ſometimes, extremely difficult to manage it in hot climates, it is not ſo frequent as in cold climates.

With reſpect to the treatment of ulcer, when either of long ſtanding, or very large and foul, as frequently was the caſe, I never found any application whatever really ſerviceable in reducing it to a healing condition, until the habit of body was firſt mended. The amendment was effected by repeated purges, to which calomel was joined; by abſtinence from ſalt proviſions and ſpirits; by keeping the limb in an horizontal poſture; and by giving plenty of the bark in ſubſtance, to which elixir of vitriol was occaſionally added, continuing the bark until the ulcer was healed. Whether warm digeſtives; the precipitate dreſſing; dry lint; or fomentations and cataplaſms, with ſuitable bandages were applied, the ulcer by theſe methods ſoon diſcharged laudable pus; diminiſhed ſurpriſingly in ſize; and put on a healing appearance: after

after which common dreſſings only were employed.

But it is to be obſerved, that ſcorbutic ulcer is not claſſed with thoſe which I have been ſpeaking of. The proper method of treating them is ſet forth at large in Doctor Lind's Treatiſe on Scurvy.

CHAPTER

RECAPITULATION.

In the preceding obſervations, I have preſented to the view, and ſerious conſideration of the reader, the following important objects.

1ſt, An outline of the naval medical practice in 1761, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 *; and the imperfect mode of ſupplying the navy with medicines until 1796, as before mentioned.

2d, The dangerous conſequences which follow receiving ſick on board of ſhips; as in the caſes of Clency and Flowers being received on board of the Weaſel †.

3d, The danger incurred by anchoring nigh to ſickly ſhips; as appears from the Rainbow's anchoring near the Dutch ſhip at St. Jago in 1772 ‡.

4th, How ſoon febrile infection acts upon the ſyſtem, as in the inſtances recited in 2d §.

5th, That intermittent fever is the ſame diſeaſe, at different periods; and in very different regions: viz. on the Greenland ſea; on the coaſt of Africa;

* See part i.

† Ibidem, ii.

‡ See part ii. chap. i. and iv.

§ See parts i. and ii.

in

in various parts of the Weſt Indies; and at Newfoundland *.

6th, That remittent fever is the very ſame diſeaſe on the coaſt of Africa; in the Weſt Indies; and at Newfoundland †.

7th, That intermittents and remittents are cured by the ſame means ‡.

8th, How very ſimilar the caſes of fever which proceeded from infection; or human effluvia at St. Jago, were to the caſes which afterwards proceeded from marſh miaſmata, or marſh vapor on the coaſt of Africa, and at other parts on board the Rainbow §?

9th, The ſuperior good effects of bark in the treatment of remittent fever, to other methods ‖.

10th, The means of preventing fever on the coaſt of Africa and in the Weſt Indies, practiſed in 1773-4 by the author; and by thoſe who ſince have been employed on that ſervice; and in other ſituations in hot climates.

11th, An accurate deſcription of dyſentery in

* See parts i. and ii. † Ibidem. ‡ Ibidem.

§ Ibidem. And see Dr. Clark's observations on diseases incident to seamen on long voyages; Mr. Reid's view of the diseases of the army; and Winterbottom's medical directions in hot climates, with their mode of treatment how successful.

‖ See many late writers on diseases of hot climates.

different ſituations; and the imperfect mode of treating dyſentery which was then in practice.

I have been particularly attentive to inſert the real occurrences only in the manner they appeared. So that the original ſtatement is not varied, though the language is much improved.

In adminiſtering the bark in the intermittent and remittent fever, I did not imitate the practice of any individual whatever; never having met at that time, nor for many years afterwards, with an author on the ſubject of fever, who preſcribed it ſo liberally as I found it neceſſary to anſwer any good purpoſe. And the ſucceſs which attended my practice furniſhed me with good reaſon to rejoice that I had deviated from examples and private advice of great profeſſional authority.

The ſymptoms of dyſentery were alſo carefully minuted daily. In my treatment of it, notwithſtanding I imitated Huxham's and Sir John Pringle's method cloſely, except in adminiſtering bark when the diſeaſe became chronic—I cannot ſay I thought myſelf ſucceſsful.

As I ſhall have occaſion to reſume the ſubject of the other diſeaſes which I met with on this ſervice, as well as of dyſentery, I have been the more brief concerning them at preſent.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding all my attention, circumſtances deſerving notice may have eſcaped me. I am, however, hopeful that thoſe which I have ſtated chaſtely, will be found hereafter as ſerviceable, as I have been well aſſured by many *without ſolicitation*, who have ſince been employed and found them in other hot climates; as well as on the coaſt of Africa*.

* Dr. Winterbottom's is a very ample testimony on the subject. To which many other names might be added.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

ERRATA.

P. 19, line 16, *for* hypochondria, *read* hypochondriasis.
— 72, — 2 of the note, dele "often."
— 282, — 9, dele "that night."
— 361, — 6, from the bottom, *for* scrobiculum, *r.* scrobiculus.
— 370, — 8, *for* were *r.* was.
— 384, — 3 and 4 from bottom, transpose, and *r.* as follows: but it agreed very indifferently with him, and his stomach would not retain it.
— 423, — 11, *for* infusion, *r.* decoction.
— 424, — 20, *after* d. *r.* to his.
— 461, — 8, *for* was, *r.* were.
— 480, — 12, after Weasel add "and Æolus."